

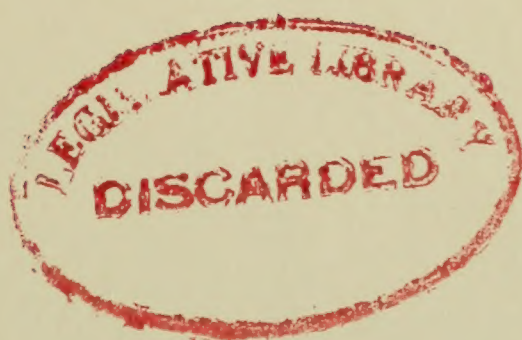
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On the evening of January 12, at the national headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association on West Fifty-seventh street, there will be held an Efficiency Rally for Men of New York and Vicinity at which Edward Earle Purinton, The Independent's Efficiency Expert, will be the principal speaker of the evening. He will discuss "How to Study Efficiency." Dr. Walter L. Hervey, member of the Board of Examiners of the New York City Board of Education, will speak on "Efficiency in Everyday Life," and Mr. George P. Barber, the Efficiency Director of the West Side Y. M. C. A., will discuss "Efficiency Applied to Your Work."

The Third Efficiency Number of The Independent will bear date of January 25. The subject of Mr. Purinton's article will be "Play and Efficiency." Mr. Purinton believes that relaxation is absolutely necessary and that thre is some one game or sport or form of recreation which is best suited fgr each person. In this article he shows how to find what that is for the individual and how to make up a personal schedule to show the comparative values of tennis, golf, billiards, dancing, card playing, mountain climbing, etc.

In sending in four new subscriptions, a Michigan reader writes: "While I am glad to help along, I think I am doing these next door neighbors and warm personal friends a greater service than I am you. I missed my first number of your great paper this week in the past several years. I am completely 'lost at sea' without it. It is par excellence the best busy man's broadening friend published, in my opinion. At least it fills my needs to a T."

A reader in Canton, Ohio, writes: "I have been a subscriber to The Independent almost ever since I became a man, and I have learned to rely upon it for the clarifying of the frequently conflicting news items in the daily press. The Independent doesn't print as much 'news' as the dailies; but it certainly prints a much smaller proportion of what 'ain't so.'"

## CALENDAR FOR JANUARY

- San Diego Exposition, San Diego, California, *January 1-December 31.*
- Automobile Show, New York, Grand Central Palace, *January 2-9.*
- Sportsmen's Show, New York, Madison Square Garden, *January 2-9.*
- Centennial of the Battle of New Orleans and the making of peace, celebration at New Orleans arranged by the Louisiana Historical Society, *January 8, 9, 10.*
- Automobile Show, Philadelphia, *January 9-16.*
- National Automobile Show, Chicago, *January 22-30.*
- Automobile Show, Minneapolis, *January 30-February 6.*
- Motor Boat Show, New York, Madison Square Garden, *January 30-February 6.*

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# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1915

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## MR. ROOSEVELT AND PEACE

**I**N his article, "Utopia or Hell," which we are privileged to publish this week, Mr. Roosevelt elaborates three lines of thought. He urges in definite detail the formation of a League of Peace. He attacks the Administration for sundry sins of omission and commission. He damns the peace movement.

In our opinion Mr. Roosevelt is right in his first contention. He is partly right in his second contention. He is wrong in his third contention. A few words as to each:

Mr. Roosevelt's League of Peace may be reduced to the following four proposals:

1st. The nations of the League shall mutually agree to respect and guarantee the territory, vital interests and national honor of each other.

2nd. All other questions shall be arbitrated in an international court, the judges of which shall be chosen by lot, excluding from any given arbitration the judges from the powers whose interests are concerned.

3rd. The force of the League shall be used against any nation within or without the League in order to maintain the territory, vital interests or national honor of the contracting powers or to carry out the decisions of the International Court.

4th. No civilized nations unable to help execute the decrees of the International Court or uncivilized nations shall be members of the League tho they may be given the right to appeal to the International Court of the League.

It will be seen that this scheme agrees very closely with that of the Editor of The Independent published in our issue of September 28. Except for the fact that Mr. Holt provides for automatic and gradual disarmament and does not exclude questions of national honor from arbitration, the two plans are practically alike.

**M**R. ROOSEVELT is right in excluding vital interests from arbitration providing he defines what they are. Otherwise vital interests may be made to include almost anything, no matter how trivial. As a matter of fact the only two things that are vital to a nation are its territory and the untrammelled exercise of sovereignty within that territory. All other questions, even those including national honor, are justiciable.

Mr. Roosevelt should modify his League of Peace so that only questions of territory and sovereignty shall be reserved from arbitration. Then he will have drawn a definite and scientific distinction between what questions are proper for arbitration and what are not. Otherwise there is too great a loophole left for the employment of arms in settling differences inside and outside the League.

Mr. Roosevelt has two main grievances against Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan.

1st. They have negotiated all-inclusive "arbitration" treaties.

2nd. They have failed to attempt to enforce the Hague Conventions, to which the United States is a signatory power.

**M**R. ROOSEVELT is not quite fair in repeatedly designating Mr. Bryan's peace pacts as "arbitration" treaties. They are not arbitration treaties, but treaties for investigating disputes between nations in which it is agreed to postpone hostilities until the investigation is completed. There is no agreement whatsoever to arbitrate.

But Mr. Roosevelt is evidently incensed because Mr. Bryan proposes that any and all disputes that may arise shall be settled by the provisions of a treaty. "Does Mr. Bryan," he asks, "or does he not mean to arbitrate, if Japan should so desire, the question whether Japanese laborers are to be allowed to come in unlimited numbers to these shores?" At first blush this is a poser. But if we stop and think a minute it is evident that Japan does not want her laborers to come here—all she wants is not to be discriminated against on account of race. But even if she did want them to come she would not have the faintest idea of bringing such a question before any international court or commission, for no court or commission could for a moment entertain the plea. For otherwise Japan would have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States Government in American territory, which is contrary to all law and morals. Mr. Roosevelt is absolutely right when he says no nation ought to enter into a treaty when the probability is that it would not arbitrate every question that might arise under it. But the probability that Japan or any other nation would bring up such a question as Mr. Roosevelt suggests is negligible or at least infinitely less than the chance that a court or commission would decide in their favor. And if they so decide, then there is nothing in Mr. Bryan's treaties that compels the governments to adopt the recommendations of the investigation commission. If Japan after such an investigation insisted on dumping her hordes on California, we could with all propriety, if we so desired, fight.

Mr. Roosevelt finds Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan derelict in their duty for not enforcing the Hague Conventions, which are being violated with impunity by some of the belligerents in the present war.

He says on this point:

I took the action I did in directing these conventions to be signed on the theory and with the belief that the United States intended to live up to its obligations and that our



people understood that living up to solemn obligations, like any other serious performance of duty, meant willingness to make effort and incur risk.

Does this mean that if Mr. Roosevelt were President now, he would, for instance, have used the army and navy of the United States to compel Germany to evacuate Belgium, England to cease strewing the high seas with mines, and Japan to make reparation for violating China's neutrality? We have ourselves urged that even at this late date Mr. Wilson should protest in broad terms against all violations of international law by whomsoever committed and give notice that the United States intends to bring them up for judicial consideration at the close of the war. But to go beyond that and have the United States enter the European conflagration in order to punish international promise breakers is like burning the house down to roast the pig.

AS to Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that the Hague conventions "have accomplished only a small amount of good," we would remind him of the Hague Court, which has already peacefully settled sixteen cases that have come before it, some of which might have led to war. The Hague Court cannot be expected all at once to stop all wars and bring about the millennium. Even the Supreme Court of the greatest "League of Peace" known to history, the United States of America, did not prevent our great Civil War, despite the many disputes between the various states it had previously and amicably settled. We would also remind Mr. Roosevelt of the institution known as the commissions of inquiry, which have already settled two serious disputes—one between England and Russia in 1904 and one between France and Italy in 1912. We would also remind him of the rules perfected at The Hague for good offices and mediation, whereby he himself was enabled to step in between Russia and Japan and end the bloodiest war in all history up to August 1, 1914, and whereby Argentina, Brazil and Chile, less than twelve months ago, mediated between the United States and Mexico and prevented war on this continent.

As to the peace congresses, they have done all they could have been expected to do in the way of disseminating sound and progressive peace ideas in advance of governmental action. Their function is limited strictly to this field.

It was a delegation from the North Carolina Peace Society, for instance, that waited upon Mr. Roosevelt in the White House on April 2, 1908, and suggested to him that "effective arbitration necessitates treaties between our country and all other governments, by which the contracting powers mutually agree to respect each other's territory and sovereignty in said territory, and to arbitrate all other questions of law and fact." To which Mr. Roosevelt replied in part that "The North Carolina Peace Society is to be congratulated upon its position. . . . Effective arbitration necessitates agreements between all the powers to respect each others' territory and sovereignty in said territory, and to arbitrate all other questions." This was the first time the head of a great nation ever made such an advanced declaration, and the North Carolina Peace Society and Mr. Roosevelt are both to be congratulated upon it. It was likewise the resolutions of the Inter-parliamentary Union, at its session at St. Louis in 1904, that suggested to Mr. Roosevelt, as he publicly

acknowledged, the calling of the Second Hague Conference; while the plank of the resolution urging the nations to convert the Hague conferences into something approaching a permanent and periodic assembly was afterward made one of the frontispieces of America's proposals at The Hague in 1907.

It was likewise the Third American Peace Congress, held in Baltimore in May, 1911, that made one of its chief planks a League of Peace almost identical with that now so ably and enthusiastically championed by Mr. Roosevelt.

It would not be difficult to quote many other ideas first advanced by peace congresses and afterward taken up by statesmen and governments and translated into international action, but enough instances have been given to prove the point.

Let us say in conclusion that the pacifists are human, like everybody else. Tho most of them are high-minded and sensible folk, they have their weak and foolish brothers and sisters. But we venture to prophesy that if Mr. Roosevelt's admirable League of Peace is ever to be realized, he will find the peace workers his chief allies in bringing it into existence.

As to the "ultra-pacifists," against whom Mr. Roosevelt thunders his heaviest artillery, it is in order to say that no "ultra" anything or "ultra" anybody ever helped or hindered a genuinely great cause to any appreciable extent. Mr. Roosevelt's hammer is too big to be used in crushing egg-shells.

Nevertheless, these points on which we find ourselves in disagreement with Mr. Roosevelt are after all the less important ones. With him in his broad proposal of a League of Peace we are in heartiest concord. It is in this direction that the world must move for the abolition of war through the establishment of the peace of righteousness. It is a great thing that a man who has held the highest public office in the world proposes such a far-visioned plan of world statesmanship.



## WOMAN'S RIGHT TO A LIVING WAGE

THE Supreme Court of the United States has before it a case of fundamental importance. It is a vital case, for it deals not with governmental machinery, nor with legal distinctions, nor with artificial relationships, but with life itself.

The court has to answer a single question: Does the American Constitution forbid the government of a state to demand for women in industry a living wage? Or, to reverse the statement for the sake of increased clarity: Does the Constitution permit a state government to prevent employers from paying to women wages inadequate for living and the maintenance of health?

The case is briefly known as the Stettler case, tho there are actually two, one brought by Frank C. Stettler, an employer, the other by Elmira Simpson, one of his employees, against the members of the Oregon Industrial Welfare Commission. The facts are these.

The Legislature of Oregon has declared it unlawful to employ women "for wages which are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living and to maintain them in health." It has created an Industrial Welfare Commission to enforce this provision. The commission has forbidden any employer in a manufacturing establishment in the city of Portland to employ any adult



woman worker at a smaller wage than \$8.64 a week. The plaintiffs, Stettler and Simpson, employer and employee, brought injunction proceedings to prevent the enforcement of this prohibition, alleging that it offended against both the State and the Federal Constitutions. The Supreme Court of Oregon decided against them. The United States Supreme Court of the United States must now determine whether the minimum wage law violates the Federal Constitution.

The case against the law is based mainly on the contention that it offends against the Fourteenth Amendment. That amendment provides that "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

The law on the case is clear; it is in its application to the facts that room for argument, according to the contention of the plaintiffs as well as of all those who oppose such legislation, is to be found. By decisions of the highest court it is established, that the "liberty" protected by the Fourteenth Amendment includes the right to purchase or to sell labor; that this liberty is, however, subject to reasonable restraint under the police power of the state for the protection of health, safety, morals and the general welfare; that a law imposing restrictions upon the right of the individual to enter into labor contracts will not be sustained unless it has a real and substantial relation to public health, safety or welfare, and is not an unreasonable and arbitrary interference with individual liberty; that the burden of proof rests upon those who assail such a law; and that the validity of the statute must be sustained unless the court finds that there is no fair and reasonable ground to say that there is material danger to the public health or safety or to the general welfare, if the conditions of labor be not restricted.

Such is the law. It remains for the court to determine whether the facts in relation to the work of women for wages lower than the minimum establish such a material danger to the public health and the general welfare. It is not, therefore, a question of law which the court must decide, but a question of fact.

In arguing the case before the Supreme Court, Louis D. Brandeis, as counsel for the Industrial Welfare Commission, has presented an impressive brief. In it little space, appropriately enough, is devoted to the law, and much space to the facts. In the preparation of the brief, which comprizes a printed volume of nearly four hundred pages, Mr. Brandeis has had the able and expert assistance of Miss Josephine Goldmark, Publication Secretary of the National Consumers' League.

The brief is not made up of argument; it is composed of evidence. Its body consists of significant quotations from many works written by close students of industrial and social problems. The quotations are grouped under three general heads, The Evils of Low Wages, The Benefits of an Adequate Wage, and The Benefits of the Legal Minimum Wage.

Under the first head it is shown, by the testimony of those who have given time and care to the study of the problem, that insufficient wages compel working women to cut down their food to a point where health inevitably suffers, and compel them to spend too little on health, altho their need, because of the hardships to

which their mode of living exposes them, is the greatest. A single quotation from the report of an actual investigation drives this point home:

Another little girl of twenty, who is getting \$6.50 a week in the millinery workroom of a large department store, laughingly said: "I buy my suits with my lunches. Usually I have rolls and coffee for breakfast—that's ten cents—then a sandwich and a glass of milk—that's fifteen cents—for lunch, and then a real good twenty-five cent treat for dinner. But, of course, when I have to pay for a suit or a hat or a pair of shoes it's different. Then I have one meal and perhaps two a day until the bill's paid."

If such an experience is typical, and there is ample evidence that it is, who can doubt that a wage so low is detrimental to the health of the worker?

It is further shown that insufficient wages for women mean not only impairment of the working efficiency of the community, but deterioration for the health of the race. All female workers are potential mothers; mothers insufficiently nourished and with their health insufficiently conserved mean weakened offspring; weakened offspring mean race deterioration. "We cannot expect a race of healthy nor of well-governed children if the mothers-to-be are permitted to grow anemic in their young womanhood."

Insufficient wages lower the general standard of living by bringing about overcrowding in housing with the consequent loss of all privacy, a hard struggle to obtain necessary clothing, and the lack of all legitimate recreation. Of 1568 women whose expenditures were investigated at one time sixty-two per cent reported that they spent no money for pleasure—that it took all their earnings to meet their daily expenses.

It is the consensus of opinion among authorities on social questions that while low wages for women and the consequent struggle to live may not be the primary cause for entering upon an immoral life, it is inevitably one of the most important contributing factors. When wages are too low to supply nourishment and other human needs, temptation is more readily yielded to.

Turning to the economic aspect of the subject, it is shown that the wages of women are fixed only by supply and demand. Wages are fixed neither by the value of the service rendered nor by what the industry can afford. Rates of pay are not standardized and there is no protection for women workers from the exploitation that is found in many occupations and localities.

Women workers are particularly subject to loss of earnings thru seasonal fluctuations in the trades in which they are employed and thru other causes on the economic side of industry. It has been conclusively shown that only a negligible proportion of wage-earning women are working for "pin-money." In the main they are working to support themselves and in many cases to assist substantially in the support of their families.

Lastly on the economic side it is demonstrated that an industry that is paying less than a living wage is receiving a subsidy from some source. The workers in such an industry are supported partly by the earnings of some other class. Such an industry is parasitic.

On the benefits of an adequate wage the evidence presented in the brief supports the contentions that the payment of higher wages is an incentive to increasing efficiency on the part of both employers and employees; that in many cases high wages mean lowered cost of production; and that with an increase in wages, the standard of living rises.



The final section of the brief sets forth the benefits of the legal minimum wage. Minimum wage legislation has been enacted in New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain, and in seven American states, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. The experience of those countries and states shows that the effect has been to raise wages, to tend to create industrial peace, and to benefit the enlightened employer by relieving him from the competition of the unscrupulous employer of underpaid labor.

The brief taken as a whole is an impressive document. It presents a picture of a phase of our industrial life that must arrest the attention and enlist the sympathy of any one interested in the problems of human existence. The plight of thousands of women workers who are ill nourished, insufficiently clad, housed in discomfort and lamentable lack of privacy, deprived of wholesome recreation and subjected to merciless temptation, is a reproach to our industrial system. The community which permits their continued exposure to such conditions is not only callous to human suffering, it is indifferent to its own interests. The nation owes it to itself to protect its women, potential mothers of its future citizens, from such exploitation.

We confidently expect the Supreme Court to find in the array of evidence gathered together by Mr. Brandeis and Miss Goldmark solid ground for the conviction that the public health, the public safety and the general welfare will find in such legislation as the minimum wage law needed protection and a proper means of defense. The decision of the court will be of widespread application. If it should be in the negative, it would wipe from the statute books of seven states similar pieces of legislation and set up the Constitution of the United States as a formidable barrier to this great movement for social and industrial justice to women and, more distantly, to all workers in industry. An affirmative decision will give encouraging proof that the Federal Constitution is not to be made a fetter to progress but an instrument of human advancement.

### THE CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

THE resolution for submitting to the states a constitutional amendment establishing national prohibition failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in the House. But it received more than a majority vote. This is significant of the growing sentiment in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic. Tho one cannot forbear to wonder if the vote would have been so large if members of the House had thought the resolution had any real chance of passage.

We cannot regret the failure of the resolution. Not because we are not keenly alive to the evils that the unbridled use of liquor brings in its train. We know that drunkenness leads to poverty, misery and crime. Not because we begrudge the great revenue brought in from the manufacture and sale of liquor. Not because of any fetich worship of personal liberty.

What primarily concerns us is the dignity and the efficiency of the law. A law that cannot or will not be enforced is a disgrace to the community and a menace to all law and order.

It is hard to the point of impossibility to enforce

prohibition in any community where the weight of public opinion is not against the sale of liquor. The danger in state prohibition is that in certain districts, notably the large cities, the law will be ignored and defied. If prohibition were nation-wide, the danger would be immeasurably increased. The suppression by law of the liquor traffic can best be carried out in such community units as have a uniform preponderance of public opinion against the business.

This is the strength of local option. This is the weakness of prohibition. It is this that produces such scandals as the open and flagrant violation of the law in large cities in prohibition states.

It is not because national prohibition would put an end to the liquor traffic that we do not favor it. It is because it would pretend to put an end to it and would not succeed that we look to other ways of minimizing the liquor evil. We should welcome a prohibitory law in any community where the weight of public opinion is in favor of it. In such a community the law would be a success. In any greater unit it would tend to be a failure.

### A MORAL TRUSTEE

A CORRESPONDENT courteously suggests that in describing Henry Siegel, the merchant-banker whose depositors lost practically all their deposits because of the failure of his stores, as a "fiduciary" we were not speaking by the legal card. He reminds us that the relation of banker and depositor is not that of trustee and *cestui*, but that of debtor and creditor.

He is undoubtedly right. That is, we believe, the law. But we were not assessing Siegel's responsibility in any legal sense. We were assessing his moral responsibility, and regretting that the law did not recognize it.

A banker who invites and accepts the savings of the people as deposits in his bank is a moral trustee for those savings. A banker who uses those deposits for his own purposes, and, because he is an unsuccessful merchant, causes his depositors to lose them, has violated a moral trust. When the law finds itself unable to punish such a use of the money of others as it would punish it if it were done by more direct methods, it is, to say the least, inadequate.

Such law runs counter to the moral sense of the community. It is bad law.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN!

A NEW YORK court has ruled that the adage, "A penny saved is a penny earned," is not true. At least, not in married life, as viewed by the law.

A wife saved money from her allowance for house-keeping expenses, and deposited it in the joint savings bank account of her husband and herself. Her husband tried to draw out the money for his own purposes. She tried to prevent him. The court refused to let her do it.

Mr. Justice Blackmar, in deciding against the wife, said, "I regret to say that our law has not reached the point of holding that property which is the joint result of the earnings of the husband and the economies of the wife is their joint property."

Sometimes, the law is an ass.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**December 21**—French gain in Peronne region. Russians invade East Prussia near Thorn.

**December 22**—Hard but indecisive fighting between Russians and Germans on Pilica River, Poland. General Joffre retires twenty-four French generals.

**December 23**—Germans repulsed in attempt to cross Bzura and Rafka rivers. French gain in Argonne Forest.

**December 24**—On Nida River Russians take 4000 Austrian prisoners. Near St. Hubert Anglo-Indian troops lose 3000 killed and 837 taken prisoners by Germans.

**December 25**—Seven British sea-planes attack German naval base of Cuxhaven. Austrians recapture Uzok Pass in Carpathian Mountains.

**December 26**—British submarine enters Dardanelles and destroys mines. Russians claim victory at Krosno in Galicia and capture of 10,000 Austrians.

**December 27**—Germans regain Mlawa in northern Poland. French aviators drop bombs in Metz.

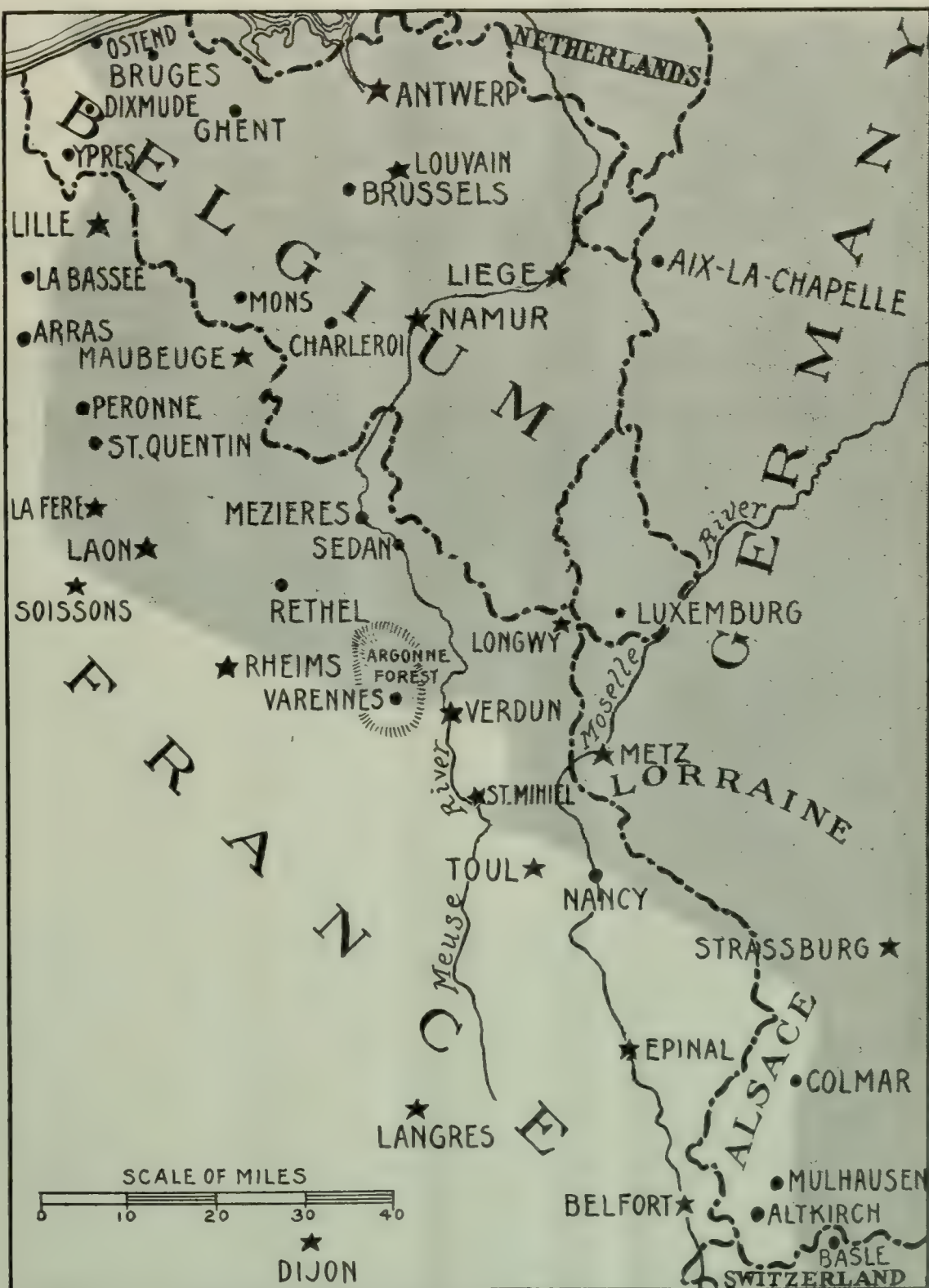
On December 17 General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French Army, issued a general order to the troops announcing that the time had come to take the offensive all along the line. This order was accompanied by the stipulation that it should not be published in the press, but the Germans, when they heard of it, promptly sent it out to the world. During the three months that the Germans have been on the defensive the French have been engaged in reorganizing and strengthening their army where experience had disclosed weaknesses. In particular the manufacture of ammunition and new guns has been rushed until now the army is reported to be well equipped. The French light artillery has had the reputation of being equal to the German, if not superior, but the war showed that the Germans had the advantage in heavy field guns. This deficiency is said to have been made up, altho it does not appear that the French have attempted to match the 42-centimeter guns with which the Germans surprised their foes.

The skill which General Joffre showed in saving his army from overthrow or capture by retreating in good order before the advancing Germans, and then, as soon as their onrush slackened, turning to attack them, has secured for him the unlimited confidence of the French Government and people. This position of authority he is using to weed out incompetents in the army with-

out fear or favor. On December 22 he issued an order retiring from active service twenty-four generals, including ten commanders of divisions. Some are stated to have been removed for "reasons of health," others for "convenience," while for the rest no explanation is proffered.

The French army has doubtless been much in need of such a shaking up, for political influences have for many years had a demoralizing effect upon it. First the Dreyfus case showed that the army was domi-

nated by a narrow clique of officers, of aristocratic or royalist proclivities, quite out of sympathy with the republic and willing to corrupt the courts to secure their ends. But the consequent attempt to democratize the army soon led to scandals quite as great on the other side, for a secret spying system was disclosed by which Catholic officers were discriminated against. Then, too, the needlessly offensive way in which the troops were employed at the time of the separation of Church and State



THE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN ENTRENCHMENTS

The Allies have assumed the offensive and all along the line from the North Sea to Switzerland they are trying to dislodge the Germans from the positions they have held, with little change, since the middle of September. The attack is directed chiefly against that part of the German line that extends almost straight northward from the Aisne near Soissons into Belgium, and against the German semicircle about Verdun. The French have for a second time invaded lower Alsace from Belfort and are half way to Mülhausen. The shaded area represents in a general way territory held by the Germans the last week in the year



caused the resignation or deposition of certain Catholic officers. General Joffre is believed to be promoting or removing officers solely with a view to increasing the efficiency of the army and without regard to whether they are clerical or anti-clerical, royalist or republican.

Other scandals in the army, such as corruption in the contracts, sabotage in the arsenals, anti-militarism in the ranks, and incompetency in the maneuvers, led to a general but evidently fallacious impression at home and abroad that the French army was unprepared for war and would make as poor a showing as in 1870. A committee appointed by the Senate to investigate military affairs brought in, just before the war, a very unfavorable report, and this may have contributed to the belief of the Germans that French resistance would quickly collapse. But put to the bitter test of war the French army has proved very capable and has displayed a courage in attack and a steadiness of purpose under defeat that have won the respect of their enemies.

The war has had the effect of uni-

fying the French people and raising them above the pettiness of partisanship. The session of the Chamber of Deputies on December 22 was one of the most remarkable in the history of the country in the fine spirit shown by all parties. Three of the seats were draped in black for deputies killed at the front, and others were vacant for those who had been captured. Premier Viviani, who, as a former socialist and anti-clerical, would have under other circumstances been interrupted by the jeers of the opposition, was heartily applauded on all sides as he praised General Joffre and spoke of the war in the following language:

Since despite their attachment for peace France and her Allies have been compelled to go to war they will carry it to the very end. The Allies are determined to continue the fight until outraged right has been avenged, until the stolen provinces have been regained, heroic Belgium restored, Prussian militarism crushed and Europe regenerated and reconstructed according to every ideal of justice.

The Chamber unanimously voted an appropriation of \$1,700,000,000 to cover the cost of the war and other expenses for the next six months.

### The French Attack

No striking victories have rewarded the Allies since they took the offensive, but in various places all along the line from Belgium to Belfort gains of a few hundred yards or several miles are reported. Altogether these amount to a considerable success, altho at a heavy cost, since the Germans have had time to fortify their entrenched positions as strongly as possible and to arrange successive lines of defense. The activity of the Allies in the west has, it is said, compelled the Germans to bring back to France some of the troops which had engaged in the advance on Warsaw.

In Flanders the chief gains of the Allies were made near the coast, where the troops have the support of the British fleet and are pushing forward near Nieuport, with the aim of reaching Ostend and Zeebrugge, where the Germans have established a naval base.

South of the Belgian border the Germans claim to have successfully held their ground and to have captured 750 "British and colored" soldiers and five machine guns.

Further south the French have succeeded in pushing back the German line in front of Peronne. Rheims is still within range of the German positions a few miles to the northeast, and an intermittent bombardment reminds the few remaining inhabitants that their city and cathedral are at the mercy of the invader.

The greatest activity, however, is manifested where the German line circles about the stronghold of Verdun at a distance of ten miles or more. The numerous detached forts and concealed batteries around Verdun have kept the Germans at bay for six months, and on the other hand, the utmost efforts of the French have not sufficed to dislodge either the German right wing, which is fixed in the forest of Argonne on the west, or the left wing, which holds St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, to the southeast. The woods of this region prevent the use of aeroplanes and the batteries are concealed by branches and protected by fallen timber, so as to make them difficult of discovery or approach. It is chiefly by the slow process of undermining and blowing up the enemy's entrenchments that the French are making progress here. East of St. Mihiel they have forced their way across the German border and reached a point only about ten miles south of Metz, one of the most important of the German fortresses on the western frontier.

The campaign in Alsace goes slow-



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### TRENCHES WHERE EVEN LETTER-WRITING IS POSSIBLE

A British dug-out at the front, well protected from bombs, in which Tommy can write home—what he is allowed to write



ly, for the French army from Bel-fort has only got about seven miles inside the German boundary in the direction of Mulhausen.

**The Campaign in Poland** The German advance toward Warsaw has been checked about thirty miles west of the Polish capital. Here three rivers run together, the Ravka emptying into the Bzura, and the Bzura into the Vistula, and in the angle formed by them Marshal von Hindenburg had concentrated his forces. A crossing of the Bzura was made near its confluence with the Vistula by means of a pontoon bridge after the Russian batteries on the eastern side had been silenced by shelling. This force got to within fifteen miles of Warsaw, but was driven back with heavy losses. The force that crost the Ravka River near Skierniewice met with a similar fate. According to the Petrograd account, more than two thousand Germans were left dead upon the field and no points on the eastern side of these rivers remain in German hands. The town of Sochaczew is said to have been demolished by the German bombardment of five days, and thousands of men, women and children who were trying to flee to Warsaw lost their lives from the explosion of shells or the falling of buildings.

On the other side of the Vistula the detachment of the Russian army which defeated the Germans at Przasnysz and Mlawa continued on toward the northwest and invaded West Prussia near Thorn. The Germans, however, returned in force and are now again trying to clear the Russians from that part of Poland which lies north of the Vistula and south of the German border.

South of Warsaw the Pilica is the scene of conflict, for the Germans from the neighborhood of Piotrkow are striving to move down the valley of this river to the Vistula, which would then give them access to Warsaw from another direction.

Further to the south and near the Galician border the Austrian general Dankl assumed the offensive in the endeavor to free Cracow from the danger of Russian attack from this quarter and to make connections with the German forces in the Pilica Valley. The Russians, however, took up a strong position on the left bank of the Nida River near where it enters the Vistula, and here, according to the Petrograd report, the Austrians, on December 24, suffered a severe defeat, with the loss of 68 officers and 4000 men as prisoners. Vienna, on the contrary, claims the



FIGHTING ON FIVE RIVERS

The map of the seat of war on the Russian frontier shows the value of natural obstacles for defense. The German onset, which the Russians were not able to withstand in the open, has been checked at the swamps and watercourses of Poland. The Germans are said to have sacrificed 50,000 men in the vain attempt to cross the comparatively insignificant streams which keep them from Warsaw, the Bzura and the Ravka. Their troops north of the Vistula were badly beaten because those south of that river could not come to their aid. In the south the Austrian attack has been halted at the Nida River, one of the tributaries of the Vistula. The shaded portion of the map shows the territory held by the Russians and the arrows indicate the chief points of German or Austrian attack.

capture of 2000 Russians in this field.

The Russian Government gives the total number of German prisoners in Russia as 1140 officers and 131,700 men, and of Austrian prisoners as 3166 officers and 221,400 men.

#### The Campaign in Galicia

Both sides claim successes in Galicia and it is hard to say which has the best of it. The Austrians have certainly succeeded in relieving Cracow of any immediate danger of attack, for they have driven the Russians eastward be-

yond Tarnow, a distance of over fifty miles. South of this, along the slope of the Carpathians, they have advanced still further and have dislodged the Russians from the mountain passes leading over the range into Hungary.

On the other hand, the Austrians have not succeeded in again raising the siege of Przemyśl, and the efforts of that garrison to get in touch with the relieving force by means of sorties have been disastrous. The Russians have gained possession of a section of the railroad used to connect parts of the



made, especially on the strongly fortified island of Corregidor. Two companies of scouts were disarmed there. Rifles and ammunition were sent to American residents in isolated places. The attack was begun on the 24th, but it came to nothing. Followers of Ricarte fired upon the Manila police in the Botanical Gardens. They were soon subdued and fifty prisoners were locked up. At Navotas, six miles north, there was an unsuccessful attack upon the municipal building and guards. The police and constabulary took twenty-five prisoners. Press reports say that documents have been found which prove the existence of a widespread conspiracy, and that 30,000 Filipinos have been drilling for an uprising.

#### The Executions in Mexico

Reports published by Carranza's agents in this country that Provisional President Gutierrez had quarreled with Zapata and left the Mexican capital proved to be without foundation, but there were indications that Gutierrez's relations with both Zapata and Villa might soon become strained on account of the long and growing list of executions or official assassinations. These have taken place at the capital and in the north. Hundreds of men have been shot at the capital, and among them are said to have been ten who were delegates in the Aguascalientes convention. At dawn on Christmas day victims were falling before a firing squad commanded by Colonel Fierro, Villa's friend and bodyguard, who killed Benton, the English ranchman, months ago, near Juarez. In the northern state of Chihuahua this bloody work is called a housecleaning. It is reported that for some time past there have been from fifty to seventy-five executions a day. When Villa came up from the capital, not long ago, he brought several victims with him. Among those executed in Chihuahua are said to have been General Delgado, General Garcia and Guillermo Terrazas. By Villa's orders, it is said, Castula Baca, the richest resident of Parral, has been held for a ransom of \$1,000,000.

The case of General Iturbide has excited much interest. Against his will, Huerta made him governor of the capital district. He protected American lives and property, and continued to make a good record after the departure of Carbajal. He delivered the city to Carranza and was useful after Carranza fled. Knowing that Zapata and Villa sought his life, he procured the protection of the British Legation. Our Government asked Gutierrez to give

him safe passage out of the country, and Gutierrez consented. John R. Silliman, Mr. Wilson's special representative, detailed Leon J. Canova, an agent of our State Department, to accompany Iturbide, and they started for Texas. Then Manuel Palafox, representing Zapata in Gutierrez's cabinet, publicly asserted that Silliman and Canova had been bribed with \$250,000 to get a passport for Iturbide. Both were "knaves," he said. He complained to Villa, and the latter telegraphed orders for the interception and arrest of Iturbide.

Gutierrez then published and sent to all the generals a long statement, explicitly forbidding all summary executions. He denounced the kid-

napping of prominent men and the assassination of them. In all cases "there must be trials, with the formalities required by law." Only by good behavior could the Government win recognition by foreign powers and prove that the supporters of it were civilized people. "The right to punish," said he, "should never be left to private persons, military leaders or armed groups." He gave warning that all his power would be used to procure even for enemies of the revolution the protection of the laws. In an authorized interview, his secretary protested against Villa's order for the arrest of Iturbide.

#### Relief at Naco

After some delay, due to the heavy rains which have caused floods in Arizona, General Scott, in conferences with General Hill and General Maytorena, was successful in his attempt to raise the siege of Naco. His conference with Hill, the Carranza commander, was held in the bullet-scarred American custom house, and bullets struck the building while they were talking. On the 26th, General Maytorena withdrew his forces and moved southward. The siege had continued for seventy-seven days. On American soil five persons had been killed and forty-seven wounded. Hill's soldiers say they found 238 bodies on Maytorena's lines. They picked up and carried back to Naco a shrapnel shell. While they were examining it there it exploded, killing five men and wounding eleven. General Scott proposed that there should be a border neutral zone ten miles wide. But it is expected that Naco's experience will be duplicated at Douglas, Arizona, because the Villa forces are preparing to attack a Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta, which is separated from Douglas by only the boundary line. Salazar's small independent army menaces Palomas, just across the line from Columbus, New Mexico, and is raiding cattle ranches near at hand, owned by Americans.

The defeat of Carranza's forces at Puebla was a crushing one, and the army of Zapata and Angeles is approaching Vera Cruz. There has been fighting in the outskirts of that city, and transports have been ready to carry Carranza's men to Tampico. Reports about the results of engagements in the vicinity of that port are conflicting. Villa says that Torreon is now safe. The cities of San Luis Potosi, Monterey and Saltillo have agreed to be neutral. The assertion of Gutierrez's secretary that recognition of his Government has been offered by our Government, upon certain conditions, is denied at Washington.



BURLESQUING THE IRON CROSS  
These satirical imitations of the Kaiser's ubiquitous decoration are being sold on the Strand. On the reverse of the cross marked "liar" are the words "For Brave Deeds"



# UTOPIA OR HELL

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SHERMAN'S celebrated declaration about war has certainly been borne out by what has happened in Europe, and above all in Belgium, during the last four months. That war is hell I will concede as heartily as any ultra-pacifist. But the only alternative to war, that is to hell, is the adoption of some plan substantially like that which I have advocated and which has itself been called utopian. It is possible that it is utopian for the time being; that is, that nations are not ready as yet to accept it. But it is also possible that after this war has come to an end the European contestants will be sufficiently sobered to be willing to consider some such proposal.

The proposal is not in the least utopian if by utopian we understand something that is theoretically desirable but impossible. What I propose is a working and realizable Utopia. My proposal is that the efficient civilized nations—those that are efficient in war as well as in peace—shall join in a world league for the peace of righteousness. This means that they shall by solemn covenant agree as to their respective rights which shall not be questioned; that they shall agree that all other questions arising between them shall be submitted to a court of arbitration; and that they shall also agree—and here comes the vital and essential point of the whole system—to act with the combined military strength of all of them against any recalcitrant nation, against any nation which transgresses at the expense of any other nation the rights which it is agreed shall not be questioned, or which on matters that are arbitrable refuses to submit to the decree of the arbitral court.

## PUT FORCE BACK OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

In its essence this plan means that there shall be a great international treaty for the peace of righteousness; that this treaty shall explicitly secure to each nation and except from the operations of any international tribunal such matters as its territorial integrity, honor and vital interest; and shall guarantee it in the possession of these rights; that

this treaty shall therefore by its own terms explicitly provide against making foolish promises which cannot and ought not to be kept; that this treaty shall be observed with absolute good faith—for it is worse than useless to enter into treaties until their observance in good faith is efficiently secured. Finally, and most important, this treaty shall put force back of righteousness, shall provide a method of securing by the exercise of force the observance of solemn international obligations. This is to be accomplished by all the powers covenanting to put their whole strength back of the fulfillment of the treaty obligations, including the decrees of the court established under and in accordance with the treaty.

## ASSAULT AND ARBITRATION

This proposal, therefore, meets the well-found objections against the foolish and mischievous all-inclusive arbitration treaties recently negotiated by Mr. Bryan under the direction of President Wilson. These treaties, like the all-inclusive arbitration treaties which President Taft started to negotiate, explicitly include as arbitrable or as proper subjects for action by joint commissions questions of honor and of vital national interest. No such provision should be made. No such provision is made as among private individuals in any civilized community. If in private life one individual takes action which immediately jeopardizes the life or limb or even the bodily well-being and the comfort of another, the wronged party does not have to go into any arbitration with the wrongdoer. On the contrary, the policeman or constable or sheriff immediately and summarily arrests the wrongdoer. The subsequent trial is not in the nature of arbitration at all. It is in the nature of a criminal proceeding. The wronged man is merely a witness and not necessarily an essential witness. For example, if, in the streets of New York, one man assaults another or steals his watch, and a policeman is not near by, the wronged man is not only justified in knocking down the assailant or thief, but fails in his duty if he does

not so act. If a policeman is near by, the policeman promptly arrests the wrongdoer. The magistrate does not arbitrate the question of property rights in the watch nor anything about the assault. He satisfies himself as to the facts and delivers judgment against the offender.

## LET US HAVE PLAIN SPEAKING

A covenant between the United States and any other power to arbitrate all questions, including those involving national honor and interest, neither could nor ought to be kept. Such a covenant will be harmless only if no such questions ever arise. All the worth of promises made in the abstract lies in the way in which they are fulfilled in the concrete. Mr. Bryan's arbitration treaties are to be tested in this manner. His theory is, of course, that these treaties are to be made with all nations, and this is correct, because it would be a far graver thing to refuse to make them with some nations than to refuse to enter into them with any nation at all. The proposal is, in effect, and disregarding verbiage, that all questions shall be arbitrated or settled by the action of a joint commission—questions really vital to us would, as a matter of fact, be settled adversely to us pending such action. There are many such questions which in the concrete we would certainly not arbitrate. I mention one, only as an example. Does Mr. Bryan, or does he not, mean to arbitrate, if Japan should so desire, requesting whether Japanese laborers are to be allowed to come in unlimited numbers to these shores? If he does mean this, let him explicitly state that fact—merely as an illustration—to the Senate committee, so that the Senate committee shall understand what it is doing when it ratifies these treaties. If he does not mean this, then let him promptly withdraw all the treaties so as not to expose us to the charge of hypocrisy, of making believe to do what we have no intention of doing, and of making promises which we have no intention of keeping. I have mentioned one issue only; but there are scores of other issues which I could mention which this Government



would under no circumstances agree to arbitrate.

#### WORTHLESS PEACE CONGRESSES

In the same way, we must explicitly recognize that all the peace congresses and the like that have been held of recent years have done no good whatever to the cause of world peace. All their addresses and resolutions about arbitration and disarmament and such matters have been on the whole slightly worse than useless. Disregarding the Hague conventions, it is the literal fact that none of the peace congresses that have been held for the last fifteen or twenty years—to speak only of those of which I myself know the workings—have accomplished the smallest particle of good. In so far as they have influenced free, liberty-loving and self-respecting nations not to take measures for their own defense they have been positively mischievous. In no respect have they achieved anything worth admiring; and the present world war proves this beyond the possibility of serious question.

The Hague conventions stand by themselves. They have accomplished a certain amount—alho only a small amount—of actual good. This was in so far as they furnished means by which nations which did not wish to quarrel were able to settle international disputes not involving their deepest interests. Questions between nations continually arise which are not of first class importance; which, for instance, refer to some illegal act by or against a fishing schooner, to some difficulty concerning contracts, to some question of the interpretation of a minor clause in a treaty, or to the sporadic action of some hot-headed or panic-struck official. In these cases, where neither nation wishes to go to war, the Hague Court has furnished an easy method for the settlement of the dispute without war. This does not mark a very great advance; but it is an advance, and was worth making.

#### THE CULT OF COWARDICE

The fact that it is the only advance that the Hague Court has accomplished makes the hysterical outbursts formerly indulged in by the ultra-pacifists concerning it seem in retrospect exceedingly foolish. While I had never shared the hopes of these ultra-pacifists, I had hoped for more substantial good than has actually come from the Hague conventions. This was because I accept promises as meaning something. The ultra-pacifists, whether from timidity, from weak-

ness or from sheer folly, seem wholly unable to understand that the fulfilment of a promise has anything to do with making the promise. The most striking example that could possibly be furnished has been furnished by Belgium. Under my direction as President, the United States signed the Hague conventions. All the nations engaged in the present war signed these conventions, alho one or two of the nations qualified their acceptance, or withheld their signatures to certain articles. This, however, did not in the least relieve the signatory powers from the duty to guarantee one another in the enjoyment of the rights supposed to be secured by the conventions. To make this guarantee worth anything, it was, of course, necessary actively to enforce it against any power breaking the convention or acting against its clear purpose. To make it really effective it should be enforced as quickly against non-signatory as against signatory powers; for to give a power free permission to do wrong if it did not sign would put a premium on non-signing, so far as big, aggressive powers are concerned.

I authorized the signature of the United States to these conventions. They forbid the violation of neutral territory, and, of course, the subjugation of unoffending neutral nations, as Belgium has been subjugated. They forbid such destruction as that inflicted on Louvain, Dinant and other towns in Belgium, the burning of their priceless public libraries and wonderful halls and churches, and the destruction of cathedrals such as that at Rheims. They forbid the infliction of heavy pecuniary penalties and the taking of severe punitive measures at the expense of civilian populations. They forbid the bombardment—of course including the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes—of unfortified cities and of cities whose defenses were not at the moment attacked. All of these offenses have been committed by Germany. I took the action I did in directing these conventions to be signed on the theory and with the belief that the United States intended to live up to its obligations, and that our people understood that living up to solemn obligations, like any other serious performance of duty, meant willingness to make effort and to incur risk. If I had for one moment supposed that signing these Hague conventions meant literally nothing whatever beyond the expression of a pious wish which any power was at liberty to disregard with impunity, in accordance with the dictation of self-interest, I

would certainly not have permitted the United States to be a party to such a mischievous farce. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, however, take the view that when the United States assumes obligations in order to secure small and unoffending neutral nations against hideous wrong, its action is not predicated on any intention to make the guarantee effective. They take the view that when we are asked to redeem in the concrete promises we made in the abstract, our duty is to disregard our obligations and to preserve ignoble peace for ourselves by regarding with cold-blooded and timid indifference the most frightful ravages of war committed at the expense of a peaceful and unoffending country. This is the cult of cowardice. That President Wilson and Mr. Bryan profess it and put it in action would be of small consequence if only they themselves were concerned. The importance of their action is that it commits the United States.

#### FORSAKING THE CAUSE OF PEACE

Elaborate technical arguments have been made to justify this timid and selfish abandonment of duty, this timid and selfish failure to work for the world peace of righteousness, by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. No sincere believer in disinterested and self-sacrificing work for peace can justify it; and work for peace will never be worth much unless accompanied by courage, effort and self-sacrifice. Yet those very apostles of pacificism who, when they can do so with safety, scream loudest for peace, have made themselves objects of contemptuous derision by keeping silence in this crisis, or even by praising Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan for having thus abandoned the cause of peace. They are supported by the men who insist that all that we are concerned with is ourselves escaping even the smallest risk that might follow upon the performance of duty to any one except ourselves. This last is not a very exalted plea. It is, however, defensible. But if as a nation we intend to act in accordance with it, we must never promise to do anything for any one else.

The technical arguments as to the Hague conventions not requiring us to act will at once be brushed aside by any man who honestly and in good faith faces the situation. Either the Hague conventions meant something or else they meant nothing. If in the event of their violation none of the signatory powers were even to protest, then of course they meant nothing; and it was an act of unspeakable silliness to enter into



them. If, on the other hand, they meant anything whatsoever, it was the duty of the United States, as the most powerful, or at least the richest and most populous neutral nation, to take action for upholding them when their violation brought such appalling disaster to Belgium. There is no escape from this alternative.

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The first essential to working out successfully any scheme whatever for world peace is to understand that nothing can be accomplished unless the powers entering into the agreement act in precisely the reverse way from that in which President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have acted as regards the Hague conventions and the all-inclusive arbitration treaties during the past six months. The prime fact to consider in securing any peace agreement worth entering into, or that will have any except a mischievous effect, is that the nations entering into the agreement shall make no promises that ought not to be made, that they shall in good faith live up to the promises that are made, and that they shall put their whole strength unitedly back of these promises against any nation which refuses to carry out the agreement, or which, if it has not made the agreement, nevertheless violates the principles which the agreement enforces. In other words, an international agreement that is to produce peace must proceed much along the lines of the Hague conventions; but a power signing them, as the United States signed them, must do so with the intention in good faith to see that they are carried out, and to use force to accomplish this, if necessary.

To violate these conventions, to violate neutrality treaties, as Germany has done in the case of Belgium, is a dreadful wrong. It represents the gravest kind of international wrongdoing, but it is really not quite so contemptible, it does not show such short-sighted and timid inefficiency, and, *above all, such selfish indifference to the cause of permanent and righteous peace*, as has been shown by the United States (thanks to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan) in refusing to fulfill its solemn obligations by taking whatever action was necessary in order to clear our skirts from the guilt of tame acquiescence in a wrong which we had solemnly undertaken to oppose.

It has been a matter of very real regret to me to have to speak in the way I have felt obliged to speak as to German wrongdoing in Belgium,

because so many of my friends, not only Germans, but Americans of German birth and even Americans of German descent, have felt aggrieved at my position. As regards my friends the Americans of German birth or descent, I can only say that they are in honor bound to regard all international matters solely from the standpoint of the interest of the United States, and of the demands of a lofty international morality. As regards Germany, my stand is for the real interest of the mass of the German people. If the German people as a whole would only look at it rightly, they would see that my position is predicated upon the assumption that we ought to act as unhesitatingly in favor of Germany if Germany were wronged as we would act in favor of Belgium when Belgium was wronged. There are in Germany a certain number of Germans who adopt the Trietschke and Bernhardi view of Germany's destiny and of international morality generally. These men are fundamentally exactly as hostile to America as to all other foreign powers, and I call the attention of my fellow Americans of German origin who wish this country to act toward Belgium, not in accordance with American traditions, interests and ideals, but in accordance with the pro-German sympathies of certain citizens of German descent, to the statement of Trietschke that "to civilization at large the [Americanizing] of the German-Americans means a heavy loss. Among Germans there can no longer be any question that the civilization of mankind suffers every time a German is transformed into a Yankee."

I do not for one moment believe that the men who follow Trietschke in his hatred of and contempt for all non-Germans, and Bernhardi in his contempt for international morality, are a majority of the German people or even a very large minority. I think that the great majority of the Germans, who have approved Germany's action toward Belgium, have been influenced by the feeling that it was a vital necessity in order to save Germany from destruction and subjugation by France and Russia, perhaps assisted by England. Fear of national destruction will prompt men to do almost anything, and the proper remedy for outsiders to work for is the removal of the fear. If Germany were absolutely freed from danger of the least aggression on her eastern and western frontiers, I believe that German public sentiment would refuse to sanction such acts as those against Belgium. The only effective way to free it from this

fear is to have outside nations like the United States in good faith undertake the obligation to defend Germany's honor and territorial integrity if attacked, exactly as they would defend the honor and territorial integrity of Belgium, or of France, Russia or England, or any other well behaved, civilized power, if attacked.

#### PEACE WITHOUT RIGHTEOUSNESS

This can only be achieved by some such world league of peace as that which I advocate. Most important of all, it can only be achieved by the willingness and ability of great, free powers to put might back of right, to make their protest against wrongdoing effective by, if necessary, punishing the wrongdoer. It is this fact which makes the clamor of the pacifists for "Peace, Peace," without any regard to righteousness, so contemptible and so abhorrent to all right-thinking people. There are multitudes of professional pacifists in the United States, and of well meaning but ill-informed persons who sympathize with them from ignorance. There are not a few astute persons who wish to take sinister advantage of the folly of these persons, in the interest of Germany. All of these men clamor for immediate peace. They wish the United States to take action for immediate peace or for a truce, under conditions designed to leave Belgium with her wrongs undressed and in the possession of Germany. They strive to bring about a peace which would contain within itself the elements of frightful future disaster, by making no effective provision to prevent the repetition of such wrongdoing as has been inflicted upon Belgium. All of the men advocating such action, including the professional pacifists, the big business men largely of foreign birth, and the well-meaning but feeble-minded creatures among their allies, and including especially all those who from sheer timidity or weakness shrink from duty, occupy a thoroly base and improper position. The peace advocates of this stamp stand on an exact par with men who, if there was an epidemic of lawlessness in New York, should come together to demand the immediate cessation of all activity by the police, and should propose to substitute for it a request that the highwaymen and burglars cease their activities for the moment on condition of retaining undisturbed possession of the ill-gotten spoils they had already acquired. The only effective friend of peace in a big city is the man who makes the police force



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thoroly efficient, who tries to remove the causes of crime, but who unhesitatingly insists upon the punishment of criminals. Pacificists who believe that all use of force in international matters can be abolished will do well to remember that the only efficient police forces are those whose members are scrupulously careful not to commit acts of violence when it is possible to avoid them, but who are willing and able, when the occasion arises, to subdue the worst kind of wrongdoer by means of the only argument that wrongdoer respects, namely, successful force. What is thus true in private life is similarly true in international affairs.

#### A WORKABLE PEACE PLAN

No man can venture to state the exact details that should be followed in securing such a world league for the peace of righteousness. But, not to leave the matter nebulous, I submit the following plan. It would prove entirely workable, if nations entered into it with good faith, and if they treated their obligations under it in the spirit in which the United States treated its obligations as regarded the independence of Cuba, giving good government to the Philippines, and building the Panama Canal; the same spirit in which England acted when the neutrality of Belgium was violated.

All the civilized powers which are able and willing to furnish and to use force, when force is required to back up righteousness—and only the civilized powers who possess virile manliness of character and the willingness to accept risk and labor, when necessary to the performance of duty, are entitled to be considered in this matter—should join to create an international tribunal and to provide rules in accordance with which that tribunal should act. These rules would have to accept the *status quo* at some given period; for the endeavor to redress all historical wrongs would throw us back into chaos. They would lay down the rule that the territorial integrity of each nation was inviolate; that it was to be guaranteed absolutely its sovereign rights in certain particulars, including, for instance, the right to decide the terms on which immigrants should be admitted to its borders for purposes of residence, citizenship or business; in short, all its rights in matters affecting its honor and vital interest. Each nation should be guaranteed against having any of these specified rights infringed upon. They would not be made arbitrable, any more than an individual's right to life and limb is made arbitrable; they would be

mutually guaranteed. All other matters that could arise between these nations should be settled by the international court. The judges should act not as national representatives, but purely as judges, and in any given case it would probably be well to choose them by lot, excluding, of course, the representatives of the powers whose interests were concerned. Then, and most important, the nations should severally guarantee to use their entire military force, if necessary, against any nation which defied the decrees of the tribunal or which violated any of the rights which in the rules it was expressly stipulated should be reserved to the several nations, the rights to their territorial integrity and the like. Under such conditions—to make matters concrete—Belgium would be safe from any attack such as that made by Germany, and Germany would be relieved from the haunting fear its people now have lest the Russians and the French, backed by other nations, smash the empire and its people.

#### BENEFICIARIES OF THE PLAN

In addition to the contracting powers, a certain number of outside nations should be named as entitled to the benefits of the court. These nations should be chosen from those which were as civilized and well behaved as the great contracting nations, but which, for some reason or other, were unwilling or unable to guarantee to help execute the decrees of the court by force. They would have no right to take part in the nomination of judges, for no people are entitled to do anything toward establishing a court unless they are able and willing to face the risk, labor and self-sacrifice necessary in order to put police power behind the court. But they would be treated with exact justice; and in the event of any one of the great contracting powers having trouble with one of them, they would be entitled to go into court, have a decision rendered, and see the decision supported precisely as in the case of a dispute between any two of the great contracting powers themselves.

#### CIVILIZATION A PREREQUISITE

No power should be admitted into the first circle, that of the contracting powers, unless it was civilized, well behaved and able to do its part in enforcing the decrees of the court. China, for instance, could not be admitted, nor could Turkey, altho for different reasons, whereas Germany, France, England, Italy, Russia, the United States, Japan, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, Switzer-

land, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Belgium would all be entitled to go in. If China continues to behave as well as it has during the last few years it might perfectly well go into the second line of powers which were entitled to the benefits of the court, altho not entitled to send judges to it. Mexico would, of course, not be entitled to admission at present into either circle. At present, every European power with the exception of Turkey would be so entitled; but sixty years ago the kingdom of Naples, for instance, would not have been entitled to come in, and there are various South American communities which at the present time would not be entitled to come in; and, of course, this would at present be true of most independent Asiatic states and of all independent African states. The council should have power to exclude any nation which completely fell from civilization, as Mexico, partly with the able assistance of President Wilson's administration, has fallen during the past few years. There are various South and Central American states which have never been entitled to such consideration as civilized, orderly, self-respecting powers as would entitle them to be treated on terms of equality in the fashion indicated. As regards these disorderly and weak outsiders, it might well be that after a while some method would be devised to deal with them by common agreement of the civilized powers; but until this was devised and put into execution they would have to be left as at present.

Of course, grave difficulties would be encountered in devising such a plan and in administering it afterward, and no human being can guarantee that it would absolutely succeed. But I believe that it could be made to work and that it would mark a very great improvement over what obtains now. At this moment there is hell in Belgium and hell in Mexico; and the ultra-pacificists in this country have their full share of the responsibility for this hell. They are not primary factors in producing it. They lack the virile power to be primary factors in producing anything, good or evil, that needs daring and endurance. But they are secondary factors, for the man who tamely acquiesces in wrongdoing is a secondary factor in producing that wrongdoing. Most certainly the proposed plan would be dependent upon reasonable good faith for its successful working, but this is only to say what is also true of every human institution. Under the proposed plan there would be a strong likelihood of bettering world



conditions. If it is a Utopia, it is a Utopia of a very practical kind.

#### FATUOUS INDIFFERENCE TO FACTS

Such a plan is as yet in the realm of mere speculation. At present the essential things for each self-respecting, liberty-loving nation to do is to put itself in position to defend its own rights. Recently President Wilson, in his message to Congress, has announced that we are in no danger and will not be in any danger; and ex-President Taft has stated that the awakening of interest in our defenses indicates "mild hysteria." Such utterances show fatuous indifference to the teachings of history. They represent precisely the attitude which a century ago led up to the burning of Washington by a small expeditionary hostile force, and to such paralyzing disaster in war as almost to bring about the break-up of the Union. In his message President Wilson justifies a refusal to build up our navy by ask-

ing—as if we were discussing a question of pure metaphysics—"When will the experts tell us just what kind of ships we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together? Who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build?" and actually adds, after proposing and leaving unanswered these questions: "I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no need to discuss it." If during its last ten years England's attitude toward preparedness for war and the up-building of her navy had been determined by statesmanship such as is set forth in these utterances of President Wilson, the island would now be trampled into bloody mire, as Belgium has been trampled. If Germany had followed such advice—or rather no-advice—during the last ten years, she would now have been wholly unable so much as to assert her rights anywhere.

Let us immediately make our navy thoroly efficient; and this can only be

done by reversing the policy that President Wilson has followed for twenty-two months. Neither our foreign affairs nor our naval affairs can be satisfactorily managed when our President is willing to put in their respective departments gentlemen like Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels. President Wilson would not have ventured to make either of these men head of the Treasury Department, because he would thereby have offended the concrete interests of American business men. But as Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy the harm they do is to the country as a whole. No concrete interest is immediately affected; and, as it is only our own common welfare in the future, only the welfare of our children, only the honor and interest of the United States thru the generations that is concerned, it is deemed safe to disregard this welfare and to take chances with our national honor and interest.

*Oyster Bay, Long Island*



*Underwood & Underwood*

#### WHEN THE SNOW FALLS ON THE BATTLEFIELD

The coming of cold weather has added to the misery of war without checking its activity. The easy-going days when soldiers went home for the winter and rested for the summer campaign have gone forever and there is no relaxation of effort on either side. Now that fighting consists mostly of standing in trenches night and day waiting for a charge, the heavy snow in both France and Poland has made the strain more painful than before, for the trenches fill with freezing water and the men are kept in perpetual chill. The wounded who lie between the lines, sometimes for days, since truces are rare, must suffer the most excruciating torture. The airmen, who have to ascend a mile or more to get out of range of the guns, drop to earth because their frozen feet and hands cannot control the aeroplane. When the ground is frozen hard the soldiers cannot dig shelters quickly enough to protect themselves from the leaden hail. And whenever the ground thaws the wheels of the heavy guns sink deep into the mud and they have to be left behind. Russia's chief reliance has always been on "General January," and Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Poland is now being taught the lesson that Napoleon learned to his sorrow a hundred years ago



# 1870 OR 1915?



© *International News*

A FRENCH BATTERY SHELLING THE GERMAN LINES IN THE ARGONNE DISTRICT

These pictures—even tho they were made in a war of the new order—smack strongly of conventional battlefield scenes



© *International News*

FRENCH INFANTRY TAKING UP A NEW POSITION ON A ROLLING TERRAIN

The traditional colors are carried here and only the bicycle scout at the right is noticeably new



© *International News*

BACK FROM THE PARADE GROUND

Spades and guns over the shoulder, mud and desolation about them, these troops are going back to the business of war after being reviewed by the King of England, who visited British and Belgian headquarters early in December



## HOW THEY LIVE AT THE FRONT



© Underwood & Underwood

### THE VILLAGE OF GOOD HOPE

These thatched huts have been put up as winter quarters for the French who are holding the intrenched lines. With chill-proof optimism they have named the colony *Bon Espoir*

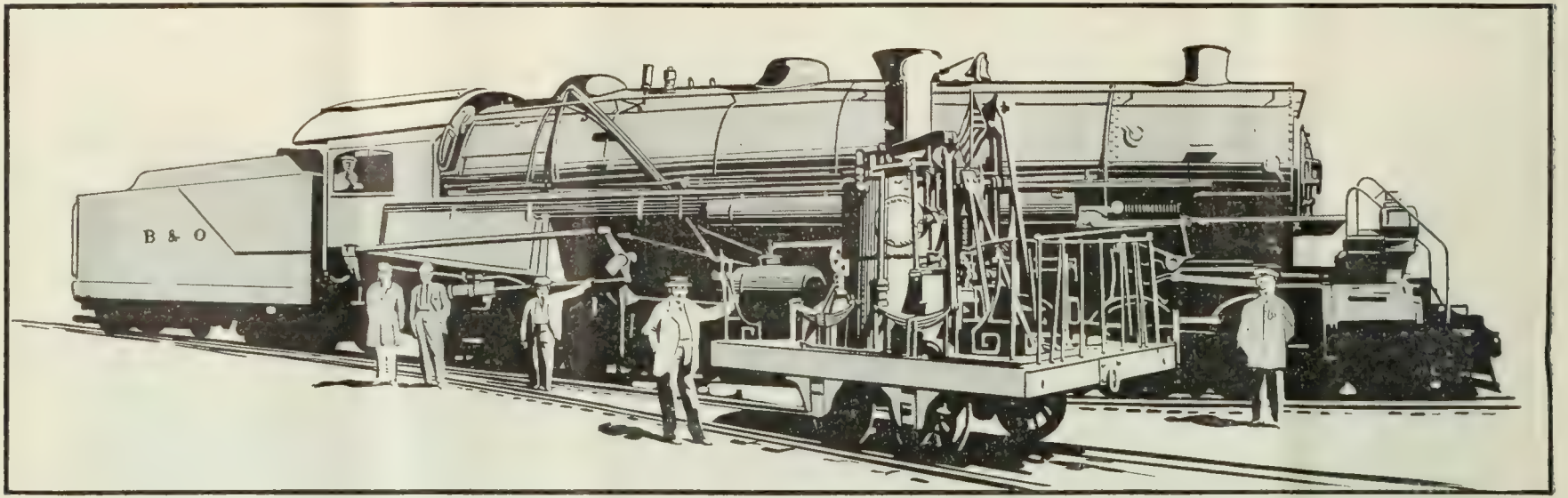


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### WHERE BURROWING SOLDIERS CAN BATHE

A shower-bath-room in the French trenches north of Soissons, only a hundred yards from the German lines, where under bomb-proofs cleanliness becomes possible





Travel

#### AN EPITOME OF THE LOCOMOTIVE'S PROGRESS

The tremendous advance from the grasshopper *Atlantic* to the 300-ton mountain grade locomotive would have been impossible if improvement in rails and roadbed had not paralleled the development of the locomotive

## THE ROAD AND THE CAR

BY HENRY B. JOY

PRESIDENT OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

**T**O accomplish much worth doing one must have an ideal. The prevision which foresaw the motor carriage coming into reality out of the haziness of experimental thought was laughed at by the wiseacres. Those who scoffed at the horseless carriage "dreamers" have lived to see the ideal realized in the greatest revolution of all time in industrial transportation, a forward step that means almost if not quite as much to the human race as the

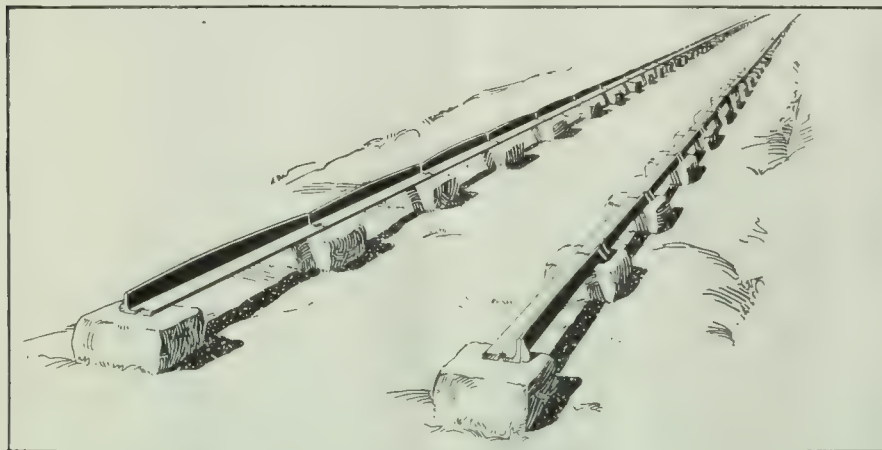
steam engine, the locomotive, the steamboat, or other wonders of the century.

First a dreamer must dream, and afterward some one must make those dreams into practical realities. Then follows a wonderful industrial development—years of evolution in manufacturing methods and refinement of the invention itself toward the perfection of its economic usefulness. Within the lives of the living, the first crude steamboat has grown

spark, thus beginning the development of the modern explosive engine. Truly evolutionary processes are slow. The ideals of motor vehicle students have progressed laboriously, but in the next twenty years we believe we can see an ideal condition practically accomplished—individual transportation by an economical and convenient power.

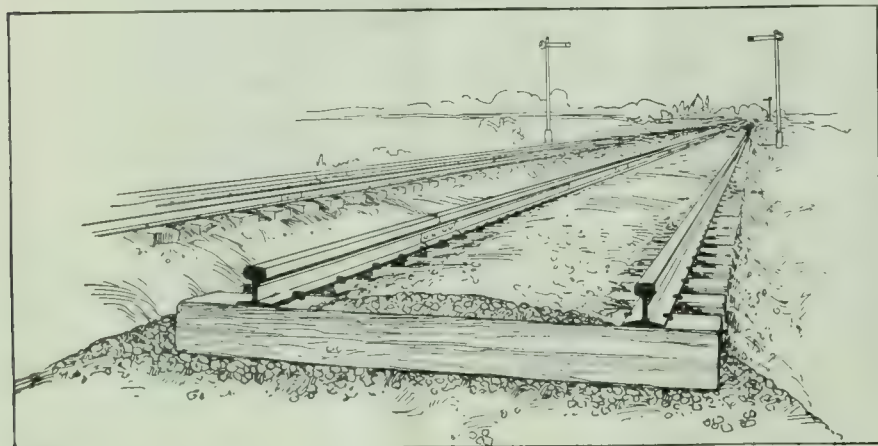
Just as steamships developed and grew too large before details of design permitted such size, as in the case of the steamship "Great Eastern"; just as the locomotive developed to meet varieties of service, took too great a step and halted, because rails and bridges and other details were not fitted for it—so the motor vehicle has crawled on and up thru successive advances and recessions, until it has become classified into types and varieties for pleasure, utility and commercial purposes. It has developed far more rapidly and completely than did the steamship, locomotive or harvesting machine, or other similarly complicated inventions.

But what the motor vehicle may mean to the people of the United States—this country of great distances—is today unrealized. For a quarter of a century, and much more, after the locomotive was an accomplished fact, and recognized as a great, revolutionary industrial force, it stood hampered and fettered. The steel rails had not come; the genius of Stephenson had in the '20's of the last century harnessed steam so that the means of rapid conveyance of freight and passengers was at hand, but the metallurgist was still in the age of *iron*; we had the locomotive but not the roadbed rails that were essential to the coming locomotive.



#### WHAT THE LOCOMOTIVE HAD TO GROW AWAY FROM

The original track upon which Trevithick's first locomotive ran in 1804. Now in the United States National Museum. England continued to supply rails for America long after railroads had been widely developed in this country



#### THE SINE QUA NON OF MODERN RAILROAD SERVICE

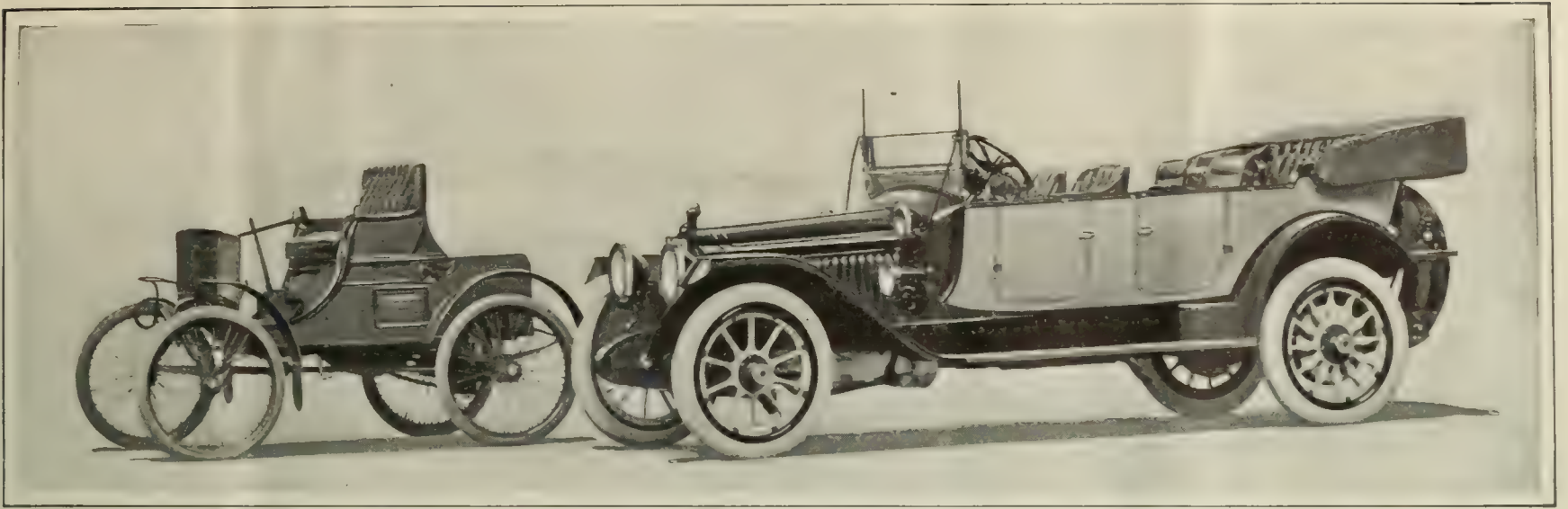
A section of rails and roadbed of the sort that make express service and monster freight trains possible. To-day we are producing considerably more than 3,000,000 tons of steel rails per year

into the "Aquitania," the "Imperator," and those marvelous mechanisms, the fighting dreadnoughts of modern navies.

Some of the ideals are never reached—some are wonderfully surpassed, and as wonders are accomplished further vistas of possibilities are opened to the imagination and the ideal recedes further and further.

It is an interesting fact that in 1744 C. T. Ludolf, of Berlin, succeeded in igniting the vapor of ether by an electric





**A GREAT STRIDE HAS BEEN TAKEN ALREADY IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY—THERE'S MORE TO COME**

From the primitive runabout to the touring car of the present day there is an amazing development. But even now when there are a score and more of distinct types of motor vehicles serving diverse functions the adaptation of the automobile to the requirements of business is only begun. It cannot reach its maximum till the roads are ready

Even in 1876 we read in the first annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad Company as follows:

"Contracts have been made for the purchase of 18,500 tons of iron (rails) at an average cost of \$73 per ton deliverable in Detroit."

Later on by several years that same railroad, still struggling to get a road on which its locomotives could operate, bought steel rails of the best quality obtainable, in England. Think of it, steel rails from England and at a price of about \$125 per ton, to relay the entire road from Detroit to Chicago!

The railroad reaching from Detroit half-way to Chicago—actually to Kalamazoo—had been built by the state of Michigan, but it had failed of success and faced the necessity of reconstruction thruout, when it was sold to private parties. In the first seven months and eight days of private ownership it earned net \$123,132.61. The then very large sum of \$1,350,500 worth of iron rails of the heaviest and best kind were ordered and laid. The evolution was onward and upward. As better and larger iron rails were obtainable, and then later on steel rails from England, the locomotives and cars increased in load capacity and the train speed increased.

It took years to unfetter the locomotive and free it to the service of the public by providing suitable rails to carry the burden.

Can we draw any parallel with motor vehicle conditions today? Is it not true that we have the dreams of a hundred centuries realized in the modern motor vehicle? And is it not also true that our roads—the nation over—are impossible and impassable and inappropriate to the era?

Are not our highways today to the motor vehicle as the soft iron rails of the '40's were to the locomotives of that day?

Did iron rails at \$73 per ton, and later steel rails at \$125 per ton, repay those who bought them?

What did good railroads mean to the public then, when our population was 23,191,876?

What do good highways mean today with a population of 100,000,000 to be served?

It cost the public for the rails only, in those days, from \$8000 per mile for iron to \$15,000 per mile for steel, and yet I venture to say the railroads at that day would not carry in traffic volume per mile what our main arterial highways would carry today were they traversible in an economical manner.

Is the value of good roads measurable alone in dollars? Is not the

social welfare of a nation valuable beyond measure? But consider if you will only the broad proposition that by far the greater part of the freight which the railroads carry has first to be moved to the railroad over the highways at an average expense which, it is estimated, is greater than the entire railroad charges to its destination.

Is it conceivable that such a condition should continue to burden us as a nation, while the good roads of every other civilized country give their people so great an advantage over us?

*Detroit, Michigan*



*Courtesy Automobile Club of America*

**THIS HALTS THE AUTOMOBILE'S PROGRESS**

This is not the worst road we might picture: it could be traversed without the greatest difficulty, just as the old iron rails could be used and were used till something better was found. But we will never realize the possibilities of the automobile till roads like this—and worse—are replaced by adequate highways



# HOW TO THINK OF GOD

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—SEVENTEENTH PAPER\*

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

**I**T is impossible by any arguments absolutely to demonstrate the existence of God. Some may doubt. Those only who believe they have in their souls a consciousness of God can therein find the demonstration which the rest of us must lack. It is the privilege of the few, and it is not easy to convince others that this conscious apprehension of God as something other than themselves is not, or at least may not be, the product of a longing which finally creates within the mind the apparent fulfilment of its own desire. To be sure, we also have in our own Sacred Books, and in the sacred books of all religions, accounts of the intervention of God, or the gods, in a way that would be conclusive of the divine existence; but no such interventions appear now, and questions inevitably arise as to the trustworthiness of such accounts. Miracles have ceased to be a convincing proof of God; they need proof; and we are and must be satisfied to depend for our faith in the existence of God on those proofs which we have considered, and on such as have satisfied the searchers after God.

The common consent of mankind gives us the belief that there are one or more non-material superior existences, spiritual in their nature, which have power over material forces and over mankind. Those existences, called gods, or God, have knowledge of us, and can be appealed to, placated or provoked, and can do us good or harm. They may have passions, as do we, good or bad, or the one God may be infinitely and changelessly wise, powerful and good. Mankind conceives of its deities or Deity as like itself, only far superior, its highest ideal of what is noble and worthy, or even as the spiritual impersonation of its evil passions. As humanity grows in ethical sense out of savagery its gods gain quality until we reach the conception of a single God, with no rival or competitor, infinitely wise and powerful, but also infinitely good. To him is ascribed the creation and the rule of the universe. In a sense it is true that man creates his God. His idea of God is of his own conception, and it grows in spirituality and moral quality with his own spiritual and moral growth.

## WHAT IS THE FIRST CAUSE?

Christendom possesses this highest conception of God, first reached by Judaism. But we have not seen God walking in our gardens. We

have no such physical evidence of him as we have of each other, and it is impossible that we, or at least most of us, should have. We must be content, as in so many of our beliefs, with evidence of the probable sort. But that probability may be enough to depend upon, enough for practical purposes; and such appears to me the evidence in support of God's existence drawn from the universe of nature. To me it seems clear that there must have been a great First Cause, that the world of matter did not create itself, but had a Creator, and equally that its coördinated laws had a Contriver. Equally, the evidence presented in earlier chapters make me believe that the world of life and the world of mind were guided by a Superior Intelligence rather than that they happened to develop without intelligence or guidance.

If in this conclusion I am right, I must have already learned from his works what is the nature and what the qualities, attributes, of God. What are his attributes?

I do not see that this question need raise any great difficulty. We need not flounder about in self-made mazes wondering about the Absolute, or refuse to cross in thought an unbridged gulf between our finite and his infinite. Why create the gulf? We have bodies and souls; we know matter and mind, not relationless and absolute, but related to time and space. We know nothing else; we have no reason to believe there is anything else. If our minds cannot comprehend the infinite they can at least apprehend it, and can understand that it is like what we know outside of us, and are conscious of within ourselves, only more of it. We can know something of what God is, and be positive of it.

## HE IS ALL-POWERFUL AND ALL-WISE

And, first, all power is embraced in the first Great Cause. The whole course and force of nature came out from him. To be sure, we have not been able to find any evidence in the ether of space that it is not coterminal and cotermporal with time and space, boundless and eternal as God; but we have also found that it has been subject to an exterior Power which out of this ether has created all things. Ether was the formless and the void, the darkness upon the face of the deep, out of which God made light and the heaven and the earth. He that made all things is God. This is what we

call Omnipotence, for he that can do all this can do all things. This does not imply that he can do what in the nature of things it is impossible to do. Thus can God now cause that Woodrow Wilson, who was inaugurated President on March 4th, shall have been inaugurated on March 3d? Can God cause that March 4th shall have come before March 3d? Or that March 4th should be skipt, and there be no March 4th? Can he abolish time?

Equally the Intelligence which knew how to contrive the numberless multiformities of nebulae and stars and solar systems, and equally the laws and forces of their constituent atoms; and, further, the vital powers which create plants and animals, and could distribute intelligence and instinct to bee or man as needed, all appearing in due course under a system of law and a plan of development—that intelligence must be without limit. It must cover all that can be known. It may not cover anything which in the nature of the case cannot be known, if such a thing there be; just as the divine omnipotence cannot do what is in essence impossible, as to make the three angles of a plane triangle equal to more than two right angles. Whether God, after giving freedom to a creature, can foresee what his every choice will be I am not sure. Nor is it important to decide that he can, for his wisdom is enough to meet any imaginable emergency; or he may choose to leave all things without interference to the operation of his wise laws and the free choices of his creatures. All that can be known he does know. This we call Omniscience.

## HE IS GOOD

Another even more important quality or attribute assigned to the Infinite Power and Intelligence whom we call God is Goodness. Yet there are those, like John Stuart Mill, who have found in nature the evidences of a God of might and wisdom, but who could not, seeing the sin and suffering in his world, be assured of his stainless goodness. The assumed problem of a good God and a world of evil does not seem to me to need solving. That God is good is, I think, involved in his infinite wisdom. God would not be wise if he were not good. I do not need to argue this to myself; nor am I affected by the fact

\*Thru error this paper, which should have been the fifteenth in the series, was omitted from its place at the end of the articles on theism.—THE EDITOR.



that for us prudence and goodness seem sometimes to conflict, that to do right sometimes causes suffering and wrong. But the elements of our little arc are insufficient to compute and describe his infinite circle. Our temporary loss may be swallowed up in a larger gain. The hermit thrush may be killed by the hawk, but it had a busy, blissful life of sweet song, and it was best that thrush and lark and hawk and deer and wolf and man should die and make room for others of their kind; and the sum of their happiness was good. It was best that the law of life and death should rule, without exception for suffering's sake. The suffering was incidental; it was good to live. It is the drift of life we must consider when we think of suffering, not its eddies; the whole orbit, not its epicycles; the rule, not its exceptions; and the prevailing rule and drift of life is not suffering, but enjoyment, so that life is sweet. The chief appeal of both religion and ethics is to well folks. And I hold that *moral* evil is not predominant. Even bad people are likely to do more good things than bad. To be sure, they do many bad things; much sin is in the world, and a good God cannot be pleased with it; but I am not sure that he can help it. He cannot make a thing to be and not to be at the same time; and I am not clear that he can make men who shall be free and yet not free to sin. It would hardly be worth while to have a world and yet no place planned in it for free moral beings; not worth while to create man, and not let him sin as he chose. That is, as many have said before me, while it is clear that God might have refused to create, it is not clear that if he created beings with moral natures and possess of free will, he could have excluded sin. And equally it is not clear that if God gave rules of law to the world of matter and the world of life, a reign of law that we can depend upon, he could have excluded suffering. The sum of enjoyment, and equally the sum of goodness, may be—I doubt not it is and will be—much greater than the by-products, the remnants, the offal, the slag and cinders of suffering and sin. The bad is sad, very sad, I know, but the good in fatherhood and motherhood and childhood, in love and fellowship and help, in health and useful work, is much greater; and I do not feel the need to solve studied riddles and “justify the ways of God to man.” I find no difficulty in believing that God is good beyond limit, as well as powerful and wise.

These qualities of Power, Wisdom

and Goodness belong not to matter, but to mind. When we then formulate our belief as to the nature of God we have already thought of him as a spirit, a real personality possess of the same kind of mind as is ours, with intellect to know, feeling to love, and will to create. God is a spirit; there is no question of that.

#### HE IS SPIRIT, AND INFINITE

But can he be more than a spirit? We have both spirit and body; can God have both? He is not matter as known to us, and in his activity he transcends and embraces all matter. Yet one exception to this statement we have observed. So far as we can judge, his infinity does not transcend the infinity of ether in space and time. Ether appears to be infinite in extent and infinite in past and future duration. Then it is conceivable that it may have a special relation to the Infinite Spirit. We may conceive of ether as the agency thru which God works, just as our souls work thru our bodies; or we might even, for the moment, ask whether ether can of itself be spiritual and of the nature of God. It will not be easy to accept the latter view if we allow the conclusion of most physicists at present that matter in its ultimate elements is simply a modification of ether. All the present studies of ether, with its various waves for transmitting force, tend to make it clear that its alliance is not with mind, but with the familiar forms of matter. We may, to be sure, possibly think of ether as having special relations to the Supreme Spirit, but not as itself the Supreme Spirit; not, as Haeckel would have it, that ether is God. God's nature, shown by his attributes, is plainly that of Spirit.

It is obviously of the nature of God as a self-existent being that his existence should be infinite in time. The necessity of his existence always has been and always will be. That is, he is the eternal God.

He would also of his own nature be universal in his being, in one place as well as another, covering all space. We know very little as to the way in which Spirit localizes itself; but in whatever way, in whatever sort of consciousness or intelligence it acts, no place is exempt from the activity of a necessarily existent Spirit. The necessity of his existence is universal. That is what we call the divine omnipresence.

#### HOW TO THINK OF GOD

How, then, am I to think of God? I think of him as the original substratum of the universe, the self-existent, co-eternal of eternity, that from which all came; yet not as an

abstract, non-related essence, but as a real, concrete Intelligence and Will, that stands behind all material things which he has devised, created and rules. How he rules them we may not know, except that he does it in accordance with the laws of nature. We see no exception to those laws, and to every appearance nature has been put under them and automatically obeys them. So I do not think of God as the constantly active volitional agent in every smallest and largest attraction and repulsion of nature, but as author of its laws and presiding over them. I think of those laws as securing the beneficence of the seasons, and also the paroxysms of tornado and earthquake, and I do not think of these as separate and individual choices and volitions of God.

I think of God as infinitely good, as an intensely moral Being, loving the right and by his nature pledged to its victory, and equally hating the wrong and pledged to its defeat. I think of him as faultlessly and redundantly good, actively so whether that activity is exercised by the process of his laws or by his supervision over them. Suffering is but the necessary and undesired by-product of his wise and good laws. Only sin is the alien act of man's hostile free will.

Thus I think of God as a Spirit eternal, universal, pervasive, and active, as a personal Being, in his power, wisdom and goodness. But the question must still arise as to the way of his relation to the world he rules. The mind constantly recurs to that other infinity apparently as pervasive as God, as eternal as God, which we call ether. What, then, is its relation to God?

#### IS ETHER THE BODY OF GOD?

I cannot know; but when I think of ether as the probable source of everything, of every atom of matter in the universe, of earth and stars as made out of ether; and of every sort of force, not of light only, but of electricity and gravity as well, as depending on the strain of ether; the earth carried by ether about the sun, as well as the apple drawn to the ground; of every physical or chemical or vital activity resting in the eternal force of ether; of ether never displaced by matter but identified with it as the air is identified with its eddies or the ocean with its waves, it seems not unlikely that the infinite Spirit somehow works in and thru ether as our souls act thru our bodies. Would it be illegitimate to think of ether as in a sense the body of God, God the Spirit, and yet at the same time the universe God? I



# THE NOVELS OF MRS. MARY S. WATTS

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Occasionally a book appears that is so human, so vital, that one rejoices and suffers with the people that inhabit it. This is such a book, and the growth and development of Jennie herself is the best work that Mrs. Watts has done. . . . A character of the most profound and the most moving sweetness and wisdom, Jennie accepts the ugly facts and commonplaces of existence with serenity, but turns instinctively to beauty in whatever form it comes. . . . It is a good sign when such books are written in America."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

think not. I do not believe such to be the fact, nor do I disbelieve it, for I have no evidence—it is a mere conjecture. Yet it seems somewhat plausible. At least we know that God does nothing outside of ether and its modifications. In ether he is omnipresent.

The conjecture is not pantheistic. It would be if God were not thought of as also a controlling Spirit, as with us the mind rules the body. It is—is it not?—a fact that God lives and works in ether, as we live and work in our physical bodies. It would thus follow that other spirits and our own souls may yet live and act in a direct sense in God, in the same space, the same ether, the same God who fills all things.

### SPIRIT AND ETHER-STRAIN

And may we not wonder, and perhaps learn some day, whether the ether is not the medium in its strain by which our spirit, our will, acts on our physical structure? We know that it is thru strain in the ether that physical movements are secured; why may not the mind act on and thru ether? Are we quite sure that the mind is not itself a modification of ether, just as the electron is? Thus we might conceive of the beasts as having an ether soul to be compared with the low combining weight of hydrogen, while the human soul is complex, like an organic molecule, and the vital soul of the tree is inert, like argon. We do not know, but at least the conjecture is plausible that, as the ether is only semi-material, it may be that my mind creates a current, a wave, in the ether, and this semi-immaterial ether is the conducting link between my immaterial mind and my material body. It is as good a conjecture as any, and is in line with phenomena not yet explained, in which, if a multitude of apparently well authenticated tales are true, telepathic influence has been conveyed from one mind to another far distant, wireless telegraphy thru ether. I do not accept it as based on any real evidence, but I am allowed the conception of God as an infinite Spirit, residing in infinite ether, acting in it, working thru it, ether as really himself, as our bodies are ourselves, converting it into matter or mind, and controlling it by his will. Thus I may dare to conceive of ether as in a sense the body of God, and may conjecture that when God made all things out of ether he made them not out of nothing, as men have been wont to say, but out of himself; and yet I would conceive of the ether out of which everything is made, as God only in the lower sense in which I speak of



my body as myself, when it is only the organ by which the *I*, that is, my mind, reaches its purposes.

But who by searching can find out God? His infinity dazes us; his power and his wisdom awe us; and at the vision of his dread holiness we cry, "Wo is me," till the live coal from off the altar glows with his goodness, his boundless, endless mercy and love. Then the spaciousness of his existence, the mystery of his wisdom, and his resistless power all appear but as the serving satellites of his regnant goodness; and we, finite souls, dust in his balance, can only praise and pray. Thus it is, that when we would try in thought to compass God, thought rises to worship.

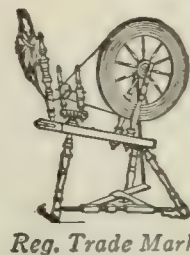
### INTERNATIONALISM IN TOKYO

When His Majesty the Emperor of Japan makes a gift of fifty thousand yen (\$25,000) to an American institution several conclusions may be drawn. Obviously behind such a grant there is a desire to show friendliness in no small measure to this country. So generous a gift to a Christian project is unprecedented, and, coming as it does after a series of indications of friendship—not mere pronouncements but concrete acts—it is a notable proof of Japan's cordiality. That is the first implication. Furthermore the institution so honored must have proved its worth. It has. Fourteen years' service have transformed St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo from a small, ill-housed medical mission station to an eighty-bed hospital commanding the services of Japan's foremost surgeons and physicians, and have demonstrated its right to grow into something much more useful. And the third implication is that Americans ought to share at least as heartily as the Emperor of Japan in the upbuilding of this international enterprise.

Readers of The Independent have already learned of the work of this hospital, which offers to Japanese, rich and poor, and to American and European travelers and residents the best possible care. The time has come when its scope should be greatly enlarged by erecting on a new site where expansion is possible a plant which will accommodate many more patients, do a broader work, and take its place as one of the chain of international hospitals—already including Panama, Honolulu, Manila and Colombo (Ceylon)—which extend the area in which Western men and women may live comfortably and safely. For even in the best native hospitals—where Japanese surgery is unimpeachable—there is a great gulf between Oriental and Occidental methods of caring for the sick which hampers their usefulness for such patients.

In detail the new plan provides for a free dispensary caring for at least 200 cases a day, fifty free hospital beds, fifty more for which a nominal fee will

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be charged, and fifty which will be ready for well-to-do Japanese and foreigners; a force of trained visiting nurses, a research laboratory, and the usual subsidiary buildings will complete the plant. Of this only the land, one pavilion for paying patients, and a nurses' home and service building need be provided for at once. In Japan Count Okuma heads a council, of which a number of distinguished public men are members, which is supporting the hospital and has engaged to raise yen 200,000. In this country Lloyd C. Griscom, ex-Ambassador to Japan, is president and John S. Rogers, 27 Cedar street, New York, treasurer of the American Council; and a Woman's National Council has also been formed, with Mrs. Charles Rodman Pancoast of Germantown, Pennsylvania, as treasurer.

With the endorsement and coöperation of the British Ambassador at Tokyo the project takes on a still more thoroly international aspect, and in furtherance of Japanese-American friendship the International Hospital should speedily realize its hopes.

## PEBBLES

All men are born free and equal, but the majority of them marry at the age of twenty-five or so.—George Ade in the *London Opinion*.

Inquisitive Motorist—Hey, Bub, what do you get for hoeing those weeds?

Bub—Nothin' ef I do, and hell ef I don't.—Puck.

"But your fiancé has such a small salary, how are you going to live?"

"Oh, we're going to economize. We're going to do without such a lot of things that Jack needs."—*Brooklyn Citizen*.

Bashful Youth—I want a present for a young lady.

Saleswoman—Sister or fiancée?

Bashful Youth—Well—er—she hasn't said which she would be yet.—*Judge*.

The Mistress—I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning, Mary.

The General—Yes'm; which?

The Mistress—Oh, whichever will go best with my new mauve dress.—*London Sketch*.

"Going to hang up your stocking on Christmas eve?" asked Harold's uncle.

"I suppose so," replied the young man patronizingly. "Father and mother seem to expect that sort of thing, and it would be a pity to disappoint them."—*New York Evening Post*.

Perhaps the reason George Ade and Will Levington Comfort have not been sent to Europe as war correspondents, along with the other gifted writers, is that it is contrary to the rules of neutrality to extend Ade and Comfort to a belligerent nation.—*Kansas City Star*.

The war was being discussed from all angles at the regular Saturday night meeting of the Gin and Possum Colored Gentlemen's Social Club.

"Yas, suh!" announced Pomp Dawson, with a wise look in his rolling eyes. "Dem Guhmans has got guns dat'll shoot, an' shoot tuh kill at twenty-fi' miles."

"Huh?" asked Brother Jackson, cocking his head.

"Yas, suh!" went on Pomp. "Dey not on'y shoot twenty-fi' miles, but dey kill at twenty-fi' miles."

"Great Lawd!" gasped Jackson. "Nigger'd run all day an' git killed 'bout supertime, wouldn't he?"—*Life*.



## THE PUBLIC BUSINESS

A committee has been appointed to prepare plans to give New York City an entirely new sewer system at a cost of \$100,000,000.

In order to cut down the budget for the year, the Pittsburgh councilmen reduced their own \$6500 annual salaries by \$1000 each.

Chicago is to install a municipal laundry in one of the municipal bath houses, where the poor may wash and dry their clothes for a low fee.

By legalizing a \$400,000 bond issue, the aldermen of Minneapolis, Minnesota, have authorized the city to go into the business of manufacturing ice.

Philadelphia is showing its citizens a "Know-Your-City-Better" exhibit in which all the city departments are telling of their work and their dreams for the future.

Hibbing, Minnesota, has completed the installation of its municipal heating system. The waste steam from the power plant will be utilized and sold at a rate of sixty cents for one thousand pounds.

The municipal saloon of Lemmon, South Dakota, is proving a profitable investment for the city. The saloon began last July, and the manager now announces that the resources are \$7142 and the liabilities \$1835.

The Police Department and Children's Playgrounds Association of Baltimore, Maryland, is coöperating with the city engineer in setting aside certain streets during specified hours for the children who wish to skate.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York City intends to make a social worker out of the policemen in dealing with the unemployed this winter. Policemen will inquire into cases and try to connect the men out of work with the proper aid agency.

Chicago has opened five municipal dance halls, the council having granted Mayor Harrison's request for \$5000 for the project. Admission prices will be low, light refreshments served and all the modern dances permitted—under the supervision of social workers and club women.

One of the strongest forces for fire prevention has been given impetus by a recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in a New York City case, by which an owner of a building must pay the costs of fighting a fire if he has neglected to comply with previous warnings and orders of the fire department.

Sixty municipalities, nearly one hundred civic organizations and 100,000 school children are banded together to make the city and county of Los Angeles, California, a veritable floral paradise in 1915. The county alone has appropriated over \$500,000 for beautifying public property. Two hundred miles of asphalt boulevards will be lined with roses. A series of elaborate open-air entertainments will begin on New Year's Day with a Carnival of Roses in which forty cities will join.



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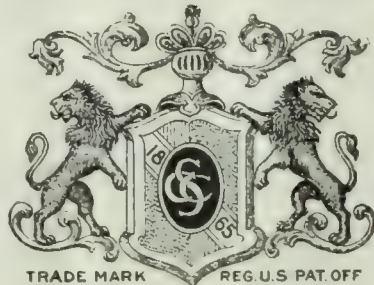
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## The New Books

### THE CRUMBLING EMPIRE

The two foci of the great Ottoman empire that has been slowly crumbling to pieces for a century or more are Cairo on the Nile and Constantinople on the Bosphorus. In these regions the peoples of the East and of the West have met and mingled for ages. The forces of incoherent and antagonistic civilizations have there been in continual conflict, producing a life so complex that it is difficult to analyze its elements or grasp its significance.

The new trend of the Great War brings into prominence these Moslem centers, upon which much welcome light is thrown by a recent volume on *The Real Turk*, and two books upon Egypt as it is today.

It is characteristic of the confusion of the Sultan's empire that less than half the people of the capital are Turks, the majority being composed mainly of Greeks and Armenians. In Cairo one hears principally the Arabic tongue, altho French and English are heard with growing frequency.

There is no unity of language, race, educational systems, or even form of government under Turkish sovereignty. The unifying principle of the past has been religion supported by a ruling warrior caste. The inroads of western civilization have been breaking down this binding force and Turkey is fast disappearing as a political entity. The many fine qualities in the Turk, as Mr. Cobb points out, will doubtless thrive when cultivated under more natural relations and a freer civilization.

The real Turk, however, is still in the dark ages as regards sensitiveness to suffering. He is a man of contradictions. Tho affable and dignified, he is subject to violent fits of temper. Kind, gentle, and of winning personality, he is yet capable of the utmost cruelty. Mr. Cobb gives a very sympathetic picture of Turkish life and customs, and much valuable information about business, educational, and religious institutions and tendencies.

A similar picture of Egypt has been given by Mr. Cooper in his *The Man of Egypt*, altho most of his attention is devoted to the government and the history and results of the English occupation. If Egypt remains true to Great Britain in the present crisis, it will be largely due to the fact that the far-sighted plans of Lord Cromer and the efficient administration of Lord Kitchener are beginning to bear their legitimate fruit. Just courts, sanitation, agricultural schools and experiment stations, new canals and irrigation systems make possible the statement that



"the country of the Nile is witnessing the most satisfactory government she has seen for many centuries and probably in her entire history." Such evidences of grateful change conducive to universal prosperity are bound to overcome even religious and racial prejudice.

*Out of Egypt*, by Miss Crouse, combines in a delightful way descriptions of the present life and its natural surroundings with some account of Egypt's past glories, suggested by the beautiful ruins scattered along the banks of the Nile.

These volumes leave one with the impression that the collapse of Turkish rule will lay bare tremendous problems of political, racial, educational and religious adjustments which may well give great concern to those upon whose shoulders must fall the task of smoothing the way for social progress among these heterogeneous peoples who recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan.

*The Real Turk*. By Stanwood Cobb. Pilgrim Press.

*The Man of Egypt*, by Clayton S. Cooper. Hodder & Stoughton.

*Out of Egypt*, by M. Elizabeth Crouse. The Gorham Press. \$1.50.

#### A POET OF THE OPEN

It has been said by his friends that Harry Kemp should keep away from the studios of the pseudo-artistic class. Certain it is that in his published poems, *The Cry of Youth*, a collection, and *The Thresher's Wife*, a narrative poem, a sharp contrast can be drawn between the inspired and the artificially re-inspired. Few poets since Whitman have more thoroly understood and sympathized with the worker and the man who will not work because he cannot.

In "The Box-car," which is average Whitman improved or spoiled by a Keatian sense of form, "The Breadline," "The Harvest Fly," "The Tramp's Confession," Kemp's vividness of phrase is warmed into surer life by a sympathy that understands, very thoroly, the Christ best exemplified in "Jones, the Brother of Jesus."

On the unpleasant side of the contrast are found such strainings for effect as the various short efforts which have to do with dead men's grave woes. Yet "The Hymn of the Star Folk in Heaven" and "Lilith" and "The Song of Israel" have naught to do with labor and naught to do with labored writing. The most unique and one of the most beautiful poems in the collection is the "Star of God's Malison." A sensitive, strong poetic spirit is Harry Kemp's. May his strength curb his sensitiveness and keep him in the ways which lie open.

*The Cry of Youth. The Thresher's Wife*. Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.25—40c.

#### THE MARCH OF THE BEAR

Of all great regions of the earth the average American is probably most ignorant of the history of the Russian Empire in Asia, and Professor F. A. Golder has done a real service in writing a history of *Russian Expansion on the Pacific, 1641-1850*, with a full bibliography, sources translated from the Russian and an interesting series of

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December 7, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1915, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

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A dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. (1 1/4%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1st, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 8th, 1915.

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old maps. The author informs his readers with engaging candor that he had started out to write a history of Alaska, but as his materials accumulated for the period of early Russian exploration he turned aside to write the story of eastern Siberia and the explorations in the northern Pacific instead of completing his original task. The conquest of Siberia and Alaska, which added so much to the wealth and prestige of the Tsar's empire and to the geographical knowledge of the civilized world, is a fascinating story of daring and achievement altho marred by the cruelty which always occurs when bands of half-barbarous adventurers forcibly subjugate wholly barbarous native races.

*Russian Expansion on the Pacific, 1641-1850*, by F. A. Golder. Arthur H. Clark Co. \$5.

## HOW THE WEST WAS WON

With war, the thoughts of war, and a reawakened public interest in history, Professor Robert McN. McElroy's latest contribution to the history of our western states will be gratefully received. *The Winning of the Far West* is announced as a continuation of Theodore Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, and gives a most vivid and intimate account of the stormy days when Texas was annexed, of the Oregon Controversy, the purchase of Alaska, and the Mexican war. Professor McElroy has found letters of Jackson, which have never been published, and the great spoilsman is here shown in a brighter light than usual. The work combines value as a reference book with bright narrative quality.

*The Winning of the Far West*, by Robert McN. McElroy. New York: G. P. Putnam Sons. \$2.50.

## AMONG BRITAIN'S IMMORTALS

Himself a member of the Royal Academy, and son of C. R. Leslie, R. A., George Dunlop Leslie in his *Inner Life of the Royal Academy*, gives an intimate account of the art schools of the famous British institution, together with many new anecdotes of Millais, Leighton, Turner, and a brief description of Whistler at work and play. Mr. Leslie's work is an admirable source for historical data, and has, moreover, a chatty charm which reveals unconsciously the spirit of the Academy.

Dutton. \$3.50.

## RULES NOT ALWAYS FOLLOWED

A most timely book that should clear up much existing discussion about neutrality, mines, war at sea and the Hague treaties is the *Outlines of International Law* by Admiral Charles H. Stockton. The present volume presents the evolution of the law of nations from the time of Grotius to the opening of the Great War of 1914. It is a safe, well-selected compilation of recognized authorities rather than interpretation of the trend of modern international relations.

Dodd, Mead. \$2.50.

## FROM THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS

*Sight to the Blind*, by Lucy Furman, gives another pathetic yet humorous glimpse of conditions with which the



settlement school in the heart of the Kentucky mountains has to contend and its splendid results. The little story, as unpretentious as *Mothering on Perilous*, is slipt in between an appreciative introduction by Ida M. Tarbell and an afterword by the author telling of some of the work that has been done for these "little sons and daughters of the Revolution."

Macmillan. \$1.

#### COMPENSATIONS FOR THE VEGETARIAN

Thanks to the mother of invention, the ranks of the vegetarians are swelling rapidly. Who knows but the prophecies of prolongation of life will be fulfilled and a race of centenarians result? Marie McIlvaine Gillmore has prepared a most complete receipt-book on *Meatless Cookery*, including novel and liberal uses of cheese and fruits, vegetable gelatines and meat substitutes, and especially valuable menu suggestions.

E. P. Dutton. \$2.

#### A PERTINENT QUESTION

*Must Protestantism Adopt Christian Science?* The Rev. Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, answers this question with a decisive affirmative. He holds that Christian Science bears much the same relation to Protestantism today as early Christianity did to the Judaism of that period. The author doubtless has a competent understanding of Christian Science, but he is singularly defective in his logic and in the knowledge of the genius of modern Protestantism.

Harpers. 75 cents.

#### SYMPATHY WITH SANITY

The ever-problematical and popular small boy again attracts his share of attention in *The Training of a Working Boy*, by Rev. H. S. Pelham. As a man who has become a theorist only after a broad experience, the author candidly and simply discusses the English working lad, his environment and his needs, his individuality and its development not thru charity, but thru comradeship and understanding.

Macmillan. 50 cents.

#### FROM KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE

The germ of practicality in *The Industrial Training of a Girl*, by William A. McKeever, is a vigorous one or it would have miserably perished in such an atmosphere of sentimentality, but when disentangled from "baby hands" and "soft little fingers" the author's latest educational treatise offers his usual constructive and valuable material.

Macmillan. 50 cents.

#### FROM THE SOUTH'S POINT OF VIEW

Webster and Hayne, in their great speeches, touched on most of the constitutional arguments advanced in *Richardson's Defense of the South*, by J. A. Richardson. Its six hundred pages are concerned with proving that the North, and not the South, was the enemy of the Constitution. A sincere patriotism marks a work which otherwise seems futile.

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# THE MARKET PLACE


**MINIMUM PRICES AND  
SPECULATION**

For four months the Stock Exchange was closed. It is now open with the unusual restriction upon trading of a minimum price barrier below which stocks and bonds may not be sold on the floor. It is an interesting experience for Wall Street—tho perhaps a painful one—and out of it may come valuable light upon some vexed questions that are perennially subjects for debate. Stock speculation has always been condemned by many who looked at it from only one point of view, and that a limited one, as an unmitigated evil practically identical with gambling. On the other hand, free speculation in securities has been adjudged by most serious students of the subjects as an indispensable and thoroly useful accompaniment of an open security market. The financial world is now having an opportunity to see what a stock exchange without speculation is like. For the minimum price barrier makes speculation practically impossible.

The writer in the *New York Times Annalist* who uses the signature The Onlooker has set forth some interesting thoughts on this subject, which we cannot forbear reprinting. It is not that we agree with all that he says. But what he says is stimulating to thought. And what we need more than anything else in our consideration of the problems of the financial world is thought. Prejudices, feelings, sentiments, impressions are easy to acquire. Thinking is hard work. Any one who can help us to think is doing a service. This we believe The Onlooker does:

"Wall Street's experiment with a minimum price schedule below which transactions on the Stock Exchange shall not take place has yet to justify itself by results; but when it has done so, as it probably will do, it will be all the more a text for those who in the future may seek to attack the economic desirability of unrestricted stock market fluctuations. It is a subject that has been very little discussed, because, for one reason, nobody is sure of what will happen. There are certain definite facts, however, which cannot by any subsequent circumstances be altered in the least. One is that by putting up their shutters all over the world, the Stock Exchanges openly confess that the convertibility of securities in large quantities without notice is like nearly everything else in the world, a limited convenience, so that only provided the emergency be great enough, securities are not convertible at all. Another fact is that the use of free speculation as an infallible corrective has been denied in the house of its friends.

"There is probably nobody thought-

fully interested in the phenomena of stock market speculation who, on reviewing at the end of a year the violent rise and fall in a few stocks, has not contrasted the sum of their fluctuations with the net result, and asked himself the use of it. On rumors, on expectations, on disappointment of those expectations, by reason of manipulation and the cupidity and necessities of speculators, a stock may have had a rise during the year of thirty points, a fall of twenty-five points, with a great variety of minor fluctuations, and may then have ended the year at a net price change of only five points, as if nothing had happened. And in many instances nothing has happened really to change the value of the stock. Its dividend may have remained the same, its earning power may have been unimpaired, and the proportion of the shares owned outright by investors may have only a little increased or decreased. But for all that, the stock has been a vortex of speculation; many millions of dollars have been staked, and won and lost, on the hazard of its going up or down. And for what use? The answers are well known. Stock Exchange speculation, says Wall Street, serves a very useful purpose, and, notwithstanding its abuse, it is worth all it costs. Evil is inseparable from good. And the greatest use of speculation is that it keeps a market for securities. In changes of eighths and quarters between transactions, on which at any time you can buy or sell very large amounts without notice. That is, on one side, convertibility, and, on the other side, the way of finding instant employment for large sums of idle money.

"That Stock Exchange speculation does serve that purpose none will deny. That it is worth what it costs will be disputed by many, and that, under certain exceptional conditions, speculation not only is not worth what it costs but cannot be afforded at all is now the testimony of the financial world itself. Everybody knows that if the Stock Exchanges of the world had not closed at the beginning of war last August there would have been a general panic, in which prices would have fallen headlong, and in which quotations would have represented not values at all but the necessities and unreasoning fears of the sellers. Equally, everybody knows that the liquidation, if unrestricted, would have run its course in a little while, that whatever had been sold had also been bought, and that the sellers' loss would have been the buyers' gain. Indeed, there were some who had the courage of that logic and opposed the closing of the New York Stock Exchange, arguing: 'Let Europe sell out if she will; the American investor and speculator together will take care of



## DIVIDENDS

### The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1914.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent.** per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of \$5.00 and upward and not exceeding \$3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 18, 1915.

Money deposited before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.

WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.

JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

### GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

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**TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND  
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1914**

On all sums from \$5 to \$3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed \$1,000; and at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed \$1,000 payable on and after JAN. 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 9 will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President

CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer

FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.

B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

### Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (111th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

**Three and One-Half Per Cent**

per annum. Credited January 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, January 21, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 11 draws interest from January 1, 1915.

ALEX. P. W. KINNAN, President

FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer

WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary

### The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

127th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 8, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 9, 1915, draw interest from January 1, 1915.

JOSEPH BIRD, President

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary

ARTHUR STILES, Ass't Secretary

the liquidation. The foreigner cannot afford to sell our stuff back to us at less than we can afford to pay him for it. . . . And, indeed, American speculators and investors would have acquired in that way some rare bargains, provided the desire of Europe to sell was as great as was supposed to be the case, as it probably was not. The reasoning was flawless, but the corrective was too heroic. It simply couldn't be thought of seriously.

"Speculators, of course, could afford to see a four per cent bond sell at fifty and a seven per cent railroad stock at eighty, and investors would have bought them greedily, no doubt; but in the meantime, what of the banks that had loaned, respectively, eighty on the bonds and perhaps one hundred on the stock? What of the savings banks and insurance companies who would be unable to make their books balance, with their investments quoted at such prices? There is no telling what would happen. Therefore the Stock Exchange closed up. And when, in time, it came to open again, speculation still couldn't be trusted to apply the corrective, liquidation in excess of the ability of speculation to maintain reasonable prices was still doubted, and so the invention of a minimum price schedule, which is to say to the European holder of a four per cent bond, 'You may sell it to us at eighty, but no cheaper,' or to the holder of a seven per cent stock, 'We will buy that back from you at 105, but if you offer it at 100 we will not take it.' That sounds extremely irrational, and yet it was a very practical thing to do. And that it is a restraint upon professional speculation in a large way only adds to its practical value, as you will be told in Wall Street, where formerly you could hear only that speculation, free and unrestricted, under all conditions, was the infallible corrective and, with all its evils, was worth what it cost.

"There are two reasons why the minimum price schedule is a restraint upon large speculation. If a speculator buys stocks for a rise, and the price sinks to the minimum, trading ceases and his market is gone. He cannot sell out; therefore, he cannot protect himself. If, instead, he sells stocks for a fall, his profit is limited by the minimum price. . . . Nobody is anxious to assist speculation for the present. If the conditions are unfavorable to the speculator, then he will have to wait. That may be all right; but it is denying much that has been said in the past in defense of the speculator's right of access to bank funds and the use of violent fluctuations in the stock market."

The following dividends are announced:

Bank of America, semi-annual, 14 per cent, payable January 2.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable on and after January 2.

United States Realty & Improvement Company, coupons on Twenty-year Debenture 5 per cent bonds, payable January 2.

Bowery Savings Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent, payable on and after January 18.

La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent, payable January 20.

### THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all accounts entitled thereto from \$5.00 to \$3,000, payable on and after January 15, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President

CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer

### MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

December 22, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of **THREE PER CENT.**, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

### THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 18, 1914.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1915.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

### D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON.

Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record December 24, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer

### WESTINGHOUSE

Electric &amp; Manufacturing Company

A quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the **PREFERRED** stock of this Company will be paid January 15, 1915.

A dividend of one per cent. on the **COMMON** stock of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1914, will be paid Jan. 30, 1915.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1914.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer

New York, Dec. 23, 1914.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

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### LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½%, payable January 20, 1915, to shareholders of record of December 31, 1914. The transfer books of the Company will close December 31, 1914, and reopen January 18, 1915.

S. J. LeHURAY, Secretary and Treasurer.



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**T**HE aim of the Service is to increase health, energy, productivity, opportunity, for ambitious men and women; to educate employees in better, quicker and easier methods of work; to spread scientific optimism; to solve personal problems and surmount personal difficulties; to raise the standards of American life and labor thruout the world.

Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet.

When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

Mr. A. C. D., Arizona. "How to save money systematically?"

You are already efficient—you put your whole message into five words, and brevity is the brains of efficiency. Thank you. The five words were typewritten—thank you again. We have had five-page letters, written with sea-sick fingers and a discouraged pen. Would that all our friends might learn from you.

In the science of money-saving there are at least seven fundamentals: (1) a regular, stated income; (2) a tabulation of minimum expenses to keep you well and comfortable; (3) a strong, sustained motive for economy; (4) a specific object; (5) a safe, permanent and growing investment; (6) a weekly or monthly apportionment of salary as received; (7) a friendly understanding and system of co-operation on the part of your family and others who may now be only too glad to help you waste your money.

Check up on this analysis. Find where you are weak, or absent. Having rated yourself, set yourself to strengthen the weak spots and to fill in the empty places. Saving is almost wholly a question of deliberate determination, careful planning, and rigorous adherence to your plan.

Prof. A. H. D., Iowa. "Will you do me the favor of giving me a bibliography on Efficiency?"

Such a work is now in preparation, but requires the utmost care. The field is so vast, the branches are so many, and the reliable texts are so few, that the whole range of publishing houses must be covered. You will be notified when our Efficiency Book List is ready for distribution.

A college student, California. "Can you suggest a system of exercises that will make me a prize-winning athlete? Especially, how can I develop my biceps—is there any quick, guaranteed, method?"

Why do you wish an overgrown biceps? Are you studying to become a blacksmith? Or do you merely want to "show off?" The youth who boasts of his biceps does so because he hasn't any brains to boast of.

You ask for a "quick, guaranteed, method." There is no such thing, in athletics or any other field of worthy endeavor. The guaranteed method is always slow, usually hard, often ugly and painful.

As for muscular development, aim at the torso—you haven't time, as a student of Efficiency, to bother much with the biceps. Your lungs and heart and stomach and liver and solar plexus make your health—

and a large degree of your mentality. The muscles that surround these organs—not the superficial muscles of arms and legs—will improve your circulation, digestion, vitality and longevity. The rowing-machine, parallel bars, flying rings, punching bag, and other gymnasium devices for strengthening the torso muscles are superior to all biceps-beautifiers.

Ask the Editor of *Physical Culture*, Flatiron Building, New York City, for a method of muscle-building to suit your case.

Rev. H. S., Wisconsin. "You have a vital gospel to preach, one that I thoroly appreciate. I am especially interested in the phase of inefficiency caused by the use of alcohol. The treasurer of the largest factory in this city tells me that 75 per cent of all their accidents have been due directly to drink. Where can I get statistics on this subject? I have been putting up temperance posters in our mills and factories once a month."

Congratulations on your enterprize and wisdom—you are beginning a temperance reform in the right way, by getting facts on the money-loss due to liquor. Your leaflet, enclosed, on "Making Prohibition Sentiment," is a masterly document—I wish that every temperance advocate might read and profit by it. Hard-headed men have no use for soft-hearted theories; and the teaching of temperance will become a part of the welfare work in business corporations when we establish temperance on a basis of logic, science, and pecuniary gain.

The statistics you require may probably be had from the National Civic Federation, Metropolitan Tower, Twenty-third Street, New York City. Write Mr. Ralph M. Easley, organizer and executive head. Be sure to mention The Independent, and to enclose stamped, self-address envelope. A book, "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," by Earnest Gordon, Fleming H. Revell & Co., 158 Fifth Avenue, New York City, may contain useful information. A pamphlet, "Can Insurance Be Applied to Lengthen Life?" recently prepared by Arthur Hunter, chairman Mortality Investigation, New York Life Insurance Company, 346 Broadway, New York City, offers eloquent facts on temperance. The Anti-Saloon League, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, should be able to give you valuable data. The American Magazine for October, 1912, published an article on the scientific cure of alcoholism being employed at the Charles B. Towns Hospital, 273 Central Park West, New York City. Alcoholism is a disease more than a crime. In the saloon there are factors of psychology, food, fatigue, heredity, sociability, and other symptomatic causes which "drive a man to drink." These must be changed or removed.

Intolerance is a form of intemperance—do not be intemperate yourself. And remember that the saloon is "the poor man's club"; your problem is not merely to enact its abolishment, but more to provide a satisfying substitute. Where shall working-men gather, and talk and joke and make friends, if not in the saloon? Figure this out—then close the saloon!

Miss A. J. S., South Dakota. "I would like to get material for an oration on Efficiency; or if you know where I could get one already written, I should be very glad to pay for it."

You do not want an oration somebody else wrote—you want the benefit of writing it yourself. We will suggest books containing material, when we know exactly what you need. Is the oration to be on general efficiency, industrial efficiency, educational efficiency, domestic efficiency, social



efficiency, or any other special kind of efficiency? There are as many kinds as there are trades and professions.

Among the standard books available for your purpose may be mentioned: "The Education of Self," by Dr. Paul Dubois, Funk and Wagnalls; "The Efficient Life," by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Doubleday, Page & Co.; "The Human Machine," by Arnold Bennett, George H. Doran Company; "Human Efficiency," by Dr. Horatio W. Dresser, G. P. Putnam's Sons. All these publishers have New York City headquarters.

Would it not be a good idea for your class to present to your school, on graduation day, a real Efficiency library? You could buy for \$12 to \$15 ten or more valuable works on the subject. Then you could order a neat shelf or rack from a local cabinet-maker; and thus leave a most useful reminder of your class for all the classes yet to come. We should be glad to prepare a message for you to read on graduation day, at the presentation ceremonies. Might not this be made a unique and enjoyable occasion, reflecting honor and credit on the enterprise of your class? May we not help you plan such a program?

Mr. J. H., New York City. "I am anxious to know all there is to know about Efficiency. However, it must necessarily take a long time before your series of articles can be completed: are there no more direct means to bring about the desired result?"

I have studied and experimented fourteen years—and am only beginning to understand the subject. You hope to master it in a few weeks. Your enthusiasm is fine—follow it. But your clock is fast—regulate it. Efficiency means a long, steady pull toward a great life-purpose. We could tell you of institutions that claim to work marvels of health and wealth overnight—but we will not do it. Such a service would be neither honest nor efficient.

A series of talks and lectures, for members of schools and corporations in Greater New York and vicinity, has been planned, is now being prepared, and will be put in effect as soon as possible.

The first of these talks will be given at the West Side Y. M. C. A., of New York City, on Tuesday evening, January 12th, the subject being "How to Study Efficiency." All our men readers in the city are invited. As other meetings are held, you will be advised. Meanwhile, follow closely and regularly the articles and the Question Box; you will see here many ways of reaching sooner the goal of your ambition.

"Well, the New York Stock Exchange is open again, Mrs. Nurich." "I'm so glad. Now those poor men can go off the curb." —*Buffalo Express*.

Robby—Elsie, I—I I-love you!  
"Oh, Robert!"  
"Well, Skinny Adams dared me to say it." —*Life*.

Bix—I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German cannon have been found there.

Dix—Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it is a low, lying country. —*Boston Transcript*.

Mrs. Henpeck—Is there any difference, Theodore, do you know, between a fort and a fortress?

Mr. Henpeck—I should imagine a fortress, my love, would be harder to silence! —*London Opinion*.

Faint heart ne'er won fair lady; but fair lady has occasionally won faint heart. —*Puck*.

"Dad," said the small boy, "I hear Tom Morse is going to be married one day this week."

"Yes," answered the father. "Mr. Morse has only three days more."

The boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat that they ask for, don't they, dad?" —*New York Evening Post*.

## INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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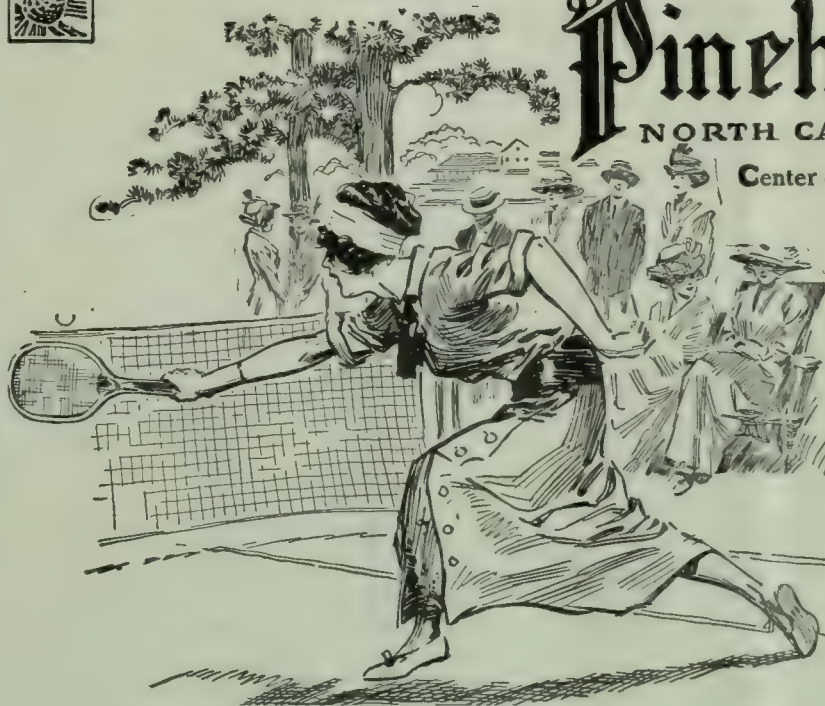
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# BOTH SIDES

## SHALL WE ENLARGE OUR ARMY?



# A DEBATE

*RESOLVED: That the army of the United States should be enlarged and strengthened.*

**A** RESOLUTION introduced recently into the House by Representative Gardner and into the Senate by Senator Lodge calls for the creation of a National Security Commission "to make investigation into the question of the preparedness of the United States for war, defensive or offensive." This resolution has aroused widespread discussion, much of which centers about the question of enlarging the army.

### BRIEF FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. The present position of the United States among the powers necessitates military preparedness.

A. Our desire to avoid war cannot guarantee us against it.

B. A single nation cannot safely reduce armaments.

C. The following may cause friction:

1. Our extended foreign policy.
2. The Monroe Doctrine.

If Germany wins the European war her South American trade and colonization may prove a menace; Japan may cause trouble if the Allies win.

D. We cannot tell what part we may have to take in the European war.

1. Our neutrality may be violated.

2. Our efforts at mediation will be better respected if we are in a position to enforce decisions.

E. In the end we shall probably have to intervene in Mexico. "Intervention . . . will prove the sole alternative to an indefinite state of anarchy." Sydney Brooks in *Nineteenth Century*, 75: 1194, June, 1914.

II. The United States army is not prepared for war.

A. It is smaller than the armies of Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Japan, Great Britain or Mexico.

B. It lacks a trained reserve.

C. Both the regular army and the militia are below war strength because of vacancies.

D. If attacked, we shall lack an adequate mobile force, which the European war has proved to be the only effective means of defense.

1. Too few men are left after provision is made for guarding our outlying possessions and our coast defenses.

2. The addition of untrained recruits to fill vacancies and make up for losses would destroy the efficiency of the regular force.

"Trained armies alone can meet trained armies." H. L. Stimson in *Harper's Weekly*, 56:12, Aug. 31, 1912.

3. Quick mobilization is impossible. Troops are widely scattered and unaccustomed to serving together.

E. Our supply of ammunition is insufficient for defense.

III. We cannot afford to have our army unprepared.

A. Any nation would be more apt to attack us if her chances of winning were strong. Belgium's neutrality was violated because she was thought unable to defend herself.

B. The financial risks of war are too great.

1. In cost of life.

2. In destruction of property and commerce.

3. In cost of ammunition.

4. In interest on war debt.

5. In pensions.

C. The moral risks of war are too great in endangering:

1. Our national honor.
2. Lives of our citizens.
3. Our standing as a force for peace.

IV. Recent proposals for strengthening the army are in accordance with our permanent military policy.

A. A reserve of regulars and militia will make a large standing army unnecessary.

B. Greater efficiency will be secured without increasing military expenditures.

1. There will be little additional cost for salaries in the regular army.

2. Ten men can be maintained in the reserve for the cost of one in the regular army.

3. Earlier retirements will lessen the number of high salaries.

C. Selling of useless and expensive military posts will more than offset any additional cost.

V. An enlarged army would be a great advantage to the country in time of peace.

A. It would train more citizens

1. In physical efficiency.

2. In prevention of disease.

3. In obedience, respect for authority and patriotism.

B. With shorter enlistments more men with military training could enter economic life.

C. The army could better continue such constructive work as the following:

1. Engineering feats such as the building of the Panama Canal and the building of roads in Alaska.

2. Work in sanitation and medicine such as sanitation of the Canal Zone and the testing of anti-typhoid vaccine.

3. Police work in the Philippine Islands and in strike districts in the United States.

4. Rescue work in time of floods or earthquakes.

VI. Tho our ideal may be international peace thru disarmament, we must meet conditions as they exist today.

### BRIEF FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. There is no immediate possibility that the United States will engage in any war, offensive or defensive.

A. We have no reason to attack any nation.

B. Never have we been obliged to defend ourselves against invasion.

1. We have been the aggressors in all our foreign wars.

2. Any of these wars since the Revolution might have been settled by arbitration.

3. Many questions which might have caused war have been arbitrated.

C. Our geographical position makes invasion practically impossible.

D. No nation is now unfriendly to the United States.

E. None of the great European nations will be able to attack us for years to come.

F. The administration has demonstrated its ability to keep us from becoming involved in Mexico.

II. The United States should not now change her established military policy.

A. It has proved successful in the past.

1. We have never maintained a reserve.

2. We have always had the smallest standing army consistent with safety.

3. We have never been defeated in a war.

B. It is adequate for the present.

1. Absolute preparedness is never possible.

2. Our regular army and militia, when vacancies are filled, will be large enough for safety.

a. Successes of British troops in the European war show that a small trained force, reinforced by recruits, can be used against trained armies.

b. The strength of our navy and coast defenses make a large army unnecessary.

C. It is impossible to tell, at this stage in the European war, what means of defense will prove effective in modern warfare.

D. Enlarging the army would be extravagant.

1. Armed preparedness is more expensive than the financial losses thru wars it is meant to prevent.

2. The cost of living is already too high.

3. Money is needed for constructive work in education, in prevention of disease, in social betterment, etc.

III. Tho the army, in time of peace, is of great value in training for citizenship and in carrying on important public works, it does nothing which could not be accomplished at less cost thru other agencies.

IV. Enlarging the army is inconsistent with American ideals.

A. Establishment of a reserve is a step toward compulsory service and militarism.

B. The present European war has proved conclusively that military preparedness does not make for peace.

C. The influence of the United States in ending the European war and in furthering the cause of international disarmament would be destroyed if we should now prepare for war.

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## J U S T A W O R D

The new subscribers added to The Independent's list on the thirtieth of December were a thousand and forty-nine in number, and the "stops" only thirty-seven, making the net gain for that day 1012. On the last day of the year the record of new subscribers was 658, and the "stops" twenty-nine, making the net gain 629. A proportionate gain for a whole year would make almost any circulation manager dizzy with delight. But of course it couldn't happen with The Independent—yet!

The third Efficiency Number of The Independent will bear the date January 25. Mr. Purinton's article in that issue will be entitled "Efficiency and Play," and the reader may be assured—for the writer knows—that it is as human, as stimulating, and as helpful for daily living as those which have preceded it. The "Efficiency Question Box" will appear next week. There has rarely been a more enthusiastic response to any feature of The Independent than has greeted the articles and replies to questions from Mr. Purinton's pen.

It is a really extraordinary coincidence that the Hundred Years of Peace should end almost simultaneously with the dispatch to Great Britain of a formal protest against her manner of exercising the Right of Search, which had so much to do with bringing about the War of 1812. But another war with Great Britain is practically unthinkable, and we may confidently count on the wisdom of our statesmen, stimulated by the century-old friendship, to find the businesslike way to adjust this business question.

The advertising pages of The Independent are reflecting from week to week the growing confidence of the business world, and more particularly the recognition on the part of national advertisers of the rapid development of The Independent as an exceptionally profitable advertising medium.

The immigration which passed thru Ellis Island in 1914 was only a little more than half that of the preceding year—573,675, in comparison with

1,163,993 in 1913. And yet the population of the United States continues to increase with unabated rapidity.

Six hundred schools and more have used The Independent in their classrooms during the past three months. And for every Chautauqua Circle in the country The Independent is the exclusive periodical element in the course.

One in every seven of the subscribers to The Independent in New York City appears in "Who's Who." This is significant testimony to the prominence of our readers.

## WHAT THE WOLVES SAID

Wolves came round after the battle, tearing the slain.—Recent message.

The wolves came round the Russian wounded slinking,  
The wolves came nosing round the German slain;  
Perchance they wearied of the river-drinking  
And sought a richer beverage on the plain.

Perchance these shaggy cold-emboldened howlers,  
By timorous mortals christened "beasts of prey,"  
Felt kinship with the wounded human prowlers,  
And marveled much what kind of wolves were *they*.

For wolves beyond a shade of doubt *they must be*—  
These things that tore their fellows tooth and nail.  
And Gray Coat howls to Gray: "What can the lust be  
That drives these men beneath October's gale?"

"To tear each other piecemeal in their trenches,  
To pin each other down with teeth of steel,  
To fill the air with death and deadly stench,  
And thunder-claps that make the forest reel?"

"We wild four-footed hunters make no slaughter  
To slake our thirst as do these bipeds grim  
Who pour each other's blood like Dnieper water,  
And rend their brethren madly limb from limb.

"There is no wood marauder lithe and savage  
Would glut his greed upon his ravening kind,  
Our pack will take its fill of bitter ravage  
And leave a taint of blood upon the wind.

"But never do we leave such witness gory  
As *these* do, piled on hill and slope and lea,  
Where rages Man—the Wolf's a bygone story.  
There is no need on Earth for such as *We!*"  
—Sydney Bulletin.





*Underwood & Underwood, from A. A. Porchet*

**THE GUARDIANS OF NEUTRALITY**

SENTRIES ON DUTY ON THE FROZEN FRONTIER OF SWITZERLAND AND ALSACE



# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915

NUMBER 3449

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA ON THE SEA

**T**HE President of the United States has addressed to the Government of Great Britain a friendly but vigorous protest on the subject of the treatment by the British Admiralty of American shipping. It is an interesting coincidence that this action should have been taken just a hundred years after the close of a war begun by the United States because Great Britain would not respect the rights of American shipping on the high seas.

This protest deals with a much vexed subject. Controversies between belligerents and neutrals over their respective rights upon the sea have been incidents of every considerable war of modern times. Such controversies do not mean hostility on the part of the belligerent toward the neutral nor on the part of the neutral toward the belligerent. They are merely the natural and logical outcome of the desire of each to preserve to the fullest extent its own national interests.

The fundamental rights in the case are perfectly plain. It is only when those rights come to be practically applied that conflict and confusion ensue.

**T**HE two principles which are perfectly distinct in theory and often antagonistic in practice are these:

Neutral trade in time of war has a *prima facie* right to go on unmolested.

Belligerent nations have the right to prevent the traders of neutral nations from supplying the sinews of war to the enemy.

In the application of these principles to any particular ship and its cargo several questions must be answered.

Is the vessel in fact a neutral or an enemy ship? If the latter, it is *ipso facto* subject to seizure and confiscation or destruction. If the former, the nature and destination of its cargo are the determining factors.

Does the cargo in fact consist of sinews of war?

Is the cargo destined for the armed forces of a belligerent power?

These two questions are not in reality separate questions, but interlocked. For there are some things which are not in themselves sinews of war, and therefore not indubitably subject to seizure, which become such when definitely destined for a belligerent army or navy.

In order that these last two questions may be answered intelligently, it has been the endeavor of the nations of the world to draw up two lists of articles, known respectively as absolute contraband and conditional contraband. The first list contains articles of direct application to military or naval uses. Absolute contraband includes such articles as arms, explosives, military clothing, harness and equipment, armor plate

and warships. The articles on this list are subject to unconditional seizure whenever they are shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy.

Conditional contraband includes such articles as foodstuffs, forage, money, fuel, barbed wire, railway materials. Conditional contraband is liable to capture when it is shown to be destined to the armed forces of the enemy or to an enemy government, but not otherwise. The lists of absolute and conditional contraband are not immutably fixed. It is the custom, honored by usage, but generally accepted by neutral nations under protest, for a belligerent, in time of war, to make its own lists of contraband, which may or may not agree in all points with the previously accepted practice of other nations. Great Britain, for instance, has notified the world during the past five months that many articles formerly considered as conditional contraband will henceforth be regarded by her as absolute contraband. Herein lies one ground for disagreement between belligerent and neutral nations.

A second ground for disagreement lies in the question of destination. There is a doctrine, known as that of "continuous voyages," almost exclusively developed and applied in the past by Great Britain and the United States, which declares that conditional contraband is liable to seizure even when the destination of the vessel carrying it is a neutral port, when its ultimate destination is shown to be the armed forces of the enemy.

**T**HERE is one other principle that must be clearly understood in apportioning the right and wrong in such a controversy as the present one. A belligerent nation has the unquestioned right to stop and search neutral merchantmen in order to determine whether they are in reality neutral vessels and not enemy ships in disguise, whether there be contraband in their cargoes, and whether the contraband be in fact destined for the enemy's use.

In the light of these established principles, what is it that the United States has to complain of in the acts of the British navy?

We are protesting because the British navy is stretching the doctrine of continuous voyages to a tenuous thinness, in diverting, with too little regard for neutral rights, ships carrying American cargoes against which there is little evidence of illegality, and in general creating such a state of apprehension among well-intentioned American shippers as seriously to interfere with American commerce.

American ships, it is asserted, have been not only stopped and searched, but taken into British harbors on



flimsy suspicion and held there for unwarrantable times, to the great detriment of the shippers' interests. A press dispatch gives an estimate of the value of American cargoes held in British ports pending a determination of their character and ultimate destination of more than ten million dollars.

Great Britain has also extended the doctrine of continuous voyages to what is declared to be a wholly unwarranted degree by holding up shipments not only of absolute but of conditional contraband to such neutral countries as Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Italy. The justification for such practises, in the British contention, lies in the fact that the territory of these countries has a common frontier with that of England's enemies, making it necessary for England to stop such shipments before they are landed in neutral ports if they are to be stopped at all.

It is natural for Great Britain, the great sea power of the Allies, to take the utmost pains to keep all kinds of contraband out of Germany and Austria. Perhaps the greatest hope of success for the Allies lies in the fact that, as matters now stand, Germany and Austria are cut off from the outside world and must fight-it out on their own resources. The Allies have forged an iron ring about their enemies, and while that ring can be kept intact, a mighty pressure that may some day become unbearable can be exerted upon them. It is perfectly understandable that England, on behalf of her allies, should do her utmost to keep that ring inviolable.

It is equally natural that private citizens of neutral countries—private American citizens—should seek to slip thru the ring for their own profit. Perfect neutrality on the part of a nation may well be expected and demanded, and indeed secured. Such neutrality the United States as a nation has preserved. But complete neutrality on the part of an individual at the expense of personal commercial advantage is too much to expect. If American business men can stand to make war profits by running the gauntlet of the British navy with contraband, it is too much to expect of human nature that they will not essay the feat. Running a blockade is fair sport. The stakes are high, both to win and to lose. The blockade runner strives to dart thru at his peril. It is true there is no blockade declared of German and Austrian ports. But the principle is the same. The carrier of contraband destined, by however roundabout a way, for German and Austrian forces, sails a perilous sea at his own risk.

The present controversy has its origin in two inherent and legitimate tendencies—the desire of a warring nation to keep the sinews of war from the armed forces of the enemy; and the desire of business men to sell their goods in the best market and to reap profits where they may.

We are not here seeking to adjudicate this controversy. We are aiming to explain what it is and whence it arose. For the first step toward the settlement of any question is to understand it. And it is too easy to take sides in a quarrel before we know what the quarrel really is.

It is eminently proper that the President of the United States, having evidence that American merchants and American shipping are not receiving what he believes to be fair treatment at the hands of the British navy, should make a strong and impressive

protest. To do less would be to fail of a high duty. Now let Great Britain state her case. Thus may the merits of the case be determined and justice be served.

The case will be settled, as the protest has been made, in all amity and good feeling. The lesson of the Hundred Years of Peace is before our eyes. The English speaking peoples have learned that lesson too well.

## THE RIVAL SAINTS

EASTERERS thought it rather ambitious of the Californians to get up an exposition of their own. They are hardly yet awake to the fact that the Californians have got up two expositions at the same time. This is not, as it seems, a wasteful duplication. It will assist the visitor to realize the very important fact that there are two Californias. Calling a stretch of country seven hundred and twenty miles long by the same name does not make it the same if it happens to stretch north and south. Extension east and west would not make so much difference, for, as the anthropogeographers are always saying, it is latitude and not longitude that marks distinctions in temperament, customs, tastes and ideals.

It is not our purpose here to attempt to differentiate the Californians of the North from the Californians of the South. For one reason we have not space for it, and for other reasons we should beg to be excused. Not that we have anything bad to say about either, but what good we have to say about either might not be appreciated by the other section. Comparisons are odious, however complimentary they may be.

The expositions of San Francisco and San Diego seem likely to express quite emphatically and picturesquely the characteristics of the two sections, and the tourist cannot say that he has seen California unless he has visited them both. What would the New Englander think of the Californian who said that he did not need to see Boston, for he had gone to the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Virginia? Well, San Francisco and San Diego are as far apart, whether we measure by miles, climate or temperament. But, mind you, we are not saying which stands for the Boston and which the Norfolk of the Pacific coast.

The outlines of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco are still somewhat hazy in our imagination as yet, but that at San Diego is, thanks to the fine photographs, already assuming a concrete and very attractive form; the form of the "castle in Spain" of which we have dreamed when under the spell of Irving's glowing style; a vision of patio and prado, of cloister and arcade, of palms and pergolas. The new stuff our architects have to work with, ferro-concrete, gives them a power of expression never possible before, and if they do not accomplish wonders with it, it will prove them lacking in creative imagination. They can cast where the older architects had to carve; they need not pile, for they can pour. This gives them not only greater speed, but a direct control of artistic effects hitherto unattainable. The rich molding of capitals and cornices shows how the architects of San Diego have reveled in the freedom of the medium. They have caught the spirit of the Spanish but avoided slavish imitation. In these buildings the medieval and the modern are happily



combined, and since they are permanent structures we are saved from the disenchanting feeling of theatricality which marred our enjoyment of the staff architecture of earlier expositions. But the buildings of the World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago produced a lasting effect upon the artistic taste of the country, and we may expect as great an influence upon those who during the coming year visit this new Court of St. James's on the Pacific coast.

### THE DIFFICULTY OF DOING GOOD

THIS is a kind-hearted world. We all of us are susceptible to sympathy; most of us willing to do something to relieve suffering. But when it comes to doing it we run against obstacles. Whatever we propose somebody objects to, so it is no wonder if we finally get discouraged and quit trying.

The case of Belgium is an instance in point. All hearts were wrung with the reports of homes destroyed and people impoverished by the ruthless invader. The tales of children left lost and alone appealed to the mothers in the neutral nations, and homes in England and America were opened to the orphans of the war. "Buy a Belgian baby" superseded "Buy a bale of cotton" as a slogan. But here the strong hand of the Church interposed to check these charitable impulses. Since most of the population of Belgium is classified as

Catholic, the chances were that any waif, too young to know its name, belonged to that faith and it would never do to have its immortal soul imperiled by being brought up in an heretical family. Some Protestants have surmounted the obstacle by paying the sisters of a Catholic orphanage to take care of the child instead of adopting it as their own. Nothing is said about the danger that the orphaned baby of some intolerant anti-clerical, of whom there are many in Belgium, should be brought up in a faith that its parents abhorred.

It might be supposed that times of such distress would soften racial and religious prejudice, but it seems on the contrary to intensify it. *The New Witness*, Cecil Chesterton's paper, is furious because several Jewish ladies and gentlemen have been permitted to serve on the committees for the reception and care of Belgian refugees in England; this is "an outrage," "an insult" and "a grave scandal." Now, the Jews are distinguished for their charity; they not only care for their own poor,

but are generous in helping to relieve others by both money and personal service. Whenever they see the Church of St. Gudule, erected to commemorate the barring of the Jews of Brussels and Louvain, they must feel that they have no great reason to love the Catholics of Belgium, and if they are willing to aid them in their distress it indicates a forgiving spirit that we should like to call "Christian" if the word were not appropriated by those who sneer at these charitable efforts.

Another good impulse was nipped in the bud by the Belgian Government when it frowned upon our offer of American hospitality to Belgian refugees. We have been so accustomed to regard this as the land to which the oppressed of all nations could flee that there was a spontaneous movement for the suspension of any restric-

tions on immigration in favor of Belgian refugees, and offers of land and occupation and passage money were coming in. We had received the Irish when they were persecuted by the English, the Jews when they were persecuted by the Poles, the Slavs when they were persecuted by the Austrians; so we were prepared to extend a similar welcome to the Belgians persecuted by the Germans. But no, Belgium wanted all her people kept in her own narrow land, even tho they could find opportunities for a better living in the New World.

The shiploads of supplies that we are sending to Belgium arouse protests of all sorts. If we send food

we are interfering with the plan of the Allies to starve out the enemy. If we send money we are contributing to the payment of the tribute imposed by the invader and so aiding to support the German army. If we send goods we are spoiling the market for home made products. If we send men and women who are willing to give their services for nothing to help the poor and sick we are cutting down wages and breaking up the guild of trained nurses.

Verily, the way of the benefactor is hard!

### THE IMMIGRATION BILL

AS the Immigration Bill passed the House it was bad enough, but the Senate has made it worse. The House excluded all immigrants who cannot read and write in some language; and the Senate has added an amendment excluding all of African or negro blood. The President was known to be opposed to the literacy test, but he had not given intimation that he would veto

*PLUMES of fire are dropped from the clouds on undefended towns and cities. The United States is silent.*

*Deadly mines are strewn on the high seas. The United States is silent.*

*Buildings dedicated to religion, art, science and charity are razed to the ground. The United States is silent.*

*Enormous fines, far in excess of military necessities, are levied on ravaged cities. The United States is silent.*

*Seven millions stand emaciated in Belgium. The United States is silent.*

*The Hague Conventions are thrown into the scrap basket. The United States is silent.*

*But—*

*The dollars of American trade are threatened. And the United States protests.*

*It is the duty of the United States to protect the commercial rights of her citizens. But it is also the duty of the United States to protect the civilization of the world.*

*Above all nations is humanity.*

HAMILTON HOLT



the bill if the test were retained; and the Senate retained the test by the surprising majority of 47 to 12. The amendment excluding Africans or negroes was adopted by a small majority. This is the first Congress since the Civil War that could have excluded negroes.

The literacy test was not accepted because of any particular regard for the alphabet, but because it was the most convenient way to restrict immigration. In the days before the Civil War it was the policy of the Democratic leaders in Massachusetts to keep their party "conveniently small" so that the offices would go around during a favorable administration. It is the present policy to keep the population limited as far as possible so that there shall be no competition for workmen's jobs, forgetting that population makes jobs and makes prosperity. The restriction is bad political economy. It is also bad efficiency, for it is the vicious and the criminal that we ought to keep out, and a literacy test would be entirely ineffective in this direction. It would be much more probable that the members of the criminal class could read than honest, industrious peasants. Lastly, it is bad morals as well. The children of these illiterate immigrants would have a much better chance to get an education here than they would in their present homes where the law would compel them to remain to their disadvantage. Good morals does not require a selfish patriotism, while good policy remembers that every strong immigrant adds, in his own bare hands, to the wealth of the country.

Only some 900 Africans were admitted as immigrants last year. It was pure prejudice against negroes that led to the exclusion of those coming from Africa or the British West Indies. We have been glad to admit them to dig the Canal. A tenth of the citizens of our own country are of negro blood, and the bill is an insult to them. This alone is sufficient reason why the President ought to veto the bill, should the House accept the amendment, as it is very likely to do.



## THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF MAINTAINING ENMITY

TAKE two million men, draw them up in two opposing rows facing one another, put guns in their hands, tell them they have enemies before them and order them to kill. They will obey you but they will not believe you. They will go on shooting until the final command "Cease firing!" is given, tho it may be months or years, but they will not remain enemies simply because they cannot. If they had remained a thousand miles apart they could have maintained a theoretical hatred for any length of time, but brought within a hundred yards of one another for a month even with a dead-line between they are bound to get to know one another and then whole-hearted hatred becomes impossible. For hatred is an expensive luxury. It is too exhausting to the system to be long kept active. It is an abnormal state and as such evanescent. It is different with love. You can love a person with whom you live intimately for a lifetime, but a perpetual state of hatred cannot be maintained under conditions of close association. Forced into unwelcome intimacy with your foe you would either fight till one of you were killed or you would grow to tolerate, even to like one another. Hate

is one of those diseases of which it is commonly said "you either die or get over it."

So it is not surprising to learn that the soldiers on the firing line cannot be kept from fraternizing with their enemies in spite of their officers. They dutifully toss hand grenades into the opposing trenches when told to do so, but they also throw over less dangerous missiles such as canned beef, soup, beans and pudding for the comparison of their commissariat, when told not to do so. An illicit traffic in newspapers, letters, tobacco and gramophone records soon springs up between the lines. Misery loves company and will seek it even in the ranks of "alien enemies." In the Woëvre a regiment had to be moved because the Germans and French became so friendly as to go swimming together at a certain hour of the day in the stream which ran between the lines. At another point where the trenches were only fifty yards apart a ruined house stood between which still retained a practicable fireplace. This being so obvious a convenience to both sides it was made by mutual consent a neutral ground where both sides could make their tea and care was taken that the fire should be kept up and hot water be always on tap. We even hear of international competitions in marksmanship, where a target is painted on a shovel held just above the rampart while the man who holds it runs along the trench and the enemy shoots at it. If this moving target is hit the score is signaled by the waving of a flag to the men in the other trench and then they in turn set up the ringed shovel to be shot at.

There was no official armistice on Christmas Day, but the men made one of their own. This is the way an officer in the Queen's Westminster Rifles describes it in a home letter: "Many of our chaps walked out and met the Germans between the lines. I went over in the afternoon and was photographed in a group of English and Germans mixt. We exchanged souvenirs; I got a German ribbon and photo of the Crown Prince of Bavaria. The Germans opposite us were awfully decent fellows—Saxons, intelligent, respectable looking men. I had quite a decent talk with three or four and have two names and addresses in my notebook.

"It was the strangest scene you could imagine—going out unarmed to meet our enemies, also unarmed. After our talk I really think a lot of our newspaper reports must be horribly exaggerated."

Joint concerts between the lines are not rare, as is natural when the trenches are within hearing distance, since many of the patriotic, religious and other songs are common to all countries. The English may be singing "God Save the King," the Germans "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" and the Americans of the Foreign Legion "My Country 'Tis of Thee," but it all sounds the same at a distance and it all means much the same at bottom. And at Christmas when German and British soldiers in Flanders joined in the same hymns it was a manifestation of the deeper harmony that underlies the present discord. It is not hypocrisy that these men should sing together of love and peace in the intervals of slaughter. It was the revelation of a mutual aspiration and desire. If there was any hypocrisy at all, it was the pretense of enmity, not the profession of affection.

Men are killing each other in Europe. It is true and a pity. But, thank God, they are not hating each other so much as it seems. That would be worse.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**December 28**—Russians cross the lower Nida and take villages held by Austrians. French take by surprise hamlet of St. Georges, near Nieuport.

**December 29**—President Wilson protests against detention of American ships in search for contraband. Russians defeat Austrians near Carpathians, taking 3000 prisoners.

**December 30**—Germans abandon eastern bank of Bzura. Hard and continued fighting in trenches between Meuse and Moselle.

**December 31**—French attack village of Steinbach, Alsace. Montenegrins invade Herzegovina.

**January 1**—Turks capture Ardahan in Russian Transcaucasus. British battleship "Formidable" sunk in Channel with loss of 550 men.

**January 2**—Germans gain in Argonne forest. Russians invade Hungary thru Carpathian passes.

**January 3**—German attack in Poland directed toward Tomaszow. French shell train at Altkirch Station, Alsace.

**The Capture of St. Georges** In Flanders the only event reported during the week of any importance is the capture by the French of the hamlet of St. Georges, which lies between the Yser and the canal, less than two miles east of Nieuport. The news we get of this war consists mostly of the bare and meager official announcements of results, and it is rare that we hear of cases of individual valor. Of this engagement, however, we have a picturesque account from a correspondent of the *Paris Matin*, which we quote because it illustrates the character of the fighting in this region:

The attackers had driven the Germans from the advance trenches, but, taking refuge in the houses in the village, the Germans soon placed their assailants in a difficult position. The situation of a force of Belgians isolated on a strip of land surrounded by a flood became critical and the artillery alone was able to effect anything against the enemy. The British batteries at Ramscapelle tried, but their shells burst over the French.

Six bluejackets then hoisted a three-inch gun on a large punt and poled along the canal behind the village, running the gantlet of the German rifles. As one was hit another took the pole and continued until he in turn fell stricken. The sixth man was mortally wounded as with a last push he sent the punt to the bank, where the French advance guard was waiting.

The gun was quickly landed and a few shots at 300 yards brought the houses on top of the Germans, who retreated into the arms of a battalion of Belgians. The latter completed the enemy's rout.

Meanwhile the French column triumphantly took possession of the heap of ruins which was formerly St. Georges, and before the night the engineers had established a bridge head enabling the Allies' artillery to debouch on the right of the Yser.

### Regaining the Lost Provinces

The French are rejoicing in the establishment of civil government in that part of upper Alsace which they have regained, as indicated by the appointment of a sub-prefect for the new *Département du Haut-Rhin*. For forty-four years this rich agricultural region has been under German rule, and whether the inhabitants have become accustomed to it or whether they still long for restoration to France is hotly disputed and not likely to be determined, since the question will presumably be decided by the issue of the war as a whole without reference to the preferences of the Alsations.

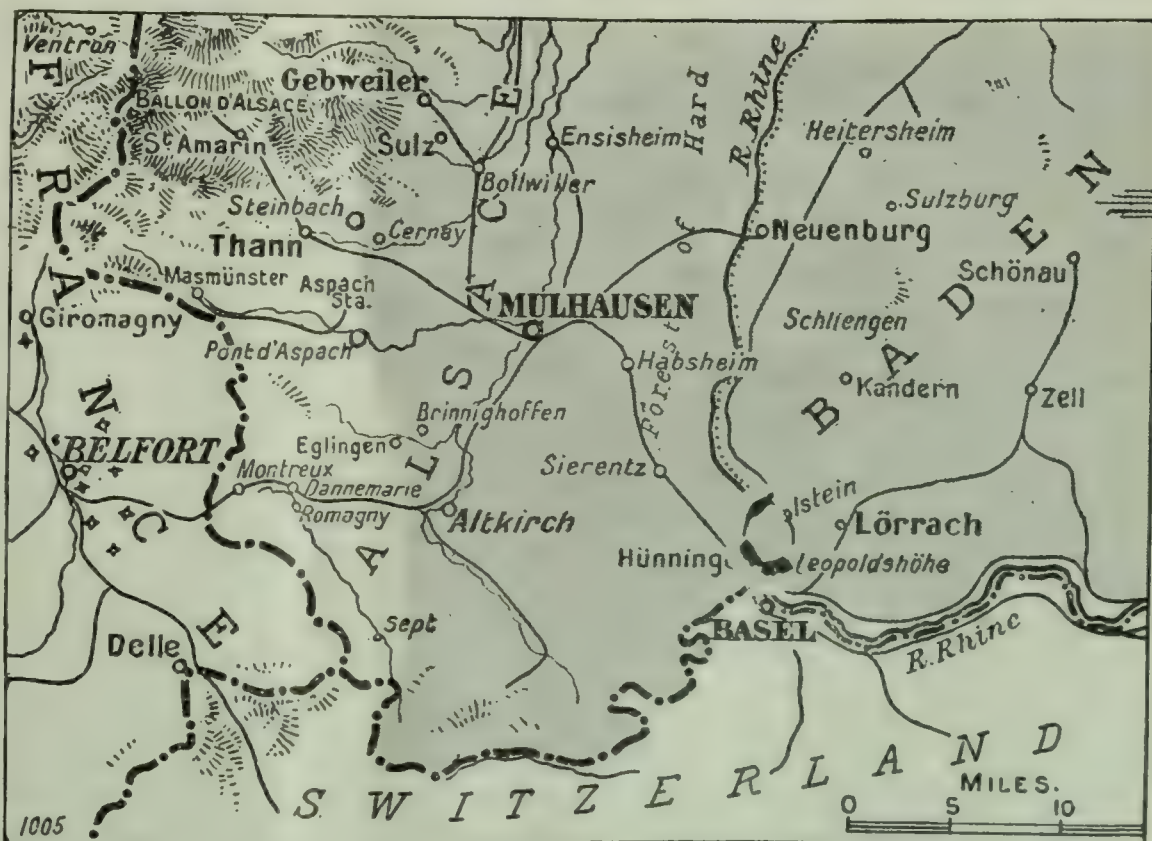
The French advance has penetrated upper Alsace for a distance of about ten miles from the border, with Altkirch and Mülhausen as its objective. Aspach station is held by the French in spite of the counter attacks of the Germans, and they have captured part of the town of Steinbach by hand to hand fighting thru the houses. Their lines have approached sufficiently close to Mülhausen so that they are able to shell

the German positions under the direction of the airmen. They also are within gunshot of the village of Altkirch. Heavy storms have checked the fighting in this region.

In the Argonne forest, west of Verdun, the Germans claim to have gained ground of late and to have captured here during December 2950 prisoners, 21 machine guns and 14 mine throwers.

### Entrenching in Poland

The campaign in the east seems to be undergoing the same transformation of character as took place in the western theater last September, when the Germans, finding they could not gain anything by their forward dashes, retired behind the Aisne and established themselves on the strategic line which they have held ever since. The lull in the fighting in Poland seems to indicate that the Germans feel that here, too, they have gone as far as they can, and that they will henceforth act mostly upon the defensive. Doubtless the failure to capture Warsaw before abandoning the offensive is a disappointment second only to their failure to capture Paris, but in this case, as in the other, the desire to take the capital is more for its political effect than strategic value. It may be that the reinforcements which Hindenburg is getting from France—200,000 are said to have



THE INVASION OF ALSACE

The French are regaining the lost provinces foot by foot and a strip about ten miles wide along the border is now under French civil administration. The towns of Altkirch and Steinbach are now the chief points of contention in Upper Alsace. The shaded area shows the territory held by the Germans at the beginning of the year.





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RUINING A RUIN

Whitby Abbey, which dates from the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, and has already felt the ravages of time, suffered further from the bombardment inflicted by the German raiders

passed thru Cologne on their way east—are intended to be used in a third attempt to take Warsaw, but it seems more likely that they will be used to straighten the fortified line either to the north or south of this point. The Germans are now within twenty miles of Warsaw, which is as close as they have ever been with any considerable force, but to the south their line had by the middle of October reached to the Vistula at Ivangorod. Apparently the Germans are trying to reach this point again before they “settle down,” for it is reported that a strong force, including troops drawn from the Bzura opposite Warsaw, is advancing from Piotrkow down the Pilica River toward the Vistula.

The new “Polish quadrilateral” in which the Germans are establishing themselves consists of the four railroad centers of Lodz, Lowicz, Skier-niewice and Piotrkow. These are now being strongly fortified with material obtained from the demolition of the factories. The 11-inch guns have been brought into this field mounted on sledges, and it is said that some of the new 17-inch guns have been shipped east from the Krupp works at Essen, tho whether these are intended for the defense of Thorn or Cracow, or for the siege of Warsaw, is not known. Lodz is the chief manufacturing center of Poland, and the stoppage of industry has thrown more than 200,000 out of work. The operatives, mostly Jews, and pitifully poor in the best of times, are now near starvation, in spite of the municipal

soup kitchens established by the German quartermasters. There is no milk to be had, so infant mortality is appalling. The winter is a hard one and coal is unobtainable.

The Germans have made no further efforts to cross the Bzura and Ravka rivers since their recent disastrous attempts to reach Warsaw from this point. Their losses in this field within the last few weeks amount to 200,000 men, if we may credit the Petrograd estimates. The Germans contradict the Russian claim to hold 135,840 prisoners of war, for they say this includes interned citizens. From Berlin the statement is given out that at the end of the year there were held in Germany the following prisoners, not including civilians:

	Officers	Men
French .....	3,459	215,905
Russian .....	3,575	306,290
Belgian .....	612	36,852
British .....	492	18,828
Total.....	8,138	577,875

The Campaign in Galicia The meaning of the recent operations in Galicia is now becoming clear. The plan of campaign adopted by the German officers who are now in command of the Austrian forces was an ingenious one, but nevertheless resulted in failure. When the Austrians resumed the offensive the last of November, the Russians were within gunshot of the outer ring of the Cracow forts. Upon the approach of the Austrians they retired eastward about fifty miles along the railroad to Tarnow, which

is protected by the Donajec River. Here they came near being surrounded and cut off by Austrian armies approaching from three directions. One of these moved down the northern bank of the Vistula; the second advanced eastward between Cracow and the Carpathians; the third coming thru the Carpathian passes south of Przemyśl attacked from the east.

But before the three armies could join they were met and defeated severally. The army on the Polish side of the Vistula was stopped at the Nida River and lost heavily in attempts to cross it. The two armies on the northern slope of the Carpathians were routed and driven back, one east and one west. This gave the Russians command of the mountain passes, which they are already using for the invasion of Hungary. They are also, for the third time, marching from Tarnow westward to the attack of Cracow. The Austrian troops seem to be completely demoralized and the Russians claim to have taken 30,000 of them prisoners in the month of December.

The Invasion of Hungary Hungary is protected by the fortifications of nature. On the south is the moat of the Danube, and on every other side it is enclosed by the rampart of the Carpathians, which sweep around it in an eight hundred mile curve, with both ends resting on the river. All of the fighting so far has taken place outside this rampart, that is, in Galicia and Bukowina, on the northeastern side of the great divide. Now, however, it is reported that the Russians are invading Hungary by way of the four railroad passes thru the mountains, and that the clergy and municipal officers are fleeing from Budapest in a panic. This report comes from Rome, the source of wildest rumors, and it seems quite incredible that the Russians would attempt to cross the range in the dead of winter with as many troops as stated, eight army corps or some three hundred thousand men. It is more probable that the movement is a Cossack raid such as was made in November.

But however insignificant such an invasion may be from a military point of view, its political effect is likely to be great, for the Hungarians have been complaining that their troops have been sacrificed in the defense of Austria and even Germany, and if their own land is invaded in force the Hungarian Government may insist upon withdrawing its troops from Galicia and Poland for home defense, or may possibly be disposed to treat inde-



pendently with Russia for terms of peace. In Transylvania the Rumanians, who form a large part of the population, are revolting against Hungarian rule and appealing to Rumania for protection. It will be difficult for Rumania to resist such an appeal, for it has always been her ambition to include within her domain the Rumanians on the other side of the Transylvanian Alps, but if the Russians should invade this territory from Bukowina, Rumania would have to give up all hope of it.

**Turkey Loses Egypt** On December 18 the British Government declared that Abbas Hilmi Pasha had been deposed from his position as Khedive of Egypt because of his adherence to the King's enemies, and that his uncle, Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha, had been put in his place, with the title of Sultan. This change of title means the abrogation of the fiction of Ottoman suzerainty, since only independent Mohammedan rulers have the right to the designation of "Sultan." Nevertheless, Sultan Hussein will have as little independence as his predecessor, for the Government of Egypt will continue to be controlled by the British resident agent. By appointing the eldest living prince of the family of Mehemet Ali the British Government has followed the old Mohammedan law, but has disregarded the Khedivial firman of 1866, which declares that the succession should be from father to son. Prince Hussein is over sixty years of age, and while living in Paris was closely associated with the Emperor Napoleon III in the days when De Lesseps was constructing the Suez Canal.

On the same day that Egypt was declared a British protectorate the British Government formally recognized the French protectorate of Morocco, which was consummated in March, 1912. This brings the entire Mediterranean territory of Africa under the control of the three friendly powers, Great Britain, Italy and France.

**Our Protest to Great Britain** The protest sent by cable to the British Government by our Government on the 28th ult., relating to interference with American trade with neutrals by the British fleet, was given to the public three days later. Already the substance of it had excited much interest at home and abroad. The protest is set forth in about three thousand words. It begins by saying that our foreign trade has been so seriously affected by frequent seizures and detentions of cargoes destined to neutral ports in Europe that a candid statement



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#### ENGLAND—NOT BELGIUM

At this doorway of a fine home in Scarborough a German shell killed a postman and the woman to whom he was delivering a letter

of our Government's views as to the British policy is required. This statement is made "in the most friendly spirit and in the belief that frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations than silence," which might be misconstrued into acquiescence in a course of conduct which our Government must regard as an infringement upon the rights of American citizens. While viewing with concern the many seizures, we were not disposed in the early days to protest, but waited with confidence for amendment, expecting it because the British Government had expressed satisfaction with guarantees given by Norway, Sweden and Denmark. But the war is nearly five months old and the objectionable policy has not been materially changed.

Commerce between countries which are not belligerents, the protest continues, should not be interfered with by those at war "unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety." We are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present British policy "exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent" and subjects the rights of American citizens to restrictions which are not justified by the rules of international law or required for self-preservation. It is pointed out that the British authorities have not applied their own rules with uniformity. Copper has been detained because it was consigned to a country which did not forbid the exportation of it to Germany, but Italy's rigid prohibition

of exportation has not protected cargoes shipped for Italian ports. We are justified in asking how the British Government proposes to carry out its policy. Cargoes of foodstuffs, conditional contraband, have been seized without evidence that they had an ultimate belligerent destination. "Mere suspicion is not evidence, and doubts should be resolved in favor of neutral commerce." Doctrines stated by Lord Salisbury during the South African war are cited in support of the protest. The right to search is admitted when there is sufficient evidence to warrant a belief that contraband articles are in the cargoes," but there must be protest against long detention in British ports upon mere presumption.

Many of our great industries, it is added, are suffering because they are excluded from European neutral markets. Producers, exporters and steamship companies are pressing for relief from the menace which is gradually but surely destroying their business. Our Government, relying upon the British nation's deep sense of justice, confidently expresses the hope that British officials will be instructed to refrain from all unnecessary interference with the freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers, tho not participants, in the conflict, and that the British Government will conform more closely to those rules which have received the sanction of the civilized world and have been advocated by Great Britain in other wars. In conclusion, it is said that the condition of our trade with neu-



trials may "arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed" between the two nations. It is becoming more and more the subject of public complaint, and there is an increasing belief that the British policy is responsible for the depression of certain American industries.

**How It Was Received** In England the friendly tone of the protest was recognized. There and in this country an amicable adjustment was expected. Our Government may be asked to certify or guarantee the correctness of manifests and bills of consignment. Great Britain will strive to make the neutral countries "water-tight." There have been leaks. On the other hand, it is admitted that attempts to conceal contraband goods have been made. Copper, it is asserted, has been hidden in bales of cotton. At Lloyds, in London, the insurance against war with the United States was for a day 15 per cent. Then the rate fell to 7 per cent.

Our Government's position was supported in Congress, without regard to party lines. Ex-President Taft said the protest was right and that the tone of it was admirable.



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#### NO CONTRABAND HERE

Photographing bales of cotton by the x-ray to prove that there is no concealed contraband of war. This precaution was taken at New York with a cargo for Germany, on the initiative of the shippers, who hoped to avoid delay if the vessel should be searched

Mr. Knox, formerly Secretary of State and Attorney-General, expressed a similar opinion. In the Senate, Mr. Walsh set forth the record of seizures in the copper trade. Thirty-one cargoes, worth \$5,500,000, he said, had been taken. All were on their way to neutral ports. In Chicago it is asserted that in the last six weeks twelve Norwegian or Danish ships,

carrying \$5,350,000 worth of canned meat, have been seized and taken to English ports, where the meat has been confiscated. On the 2d, three American ships which had been detained for a month were released. Two had cargoes of oil. It is said that the British Government will propose the establishment of a tribunal or shipping board in which both nations shall be represented, and which shall consider questions like those to which the protest relates.



From the New York World

"OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC, YOUR HONOR"

**The Executions in Mexico** It was predicted that Villa, Zapata and Gutierrez, the Provisional President of Mexico, would quarrel about the executions at the capital and elsewhere, but at the end of the week they were apparently in agreement. Our Government warned Gutierrez that no Mexican Government responsible for a policy so bloody and barbarous could hope for recognition at Washington. There was a panic at the Mexican capital. In four days 155 men, a majority of them former officers of the Federal army, were put to death. These men had been ordered to report at military headquarters. When they obeyed they were killed. Firing squads were at work night and day. There were executions daily at Juarez and elsewhere. General Lugo was put to death on his hacienda. Judge Prieda, an author, fled and reached American soil.

Villa said he had returned to the capital to stop the executions; that he was subject to the commands of Gutierrez, and that he approved the latter's decree which gave warning that all must have fair trials. It was not forgotten, however, that the firing squads were led by Fierro, his intimate friend (who killed Benton, near Juarez), and that he himself



had ordered by telegraph the interception and arrest of General Iturbide, thus ignoring the passport given by Gutierrez. Iturbide escaped by leaving at Santa Rosalia, 100 miles south of Chihuahua, the train in which he was accompanied by Canova, our Government's agent, and fleeing across the desert to Ojinaga, on the Texas border. He was pursued by cavalry, but he arrived safely in Texas. Villa publicly denounced Canova, and Palafox, a member of the Cabinet, asserted that he had been bribed. Even a member of Carranza's Cabinet said that our Government had no right to assist this "rich Mexican." Peace negotiations at Saltillo between Carranza and Villa generals came to nothing because of a disagreement about executions. When Zapata was denounced on account of these, the general representing Villa became angry and the meeting ended in a wrangle.

The convention, which was to have been held on January 1, to elect a President, was postponed until the 4th, and it was thought that there would be a longer delay. It was admitted that Gutierrez must go. Villa, it was expected, would cause the election of General Angeles, giving Zapata two-thirds of the Cabinet.

Work of the Armies There have been conflicting reports about the fighting. Zapata's forces have suffered reverses on the road to Vera Cruz. At Tepeaca he lost a battle, and in the vicinity of Puebla he was unsuccessful. Carranza predicted that he would have the capital in six weeks. On the west coast 7000 Carranza men went over to Gutierrez and Villa. The Carranza garrison in Oaxaca took similar action. General Jesus Carranza, the First Chief's brother, was put to death, with twenty officers of his staff. Villa won a victory west of Tampico, which gave him control of the Ebano oil district. He was also attacking Tuxpam, an oil port south of Tampico. In the northeast, Monterey was evacuated by Carranza's men, and the capture of Saltillo by Villa was reported. But it had not fallen. There was hard fighting around it. Carranza aided Salazar in the northwest, altho Salazar pretended to be making an independent revolution. He received supplies thru border ports of entry which Carranza's forces controlled.

At Naco, General Scott failed to obtain General Maytorena's approval of an agreement for a neutral zone, altho General Hill (the besieged Carranza commander) had signed it. Hill had proposed to take his men to Agua Prieta (near Douglas, Ari-

zona, if Maytorena would promise not to attack them. Maytorena would give no such promise. At Washington there was talk of sending an ultimatum. On the 3d, however, Villa superseded Maytorena, sending General Juan Cabral, with 8000 men, to take supreme command in that district. It was said that Cabral would sign the zone agreement.

Manuel Bonilla, an agent of the Gutierrez Government, has begun to survey the millions of acres owned by the Terrazas family in Chihuahua, intending to distribute the land among the farmers of small means. Our consul at Monterey reports that 2000 families there are on the verge of starvation. In many other parts of Mexico there is much suffering for lack of food.

Revolution in Paraguay On the first day of the year a revolution began in Paraguay, under the leadership of Colonel Escobar. He had been Minister of War in the Cabinet, from which he withdrew on account of a quarrel with the President, Dr. Eduardo Scherer, because the latter insisted upon economy, owing to the effect of the war in Europe upon Paraguay's revenues. Scherer was captured and placed in prison. He was elected in 1912 as the successful leader of a revolution.

The new Government in Hayti has demanded \$500,000 in gold which was recently sent to New York from the National Bank of Hayti for safe-keeping in order that it might be available for the payment of interest on Hayti's foreign debt. It was brought to New York on the gunboat "Machias," and is said to have been sent by employees representing the American interest in the bank. Our Government has declined to assist Hayti in regaining possession of it. Hayti is bankrupt, and its new Government needs the money. On the 3d the Government closed the bank, sealed its vaults and procured the passage of a bill for the establishment of a new national bank. Our Government seeks control of Hayti's revenues by a fiscal protectorate like the one in Santo Domingo, which is now eight years old.

The charges made against James M. Sullivan, our Minister to Santo Domingo, by Walter W. Vick, recently receiver of customs under the fiscal protectorate, have been referred by the President to James D. Phelan, Senator-elect from California, for investigation.

Owing, it is understood, to the discovery of a plot in Costa Rica for the assassination of President Gonzales, and for a revolution, several prominent residents have been deported.



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THE END

A Russian soldier's grave on the Poland battleground



# THE BRITISH PRESS AND AMERICAN SHIPPING

## A COLLECTION OF EDITORIAL OPINIONS ON THE NOTE OF PROTEST TO GREAT BRITAIN

IF England is to win, she must make sure her victory by a rigorous control of the seas, choking Germany by the stoppage of supplies. This inevitably involves inconvenience and even hardship to neutrals, but the United States, recognizing England's necessity, should accept this as her share of the war. This is the upshot of London's press comment on the Wilson note of protest. Most of it is friendly, and since it anticipated the publication of the text of the message it is general rather than specific in character.

The sharpest reflection on the American attitude comes from the *Morning Post*, which after pointing out that American copper shipments to Italy, Holland, Norway and Sweden during September and October last year were five times as great as in the same months of 1913, echoes a little sneeringly William Watson's indignation at America's uncompromising neutrality:

President Wilson is a very strong believer in peace. He is, as between Germany and the nations she has attacked, absolutely impartial. He has not the shade of a preference. . . . His attitude toward both sides and both causes is that of a notable personage in history who washed his hands; it is no affair of his, but he holds sacred the right of American citizens to take the risks and hazards of legitimate trade with neutrals.

He is Daniel come to judgment, and he has sent forth his decree. England may try to save her life by fighting Germany; she may try to restore Belgium by fighting Germany; she may let her young men shed their blood like water in order that there may be in Europe some law other than that of organized force; but if, in fighting for dear life England or France should occasion depression in American trade—if they act on his plain hint that copper is hidden beneath cotton, if they search American ships, and thereby cause delay, he will give a plain friendly warning to the British Government against impeding the rights of American citizens; the letter of the law must be respected.

In another article the *Morning Post* calls attention to the fact that so much dislocation of trade must have resulted from a four-power war that Great Britain's policy can hardly be held responsible for trade depression here; and states the case bluntly:

"The whole difficulty of using sea power with effect lies in the presence of neutral states adjacent to the belligerents, because thru those neutral states cargoes from other neutral countries can reach the belligerents. Accordingly, the practise has usually been to prevent those cargoes which could be useful in helping an enemy to carry on war from reaching the enemy across neutral territory or in neutral ships. This is the purpose of the doctrine of contraband.

It is a doctrine that has arisen from the necessities of war, and that has never been agreeable to neutrals, but it is but part of certain great facts of life, of the law of nature that great nations cannot carry on war against one another without other nations suffering.

The *Globe* is just as definite in its repudiation of the American position, and quite as sarcastic:

The American Government is silent and unprotesting in the face of the indefensible outrages inflicted on Belgium. The voice of the great neutral nation which seeks to be the final arbiter for civilization, the keeper of the world's conscience, is raised for the first time, not on a question of higher morality, but to express impatience with the fact that the greatest war in the history of the world has interfered with the opportunities of American traders to make money out of the necessities of the belligerents. Whatever is at stake, American business must not be allowed to suffer.

We have done much to minimize the loss and inconvenience of the war to American trade, but we are fighting for our life as well as for causes as vital to America as to ourselves. We cannot stave our necessary actions simply in order that American traders may reap the richest possible harvest out of Europe's blood and tears. The American Government in effect demands that we renounce in the interest of American profits our most potent weapon against the enemy—that we raise the blockade against the enemy's supplies. The demand may be made in the friendliest spirit, but there is only one possible answer, and in the friendliest spirit, "No!"

The *tu quoque* argument is applied by several of the journals, not, however, in an unfriendly fashion. The *Evening News* remarks:

Americans know well enough that if the late trouble with Mexico had developed into open warfare the Government at Washington would not have allowed the free importations of munitions of war by Guatemala on the ground that it was a neutral state. The matter, in fact, is largely one of common sense, and it is unthinkable that two great friendly nations should treat it in other than a friendly, common-sense way.

And the *Daily Express*:

The American people have from the first fully realized that in fighting Potsdamism the free countries of Europe are fighting for the root principles of the Constitution of the United States and are consequently protagonists of human liberty and progress.

We value their moral support and sympathy, but the war means inevitable loss for neutrals as well as for belligerents. Lancashire starved during the American civil war. The Government at Washington during the war with Spain took the same measures to prevent the enemy from receiving supplies as Great Britain and France are taking now.

Together with the insistence that Britain's course is justified there goes, however, a warm recognition of the friendliness of this country. The *Times* is thoroly conciliatory:

The note breathes thruout an unshaken faith in our sense of justice. That trust we shall assuredly do our best to preserve. . . . Americans should remember that this war has many features which are without precedent in history. We are waging war against two great continental states which have hardly any seaboard of their own. They are surrounded by neutral states, and their efforts to procure necessities for their armies thru those states are indefatigable. There is good reason to believe that, despite all prohibitions and other measures of neutral governments, those efforts have been in many instances successful.

Can we be justly blamed in these circumstances if our attitude toward American commerce with these neutral neighbors of our enemies is perforce somewhat rigorous?

England and the United States both pride themselves on the fact that they are eminently practical nations; it is to us quite inconceivable that two sensible peoples on the most friendly terms with each other should not succeed in devising a

*modus vivendi*, which shall be in accordance with the general principles of international law, and which at the same time will meet the peculiar facts and circumstances of this unprecedented war.

There is a warning for England in the comment of the *Daily News*:

On the other hand, it is for the British Government to consider carefully the relative values of certain of its regulations and of American good-will. America, without passing outside her strict rights, might reply to what she considered unwarrantable regulations with measures for the prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition, for example, which would hit the Allies. In all controversies of the kind a balance must be struck by both parties between loss and gain.

The *Westminster Gazette* suggests a partizan corollary of America's proposition:

The American Government, having decided to stand out of the European quarrel, is rightfully careful to guard its neutrality against any suspicion of partizanship, but to prevent us from checking this traffic would be to intervene on the side of Germany. That, we are sure, is not the intention of the American Government or the meaning of this note. The rights of Great Britain are admitted, and if the difficulties are fairly faced the two governments can do much by friendly agreement to ease the situation for each other.

Tho the *Daily Chronicle* detects hostile influences behind the message, it is conciliatory in its conclusion:

In the American Senate and Congress, now sitting at Washington, there are, of course, a certain number of strong pro-German politicians, and a certain number of other members who represent the old, bitter anti-English prejudice, now, we hope, obsolescent as regards the mass of the American people. These minorities will naturally seek to exploit in their own favor, the sentiment of American trade interest.

We feel sure that the British Government will, on its side, deserve their support by conceding readily to the representations of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan every point which is not inconsistent with our legitimate and successful prosecution of the war.

This paper offers a novel defense for the British policy of haling suspected ships into port:

In itself this practise can hardly, we think, be given up, resulting, as it does, from the tactics of German submarines. As is well known, their almost invariable practise in attacking our warships is to approach them behind the screen of an enemy merchantman, and this has made it impracticable for warships to conduct more than a hasty examination of merchantmen in the open. This impracticability is enhanced by the great size of modern merchant steamers as compared with the old sailing craft and the possibility—not uncommonly exploited, we believe, during the present war—of smuggling in their capacious holds goods very different from those declared and shown on the surface.

In fact, unless search in a harbor and detention for that purpose be conceded, the right to search must, for all practical purposes, disappear.

The *Star* makes a reassuring and sweeping generalization:

President Wilson strikes a true note when he says he has the fullest confidence in Great Britain's sense of justice and we, on our side, need not hesitate to say that we have the fullest confidence in the American sense of justice.

This, it need hardly be said, is the prevailing note in the discussion.



# THE ZEPPELIN THAT NEVER FLEW

BY HENRY BEACH NEEDHAM

AT the British base, Havre, I had the good fortune to meet a Lieutenant of the R. N. V. attached to the Royal Naval Air Service. Of what he was doing he was absolutely mum. But he promised to give me "a story"—if he lived to tell the tale. Part of this story, omnivorous reader, you have already read. It concerns the bold aeroplane raid on the Zeppelin airship factory at Friedrichshafen, Germany. You already know how Squadron-Commander E. F. Briggs, Flight-Commander J. T. Babington, and Flight-Lieutenant V. S. Sippé, of the Flying Wing of the Royal Navy, flew from French territory to Lake Constance, and under heavy fire from guns, mitrailleuses and rifles spilled eleven bombs on the Zeppelin plant, effecting such damage as specifically will be set forth in this narrative—and no doubt categorically denied by German officialdom.

My friend's disappointment in not flying, which he did not once mention, was all on account of the "good of the service." It was he and his partner who made the maps—the road maps—for the flyers; now admitted by the Germans, who found them on the aviator taken prisoner, to be maliciously accurate. How they made them he is not permitted to tell; there is an exasperating lapse of one week in his story. But he did go so far as to clear up one point, fearing that a wrong impression might be given.

"We went everywhere in navy uniform—none of your German espionage for us. It isn't navy pigeon. If they caught us," he added, "we deserved to be caught."

Nothing more. But when I tell you that he drew the map appearing with this article, which shows the layout of the Zeppelin plant, and give you assurances that *he drew it from memory*, you will appreciate his essentially vital role in the great adventure. And the reason why he must not be named—must not be photographed or so much as described—is that, after a week's recuperative leave, he fared forth on other adventures. It would be unwise to provide the Germans with his description.

And he is a conspicuous person. This much I must say: He is one of the best-known Rugby football players in all England, a fact which is imprest on one by his magnificent physique and straight, resolute stride. More than that, he is manifestly handsome. Walking with him in Havre and in London, I could not

*It was in Friedrichshafen that Count Zeppelin began his experiments with dirigible balloons, and since the Great War began the Zeppelin works there have been feverishly busy. It was therefore a telling blow as well as a daring one to attack the plant from the air. Mr. Needham is a magazine writer of much experience, who was graduated from the New York "Evening Post" and has "covered" such stories as Colonel Roosevelt's tour in 1910.—THE EDITOR.*

escape this conclusion. For women of all ages stared at him most embarrassingly.

He calls the expedition "Winston's stunt." Because, be it widely known, the Right Honourable Winston S. Churchill, who is First Lord of the Admiralty (Secretary of the Navy without a President to boss) conceived and ordered the raid, as he did the aeroplane calls on Düsseldorf and Cologne.

Be it generally known, also, that the Friedrichshafen raid, and those on Düsseldorf and Cologne, were pulled off by the Navy—not the Army. There are two separate and distinct flying wings in the British service, one attached to the Army and the other to the Navy. Need one

say that between the two exists intense rivalry?

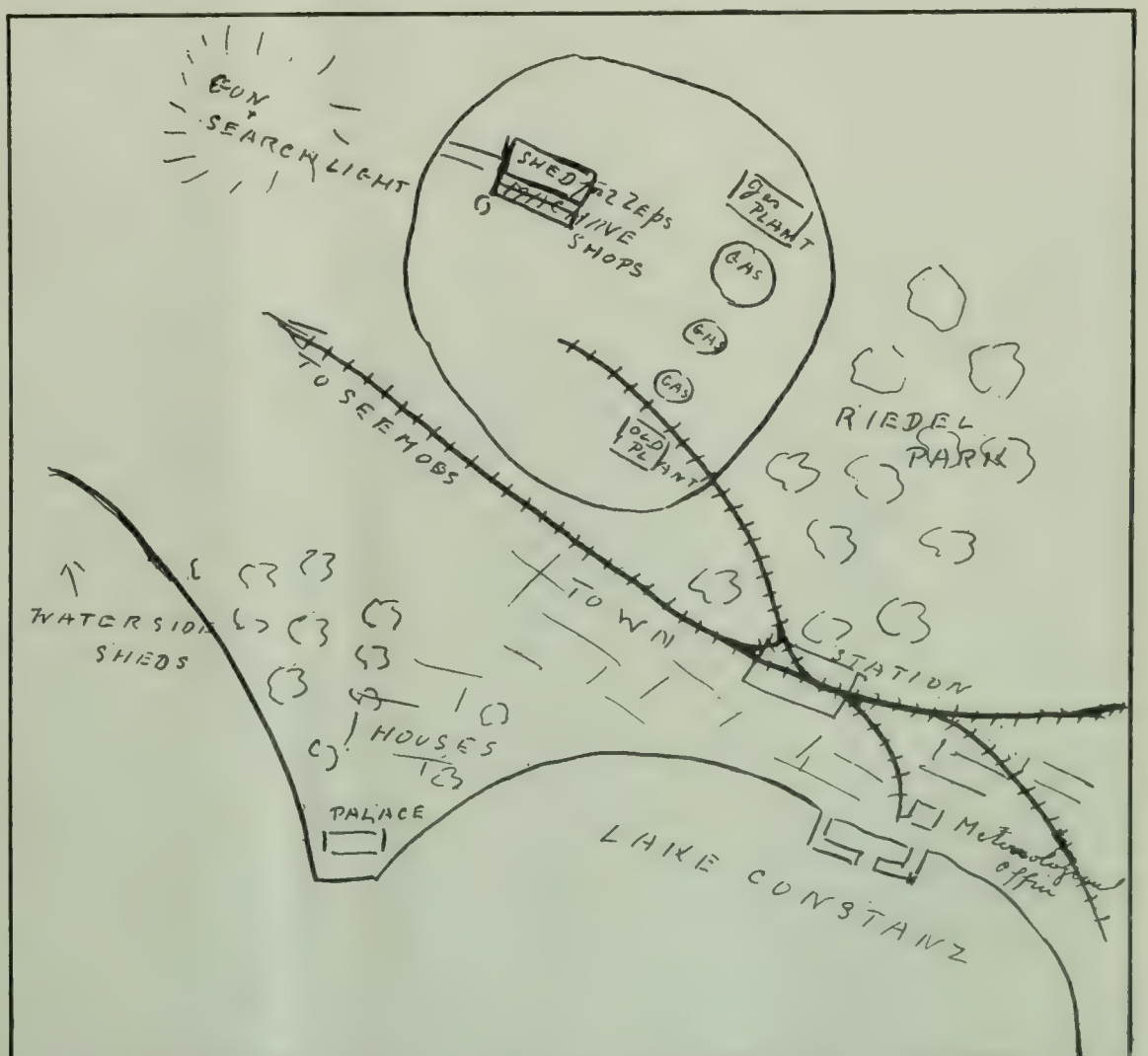
"The Navy attacks lower than any flying corps in the world," insisted the lieutenant.

"Why?" I asked.

"Navy nerve—Navy training," he answered.

What he meant was this: At nineteen a youngster may be in command of a small destroyer at maneuvers, plugging along in the Channel at thirty knots in a fog. This, you'll admit, is rather developing to nerve. Then he may be put on a big ship where he's under orders of a superior officer; then given a larger destroyer; then—tried out by a stunt like the one at Portland.

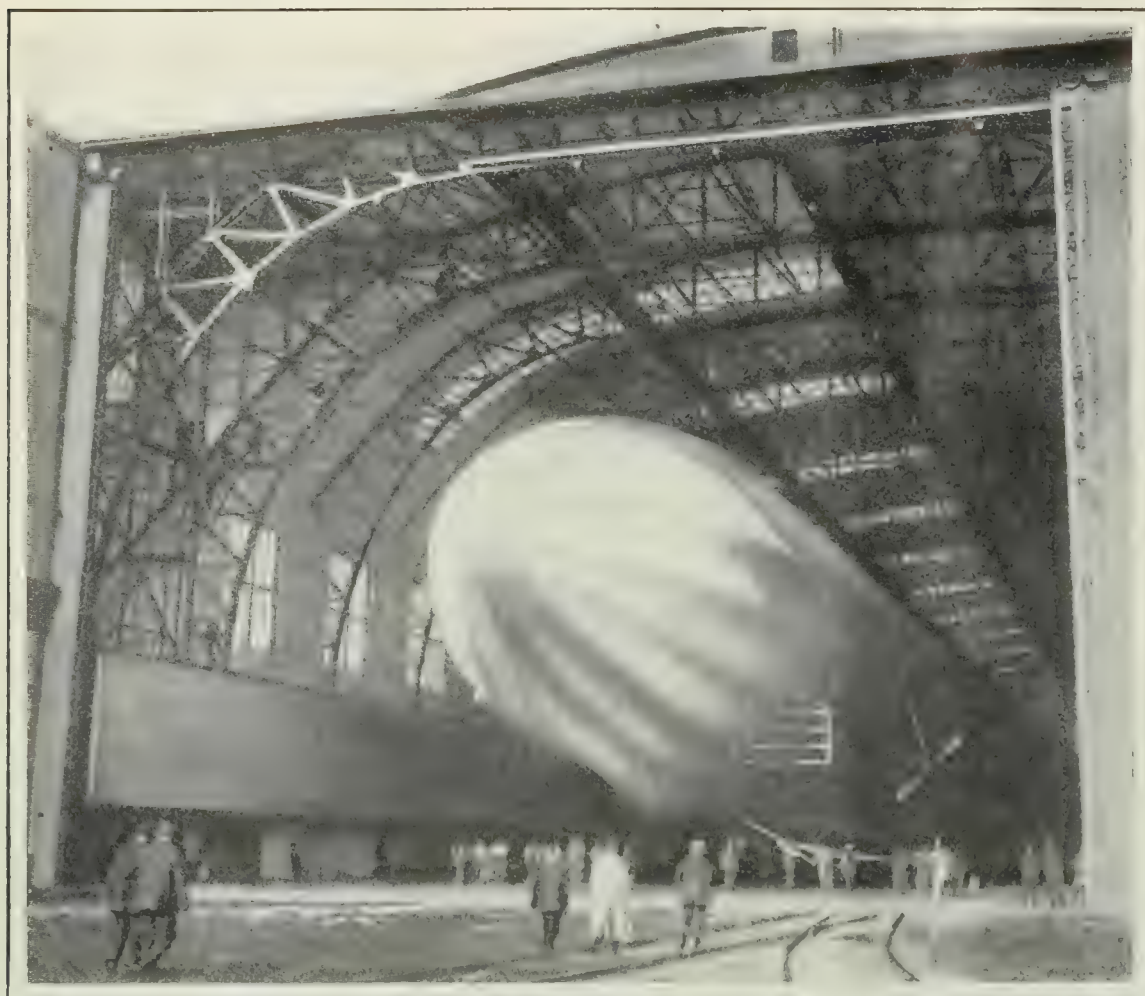
One year, I was told, the British Navy maneuvers centered around Portland Island, which is a naval station south of Weymouth, Dorset. There is here a breakwater with a searchlight on either side of the entrance, also naval guns. At the time of these maneuvers the defense was in charge of the Royal Engineers. They were to "sink" any destroyers that attempted to enter the harbor to attack the fleet lying at anchor. The "problem" of the destroyers, on the other hand, was to force their way in without being "sunk." Keeping a course as much in shadow of



THIS IS THE MAP

It shows the works at Friedrichshafen and it was made by the nameless football player who figures so largely in the story of the raid





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THE INSIDE OF A ZEPPELIN SHED, WITH A SHIP READY FOR FLIGHT

the breakwater as possible, the destroyers came driving along at thirty-one knots, and with a dangerous turn, made for the space between the two searchlights.

Crash!—the first destroyer tried to hurdle the breakwater. Every bit of machinery was shunted into the bow. Mechanically the war craft was a complete wreck.

Bang!—followed the second destroyer plumb into the stern of the leader. The third was turned aside and throttled down with supreme effort.

The Royal Engineers, cold-bloodedly planning their defense—in maneuvers, not war, remember—said, “We’ll spoil their game.” So they took down one of the searchlights, and put it up again on the breakwater at the proper distance beyond the other light. The space between was solid masonry—not water!

“And weren’t they—the engineers, I mean—courtmartialed?” I asked, excitedly.

“Courtmartialed?” The lieutenant grinned. “They were highly commended in the official report on the maneuvers. And the commanders of the destroyers were also praised for their nerve in entering the harbor—or trying to. But don’t you see from that how the nerve of the Navy man is developed? Don’t you see why our men attack at 400 feet where other pilots keep above 4000?”

Don’t you see?

“When we met in Havre,” said the lieutenant, beginning his story of the raid, “everything was ready. With my partner I had gone to the front in France, had got in touch with General Joffre, and had—disappeared. When we returned to Havre we had the maps—topographic or aerial; whatever you want to call them.”

“By the way,” I interrupted, “what about the German charge that the flyers violated Swiss neutrality?”

“Not one of the three flew over Switzerland,” he replied. “Following the maps, they steered north of Schaffhausen, and then when they picked up the northwest arm of Lake Constance, straight down it to Friedrichshafen. They steered by the peaks above the clouds—peaks in the Black Forest. All big peaks north of the Rhine lie in the Freiburg district. As long as they kept well up with the peaks to port, until they opened up the arm of the lake, they were perfectly certain of not infringing Swiss neutrality. Each flyer carried three maps. If they had gone the wrong side of the Rhine they would have had nothing to steer by.”

“The four machines,” he continued—“British-made biplanes of the Avro type, with eighty-horse Gnome engines—arrived at Havre by transport at five o’clock in the afternoon. We were told that we might possibly have them ashore the next morning.

We replied that the special train was waiting, and that the machines must be landed and loaded that night. Never wasting a minute, we got the special started at eleven o’clock, and arrived at Belfort at ten o’clock the next night. Belfort, you know, is the big fortified town in the east of France that has never fallen. It is almost at the junction of France, Switzerland and Germany—the natural starting point for a flight to Friedrichshafen.

“Ten o’clock the next morning all four machines were ready to start—petrol, oil and bombs aboard, everything shipshape.”

“How many bombs?” I asked, “and what size?”

“Four to each machine—big ‘T. N. T.’s—tri-nitro-tolnol; Germans call it ‘Trytol’—a high explosive obtained from a step-up nitration.”

“Not the small bombs the Germans use,” he laughed; “dropt from a hight of 6000 feet. Not the Flying Wing of the Navy!”

“The machines proved themselves,” he continued—“at least, three of them did. Briggie’s had to be brought down because the petrol tank was pierced with a shrapnel-base, but he had flown 120 miles into Germany, across mountainous country. Both Babington’s and Sippé’s machines were damaged by gun fire, receiving many shots thru the wings and controls. But they covered the entire flight of 250 miles. The fourth machine, taken for a trial at Belfort, was knocked up a bit in landing.

“If every man of us had been crazed with insomnia, it would have been but natural. Machines all ready for the start, mark you, and there was a delay of a whole week for good weather conditions. That was more trying than the flight.”

“What did you do?”

“Played patience, and Briggs won all the money. Cleaned every man out. So if any one had to be left on German soil, Briggie was the man!

“The start was made on Saturday morning. Three machines, intervals of five minutes—9:40, 9:45, and 9:50. And cold? It was minus 7 Centigrade on the ground, so you may know what it was up aloft four thousand feet. But they didn’t mind—Briggs especially. You know he put the British altitude record up to fifteen thousand feet last winter, getting badly frostbitten in the stunt.

“Briggs is the finest pilot of the lot—a scientific flyer. In peace times he goes up surrounded with instruments for the measurement of altitude, air-speed, engine-speed, and angles of tilt. His knowledge of atmospheric conditions gave him, before the goal was reached, a lead of



eight miles. His four bombs landed on the sheds, but a punctured petrol tank forced him to land by a gliding flight. He saw the Germans at the guns, and a regiment of the Land-sturm drawn up. After landing he fired every shot in his automatic pistol at them, in order to divert attention from the flyers behind him.

"Thanks are due to the German officer at Friedrichshafen who telegraphed that Briggs' wounds were not serious. They potted him as he came down.

"Babington started second, but had engine trouble, and Sippé past him in the flight. He saw the shrapnel shells burst around Briggs' machine. So what do you think he did? He sailed along six feet above Lake Constance! Took them by surprise, and when they did see him they couldn't tilt their guns to that angle. He rose to twelve hundred feet, let loose a bomb which dropt on the pavement, puncturing hydrogen gasometers, dove to about 400, and dropt two more, hitting the Zep. shed. Then got away. He succeeded in rattling the Germans, who scattered after his first bomb, and thus drew attention away from Babbie following.

"Sippé is a professional flyer; was a test pilot for one of the biggest aeroplane firms of England; has flown in Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Spain, and was only appointed from civil life to the R. N. A. S. after the outbreak of the war. He is a superb judge of pace and distance, and has the finest hands.

"After him came Babington, flying ninety miles an hour at an altitude of 4000 feet. He made a plumb-nose dive down to 400 feet, dropping his bombs on their mark, the Zep. shed. He was traveling so fast that he felt the kick of his bombs—traveling over 200 miles an hour at the bottom of the dive—probably faster than any man ever traveled who came out alive.

"First thing he said when he came down on friendly soil was: 'Never saw anything so rotten as their shooting. They ought to be shot!' Just like him. His idea was to get where he could carry out his instructions, no matter what cost; next, collect as much information as possible on shell fire and shell bursts, and then write a report."

"The damage?" I asked. "The Germans say the raid harmed nothing."

"They said the same thing after the Düsseldorf raid, but we learned the truth. In this case we know already. Swiss workmen who cross the lake every day from Romanshorn to Friedrichshafen are the sources of our accurate information.

"After the firing ceased, people at Romanshorn, eleven miles across Lake Constance, suddenly saw fire and smoke above the Zeppelin plant. Then came sudden outbursts of flame. From this they knew, as they afterwards learned definitely, that the Zep. shed, with the dirigibles,

went first; then fired the punctured gasometers, and finally fired the main gasometer and main hydrogen reduction plant.

"Thus, the damage came to this: Two gasometers and hydrogen reduction plant—which was one year and ten months building—totally de-



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NO MORE ZEPPELIN RAIDS FROM THIS SHED WHEN THE R. N. A. S. IS THRU WITH IT



stroyed; possible destruction or heavy damage to hydrogen tube store; severe damage to machine shed; and one completed Zep. entirely destroyed, and a dirigible nearing completion destroyed. The shed was built for two—I know!

"The Zeppelin completed was due

to come out at three o'clock for a spin over the lake. But our airmen interfered. They arrived about twelve. And that's the story."

"But the honors and glory?"

"The flyers picked up three Legions of Honor and two D. S. O.'s. Babington is a perfect Sahib of good

English stock. When they conferred on him the Legion of Honor, he seemed to hesitate about accepting it. Fine sense of honor.

"You see, I don't know how many generations back some ancestor of Babbie's had fought against the French!"

## OF IDLING AT AN INN

BY HAROLD J. HOWLAND

THERE is no place for idling like an Inn. The fellow who could not be idle at an Inn is a poor devil of a Tam o'-Shanter driven a headlong pace by the myriad witches of business and worldly cares and an uneasy conscience. There are reasons why the Inn is the idler's paradise. The Inn is out of the world's bustle and hurry. Hotels there may be in cities, taverns in towns; but your Inn must be on the open road.

At an Inn man need take no thought what he shall eat, or what he shall drink, or wherewithal he shall be clothed. There shall a man wear what he pleases, eat what mine host sets before him, be warmed by fires not of his own building, drink drafts not of his own brewing, bask in comforts of another's devising.

At an Inn man is well fed—indeed, what is more essential to a true definition of an Inn than this, "a place where good food abounds"? And who but the well-fed man can be really idle?

\* \* \*

It has been my fortune, in sundry vagabondings, to find many an Inn where it was joy to loaf and invite my soul. Most of them, it must be confessed, were in the old countries, where neither business nor busyness is all there is of life, where the verb "to live" has never demanded as its sole synonym the verb "to hustle." But twice within a summer time I have found, within striking distance of a great American city, a hostelry for which I am moved to paraphrase Phillips Brooks' diplomatic encomium of a baby, "That is an Inn."

\* \* \*

My two Inns are hundreds of miles apart; one is two centuries old, the other not two years; one is on a main traveled road, the other on a byway. But they have one thing in common. That is the thing of which Maggie Shand, in Barrie's play, *What Every Woman Knows*, said, "It's the thing which, if a woman hasn't it nothing will make up for, but if a woman has it nothing else

matters." That priceless gift is as valuable, as invaluable, to an Inn as to a woman. It is charm. Charm these two Inns have in common, and a second thing from which the first has sprung. Each is the product of a man with a vision.

\* \* \*

Beside the broad road that stretches from Boston to Worcester stands the Wayside Inn. It is the same Inn that slips into your mind when you read the name. Of it the poet sang:

Across the meadows bare and brown,  
The windows of the wayside inn  
Gleamed red with fire-light thru the leaves

Of woodbine, hanging from the eaves  
Their crimson curtains rent and thin.  
Without, it is a sprawled out, high shouldered ancient house of colonial mien, shaded by old elms and flanked by smiling fields. Within, it is a wilderness—but the word is inapt—a pleasant garden of old furniture, high-boys, low-boys, gate-legged tables, four-posters, settles, old pewter, old fire dogs, pot hooks and hangers, porringers and warming pans.

The vision that mine host, good Mr. Lemon, saw, when he bought the house, deserted, dilapidated, pathetic, was that of a reproduction of the appearance, the atmosphere and the quality of a roadside Inn of colonial days. He has succeeded in high degree. He has restored the house to solidity and liveableness with a reverent hand; he has gathered together in its rooms a wonderful collection of old furniture; he sets a generous and appetizing table. In full loyalty to his ideal he has resisted the temptations of modernity.

\* \* \*

To reach the other Inn of delight one may go by motor from New York. For just as our two hostelries are close related by their innishness, so are they linked to the days of stage-coach and road house by their way of approach. Speaks the poet again:

For there no noisy railway speeds,  
Its torch-race scattering smoke and gleeds;  
But noon and night, the panting teams  
Stop under the great oaks. . . .

Only, the panting teams have become

purring engines, the bowling coaches skimming motors.

When Robert Louis Stevenson was asked how one might get to his Samoan home, he said, "You sail from San Francisco and after passing Honolulu, take the first 'turning to the left.'" So in going to Yama-no-uchi, you go from New York and after you have past Middletown, take the first turning to the left. Over a mountain ridge, along a broad valley, up a narrower one between the hills, and there you are at Yama-no-uchi. An odd name for an American Inn, say you. But therein begins the charm. For when the Master, traveling in Japan, confided to his friend, Marquis Ito, his long cherished plan of building an Inn, the venerable statesman, according to the pleasant Japanese custom, claimed the privilege of naming the new home. Yama-no-uchi he called it, Home in the Mountains. When the thirteen acres became a thousand, the name was metamorphosed for the wayfaring man into Yama Farms Inn.

\* \* \*

To understand the Inn, one must go back. The Master had always wanted to keep an Inn. Just why he wanted it I do not know. Perhaps he does not know himself. He desired it as a man who is not a poet may desire to write a sonnet, a man who is not a musician to play the flute. He does not want to live as a real musician, or starve as a real poet, but he would like to show the professional sonneteer or the veteran musician a thing or two.

Long the Master waited, going about his proper business with diligence and patience, but with his pet project snug in the back of his mind. Then the day came when he said, "Here is an old farmhouse, far from the world that bustles and hurries and shouts. Make me of it an Inn." And they said to him, "What like of an Inn will you have?" His reply was prompt, for he had not lived with his vision all this time without knowing it as a man knows his pocket. And he said, "When my



friends come here—for this Inn of mine is to be for my friends, and the friends of my friends, and their friends in turn—let them first be disappointed because the Inn shall look usual and unpretentious and plain. Then, when they come in, let it be that they shall say, 'But this is homelike.' And when they go to their chambers, let it be that they shall find upon their beds the finest linen that was ever made from flax. And when they come to table, let it be that no man shall be able to find anywhere better food, more splendid cooking, more perfect service."

So said the Master. And so they did. And so it was—and is.

\* \* \*

On the approach the Inn makes no claim to distinction—partly because it is well hidden from the roadway, partly because it is merely rambling, and simple and white. But within are broad spaces, pleasant vistas, inviting corridors that turn and bend, mellow colors, rich fabrics, comfortable chairs and settles and couches, an air of quietness, a feeling of leisure, a sense of home.

No hotel office, becountered, beclerked and bekeyed, holds up the guest as he enters. A demure maid in a pleasant reception room offers a quiet welcome. No "Buttons," but the housekeeper, bids the guest to his chamber. It is to no numbered cell that you are ushered. It may be to "Land's End," to the "Grey Shadow Room," to "Jackanapes," to "Cock Robin," to "Nippon," to the "Chinese Room."

The furniture of each room has its individuality. There are no two alike, so you need not hunt to find them. But all the rooms have one thing in common, perfection of appointment. Comfort, daintiness, spotlessness, harmoniousness—in these prime qualities they share alike. Everywhere abovestairs it is homelike—but it is something more. All the comforts of home plus all the conveniences and appliances and services of the best hotel are supplied in fullest measure. There is nothing that the finest hostelry of Fifth avenue or Piccadilly or the Rue de Rivoli offers that Yama Farms Inn does not yield.

\* \* \*

In the dining room it is also homelike, but with a difference. Which again is as it should be. When man goes from home he asks nothing better than to sleep as if he were in his own bed. But when it comes to eating, he does not want the home table. In the first place it cannot be done. "Home cooking" outside of the home is a delusion.

In the second place he wants novelty; he is ready for a change. After a long stretch of the home table, the creations of a Brillat-Savarin taste good. In the third place such a change makes the return home to the old familiar things a new pleasure and a renewed content. No Inn could make a greater mistake than to set a "home table." Man on his journeyings does not want it.

And the Master knew it. So his first maître-d'hôtel (ravished from him now, alas, by the greedy hand of war) was a master of his craft. If his successor fails in any degree to match him in excellence, I who have eaten under the ægis of the one and not the other, will not believe it.

Perfection does not hide upstairs in the sleeping chamber. The soup is as rich as the bed linen is smooth. The pastry is as toothsome as the rugs are thick and silky. The coffee is as fragrant as the sleeping porches are broad and airy. If comfort waits above, delectation reigns below. If a man go away from this table ill-humored, the way to his heart lies not over the small-boy way.

\* \* \*

But I seem to hear the voice of Thomas unconvinced—"all this is not unique. There be other Inns perfect as this, other beds that feel like home, other dishes that savor of ambrosian fields." Very possibly.

But how of this? For all these comforts and every other there is but one price. No servant may be "tipped," no extra may be paid for, no service may be found added on the bill. No surprises lurk in that portentous moment of the guest's leave taking. It is the American plan carried to its logical, its ultimate conclusion as no American has yet had the "nerve" to carry it. It is the concept wrapt up in the phrase *tout compris* realized as no Frenchman would dare to realize it.

You are the Master's guest. While in his house, all that he has is yours. There are no exceptions, no reservations. Only, when you take your leave, you make your contribution to the general exchequer in accordance with a simple, well understood, arithmetically computed system. If you have dwelt in Land's End, so many dollars a day; if in "Cock Robin," so many; if in the Chinese room, so many. And no more, no less, no other. For this payment you have what the Inn affords—repose, food, drink, service of valet, masseur, manicurist, barber, postage stamps, and a dozen others. You eat when you like, what you like, where you like—breakfast on your own porch, lunch-

eon at Jenny Brook, where the Master raises such trout as the fisherman dreams of, tea on the broad piazza. You drink the same; buttermilk—the Master is proud of his buttermilk—and champagne flow with equal freedom. Which takes us back again.

\* \* \*

The Master was busy working out his vision, when he came to the subject of drink. Now this was to be no ordinary Inn, no road-house where men might come to drink and carouse and offend their neighbor guests. Else were the vision marred in the realization. But how to make it otherwise? The Master pondered, and "No Treating" was his thought. But they reasoned with him and showed him how badly such a restriction marched with his vision of an Inn of perfect freedom. And he pondered again. And he said, "Then shall there be no price for drink. Men shall drink what they will, where they will, when they will. For it is not thirst that hounds men on to become drunk. It is the desire to spend money, to show that they are able and ready to buy and pay."

They flouted his idea, and they proved to him conclusively and to their perfect satisfaction that it was not so. And he did it, and it is so.

You may drink buttermilk or champagne; your purse knows no difference. But your desire does. You do drink buttermilk and you do not drink champagne. Such is the human mind. The Master's logic may have been all wrong—it sounds so. But his instinct was right—it has been proved so. As one man said, "There are no prices on the wine-list; how can I know what to drink?" So each man drinks what he will; and no man, humanly speaking, drinks too much. And there you are.

\* \* \*

Now if you have heard of Yama Farms Inn, it is a hundred to one that this is the thing you have heard—that champagne is free as air. But it is the thing that matters least. From a distance it looms big; close by it dwindles small. For when you get there, there is too much else that is significant, too much else that is pleasant, too much else that really matters. You are too busy in fragrant idleness to bother your head about whether you are drinking wine or buttermilk, Scotch or Orange Pekoe, strong drink or water.

The Master's vision takes you up and enfolds you till this littlest corner of his vision slips into its proper place, hidden by comforts and pleasures and delights. I know, for I have idled there.

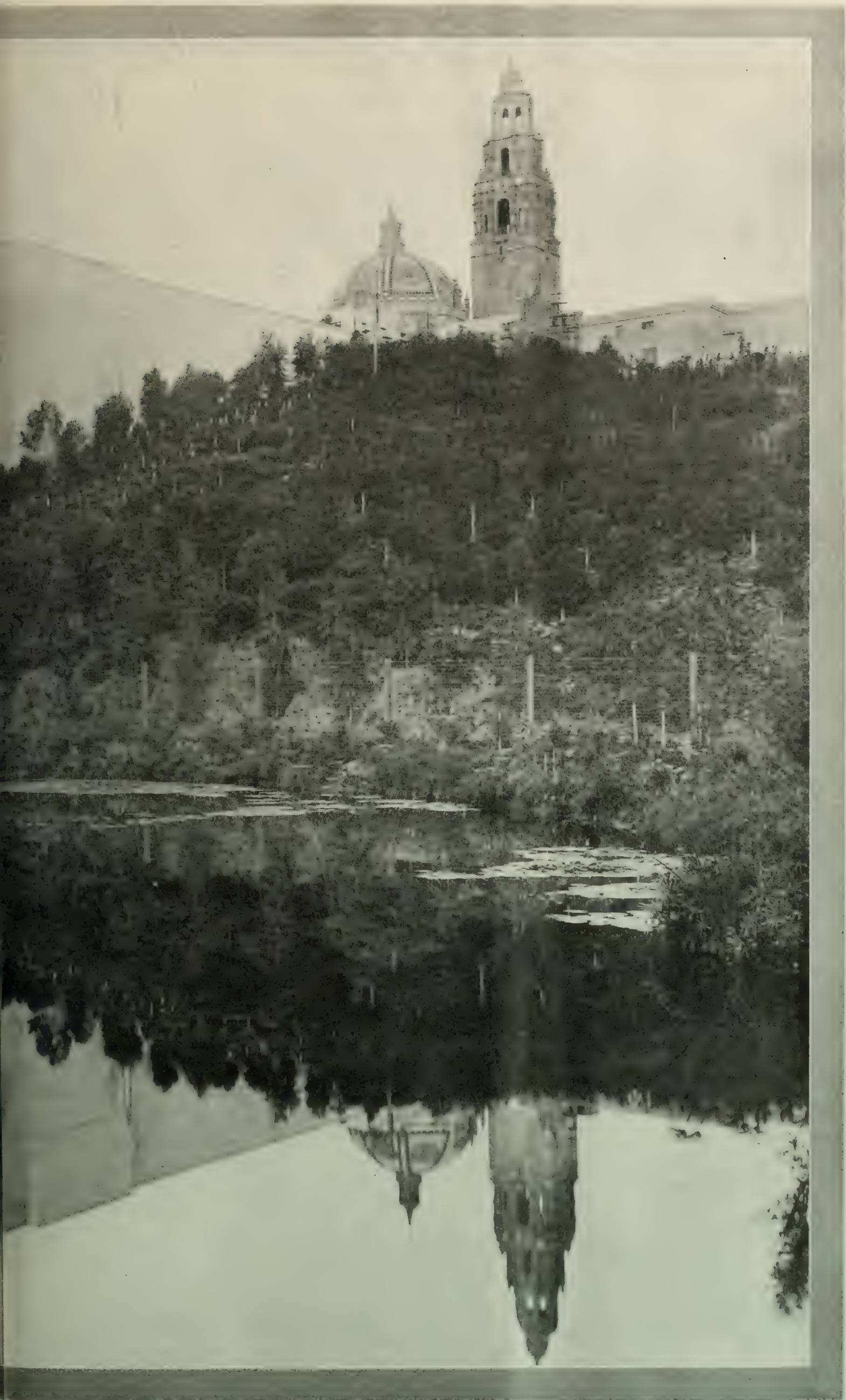




# THE BRIDGE OF CABRILLO

A TRIUMPH OF MODERN CONSTRUCTION AT THE PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. COMMENT ON THIS EXPOSITION WILL BE FOUND IN THE EDITORIAL PAGES







## A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM CARDINAL GIBBONS



EARLY two thousand years ago Jesus Christ founded a spiritual republic. He established it not by the material sword, but by the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God. He established it not by brute force but by an appeal to the conscience and intellect of humanity. The spiritual kingdom that he founded exists to this day and is continually expanding.

Two thousand years ago the first words that were uttered to announce the birth of the Savior of mankind contained a proclamation of peace to the world: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will." But, looking back and contemplating the wars that have ravaged the Christian world during the last twenty centuries, one might be tempted to exclaim in anguish of heart that Christ's mission has been a failure.

Yet such is not the case. So long as the moral Ruler of the world holds the reins of government, which he never surrenders, we have nothing to fear, provided we put our trust in God.

In advocating the reign of peace the Church has always labored at a great disadvantage. From the foundation of Christianity the Church itself was either pursued with unrelenting fury or bitterly antagonized or opposed. It is true that while the Church never considered a military life as incompatible with the profession of Christian religion, and has admitted that war may sometimes be necessary, she declares that hostilities undertaken even in a just cause are always to be deplored because they involve great calamities and are rarely exempt from acts of injustice and inhumanity.

But is it worth while to go to war? For it is a subject of profound concern to the Church and the friends of the gospel of peace that part of the world today presents the spectacle of a great military camp. I repeat, is it worth while, or has it been worth while? Let us consider the immense number of men torn in the bloom of life from the bosom of their families, withdrawn from active and industrial pursuits, condemned to a monotonous existence and exposed to the temptations incident to such a career, and then decide if it is not time to bring about the reign of peace. Let us get away from the mistake of instructing men in military tactics rather than in the duties of civil life; let us abandon the cult of destroying life and in its place teach the cult of developing the resources of the country—of the world.

In well ordered society the disputes of individuals are settled by recourse not to force, but to law. It would be a blessing to humanity if national controversies were decided on the same principle, and the just cause of any nation should be vindicated by a court of arbitration rather than by an appeal to arms. Then the powers that govern as well as private litigants would be guided by the principle, "thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." This amicable system while protecting the rights of the weak would not humiliate or wound the pride of the strong, since it does not attempt to interfere with or minimize the autonomy of any power.

It is a pleasing reflection for us all that the most ardent advocates of peace among the nations of the world, the most unselfish workers for it, who are devoting money, high intelligence, and exalted position to its attainment, are sons and citizens of the United States. Yet as peaceful citizens we are none the less patriotic.

Patriotism is a rational instinct planted by the Creator in the heart of man. It is a universal sentiment of humanity. It implies not only love of soil and fellow-citizens, but also—and principally—attachment to the laws, institutions and government of one's country; it implies filial admiration of the heroes, statesmen and other men of genius who have contributed to its renown by the valor of their arms, the wisdom of their counsel, or the fame of their other achievements. It includes also an ardent zeal for the maintenance of those sacred principles that secure to the citizen freedom of conscience, and an earnest determination to consecrate his life if necessary in defense of altar and fireside.

The American people possess in a marked degree the national virtues indispensable for the supernatural life. They are gifted with a high order of intelligence; they are self-poised and deliberate; they are of industrious and temperate habits; they are frank, manly and ingenuous; they have the courage of their convictions and they are a law-abiding people; they have a deep sense of justice and they demand and give fair play.

Let us, then, as Americans, continue to pursue our humane, enlightened and statesmanlike policy of fostering and developing our relations with all the nations of the world with no other motive than good fellowship. Let the streams of commerce flow between this country and the rest of the world like invigorating blood coursing thru the arteries of the human body, diffusing life and activity, and all forming, as it were, one social organism, each member exulting in the health and growth of the other, stimulating the remotest parts with renewed energy and activity. Let our business interests with all nations be so inseparable and reciprocal that the injury to one will be felt by the others and the prosperity of each will be shared by all.

Let us continue to invite the people of Europe to our shores. Let us give them the right hand of fellowship, embracing them as brothers, holding out to them every opportunity of advancing their material interests, inspiring them with so great an admiration for our civil and political institutions that they may be impelled to be incorporated with us, rearing children who, while cherishing the land of their fathers, will love still more the land of their birth.

Let us cherish the hope that the day will soon come—a day that may be nearer than we realize—when the Prince of Peace shall be found established on earth, and let us further hope that the spirit of the Gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers and of cabinets that future international disputes will be decided by permanent courts of arbitration.

Let us hope, then, that the year 1915 will usher in a new dawn of peace.

*Baltimore, Maryland*



# THE NEW BOOKS

## THE WAR FROM VARIOUS VIEWPOINTS

A WAR-BOOK that is "different" has been given us by Elbert Francis Baldwin in a volume entitled *The World War; How It Looks to the Nations Involved and What It Means to Us*. As a journalist the author understands that it is not enough to know what the facts are; it is even more important to know what the facts are supposed to be. Action is based upon opinion, whether the opinion be right or wrong. So Mr. Baldwin analyzes newspapers as well as White Papers and what is still better gives us his personal impressions of the feeling of the German, French, Dutch and English people in the early weeks of the war. For instance, the casual remark of the Bavarian and the description of a Munich street scene quoted below is more informing as to what the Germans mean than a speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg:

This idea of defense, not offense, is everywhere present. It may be, as has been alleged, that certain secret and unworthy ambitions and aggressions are at the bottom of the war. Of them, however, there is no indication in this part of Germany at least. Only yesterday a Bavarian said to me: "It cuts us to the quick to have to fight France and England, simply because they are bound to Russia. Our quarrel is not in the least with them, but entirely with Russia. Had we the Russians alone to deal with we could have whipped them in a week and sent them about their business."

German patriotism stands at a high level. There is no need to stimulate it. Indeed there is rarely any need to use those devices which we use at home in our political party campaigns—the mass meetings, the flag wavings, the torchlight processions. The German may not be emotionally patriotic in the same way that we are. But his emotion lies quite as deep as ours and is always at hand for steady use. The German's love of country is a religion. He may not show his respect for the Church in the same way that we do. But the country of Luther is the country of an abiding faith both in the Fatherland and in the living God.

Usually a Munich Sunday is officially begun by a chorale played by an orchestra from one of the church towers. Last Sunday, however, for the benefit of the whole city, the Oberbürgermeister directed the band to play from the Rathaus tower such patriotic and religious hymns as these: "Dankgebet"; "Die Wacht am Rhein"; "Deutschland"; "Deutschland über alles"; "Die Königshymne"; "Nun danket alle Gott"; "Grosser Gott wir loben Dich." A vast crowd collected before the Rathaus in the Marienplatz. During the singing every man uncovered. After each hymn there were three Hochs. The whole affair typified the simple, lofty spirit, the soul of the nation, uniting Germans in unflinching strength. Such a nation's leaders may lead nobly or ignobly. The main thing to remember is that the people, the nation, constitutes the ultimate power.

Mr. Baldwin strongly condemns the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany, but he shows the absurdity of the opinion common in this country that this was the cause of England's

entering into the war. That England would support France in case of a war with Germany was practically settled ten years ago and on August 2, two days before German troops had crossed the Belgian line, Sir Edward Grey had given positive assurance that the British navy would protect the north coast of France.

Most of the volume consists of comment on current events in diary form, but the latter part is devoted to the question of what America ought to do to prevent such catastrophes in the future. Among his suggestions are: the increase of military and naval strength of the United States; the calling of a tribunal of neutral nations to consider violations of the laws of war; the encouragement of democratic government; and finally an International Parliament and Supreme Court with an international armed force to back up their decrees.

*The World War*, by Elbert Francis Baldwin. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

## NEW MUSIC PUBLICATIONS

Seventeen composers, from Hummel and Weber to Richard Strauss and Max Reger, are represented in the *Anthology of German Piano Music*, Vol. II: Modern Composers, which Moritz Moszkowski has edited for that unique and excellent series, "The Musicians' Library." The selection is pleasing, as well as finely representative of the best piano music of the period covered, and the editor's introduction is a very readable little essay by a musician of refreshingly eclectic tastes. The music printing is of the high standard set and maintained by this series of collections of masterpieces—a sheer delight to the pianist.

A well printed new edition of the complete piano and vocal score of Gounod's opera of *Faust*, including the ballet music in an appendix, should meet with a ready and extensive welcome. An introductory essay by Philip Hale gives an interesting account of the Faust legend, the origin of the opera, its first performance and its history on the stage. The text is given in both the original French and in the familiar English version of H. F. Chorley, "revised and extended" by Charles Fonteyn Manney. Bizet's *Carmen* has also been reissued under the same guidance.

*Five Quatrains from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* (of course as Englished by Edward FitzGerald, tho no credit is given to him in the publication) have been set to music by James H. Rogers and published in attractive style by the Ditsons. While hardly likely to rival in popular favor Mme. Liza Lehmann's famous "In a Persian Garden," Mr. Rogers' settings are thoroly musicianly in character and

convey in tones the grave and fatalistic feeling of the quatrains chosen. The copy sent us is for high voice.

Wilmot Lemont's Opus 6, entitled *Dream Pictures*, comprizes nine short pieces for the piano, most of them light and gracefully sentimental, dainty and not difficult. Young pianists especially, who enjoy other things besides rag-time, will find these tonal "pictures" attractive.

*Anthology of German Piano Music*, Vol. II: Modern Composers, edited by Moritz Moszkowski. Boston: Oliver Ditson Company. Paper, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.50.

*Faust*, A Lyric Drama in Five Acts, by Charles Gounod. Ditsons. \$1.50.  
*Carmen*, An Opera in Four Acts, by Georges Bizet. Ditsons. \$2.  
*Five Quatrains from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*, set to music by James H. Rogers. Ditsons. \$1.25.  
*Dream Pictures* (for the piano), by Wilmot Lemont. Ditsons. \$1.25.

## A SOLEMN WAG

Stephen Leacock is a humorist with a novel angle of vision; his humor is not fantastic nor grotesque, but springs from a clear knowledge of life. His *Arcadian Adventures With the Idle Rich* digs below the surface of the glimmering existence in fashionable clubs and luxurious mansions and reveals some of the foibles which are fostered there. The style is unusual; it is at once deft, subtle and clever.

John Lane. \$1.25

## EXTREMES THAT NEVER MEET

*Appearances*, by G. Lowes Dickinson, is a record of the impressions of an Englishman and the thoughts of a man who is brave enough to be candid. The note which he strikes is, in his own words: "To reconcile the Western flight down Time with the Eastern rest in Eternity; the Western energy with the Eastern peace." India, China, Japan and America are passed in review, each of which Mr. Dickinson sees clearly and tells engagingly.

Doubleday, Page. \$1.00.

## A DIALOG ON DESTINY

It might be thought that nothing new could be said on the old question of free will versus determinism, but Preston William Slosson in a little volume entitled *Fated or Free?* gives it a fresh treatment by adopting the dialog form and so bringing forward for refutation fourteen different objections to the freedom of the will. The arguments on both sides are presented with great fairness and in very readable style.

Boston: Sherman French & Co. \$1.

## FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Mr. B. S. Winchester's studies in *The Youth of a People* are based upon the biblical books from Genesis to Kings, and contain valuable materials and suggestions attractively set forth for those who desire to become Sunday school teachers. Part one ends with the first book of Samuel and contains twelve studies.

Pilgrim Press. 75 cents.



# THE GROWTH OF PAN-AMERICAN UNITY

THE STORY OF A FLUCTUATING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BY JOHN BASSETT MOORE

THE American Republics number just twenty-one. The youngest, Panama, which came into being eleven years ago, was very shortly preceded in existence by Cuba. Even the eldest, the United States, if its life be measured by that of many nations, is still comparatively young, for scarcely one hundred and forty years have elapsed since the "embattled farmers" at Concord "fired the shot heard round the world." But, if there was ever a case in which time should be counted by heart-throbs, and not by fingers on a dial, it is this. The shot of which Emerson sang did not cease to echo. On the contrary, it continued to reverberate, and as it reverberated grew in volume. Its significance was not at the time unnoticed. Altho France, having lost the greater part of her colonies in America, gave her support to the American Revolution, Spain—whose vast trans-Atlantic possessions still remained intact—understood the menace to her colonial system. In a prophetic paper submitted to the King of Spain after the independence of the United States had been established, Count d'Aranda, who was Spanish Ambassador at Paris during the American Revolution, said:

The independence of the English colonies has been recognized. It is for me a subject of grief and fear. France has but few possessions in America, but she was bound to consider that Spain, her most intimate ally, had many, and that she now stands exposed to terrible reverses. From the beginning, France has acted against her true interests in encouraging and supporting this independence, and so I have often declared to the Ministers of that nation.

The chief significance to Spain of the American Revolution lay in the fact that it marked the beginning of the end of the old system of colonial monopoly. In the Orient, as well as in America, colonies had been held by European nations purely for purposes of national exploitation. The movement for independence in America indicated the fact that the time would come when, with the development of colonial resources, dependence would be succeeded by independence.

## THE BEGINNINGS OF LATIN-AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

For a number of years after the American Revolution the Spanish colonies in America continued to be comparatively quiet and contented. Grave misfortunes, however, awaited the mother country. In 1808 Spain

*Mr. Moore's record in public office is sufficient introduction to this paper: 1885-6, law clerk in the Department of State; 1886-91, Third Assistant Secretary of State; 1898, Assistant Secretary of State, secretary and counsel of the Spanish-American Peace Commission; 1904, agent of the United States before the Dominican Arbitration Tribunal; 1910, delegate to the Fourth International American Conference; 1912, delegate of the United States on the International Commission of Jurists; 1913-14, Counselor of the Department of State; 1913, member of the Permanent Court at The Hague. Since 1891 he has been professor of international law and diplomacy in Columbia University, and his books in his own field are numerous and the standard authorities. In the next number of The Independent this study will be continued by Mr. Moore in an article on "What Latin America Means." Further discussion of the Pan-American situation by Senator Theodore E. Burton, Secretary William J. Bryan and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings will be published later.—THE EDITOR.*

was invaded. Her King, Charles IV, was forced to abdicate and to transfer to Napoleon all right and titles to the Spanish Crown and to its colonial possessions. On June 15, 1808, Napoleon's brother, Joseph Bonaparte, was crowned as King of Spain at Bayonne. The people of Spain refused to bow to alien rule. Juntas were formed in various parts of the country for the purpose of resisting, in the name of Ferdinand VII, son of the dethroned monarch, the new government. Not long afterward similar movements took place in South America. Loyal juntas were formed, modeled on those that were organized in Spain. But owing to various causes, among which was the refusal of the Regency at Cadiz to recognize the American juntas, the loyalist movement in the colonies, altho originally leveled against the Napoleonic Government in Spain, was gradually transformed into a genuine movement for independence. And as a result, Spain, after the restoration of her legitimate government, found herself in a state of war with her American colonies.

## RECOGNIZING THE NEW REPUBLICS

In this struggle the government of the United States maintained a neutral position; but the sympathies of the people ran strongly in favor of

the revolutionists. At that moment every movement indeed for national independence naturally made a strong appeal to the sympathies of the people of the United States. Of the sympathy with the revolution in South America, the principal spokesman in our public life was Henry Clay.

In 1817 a commission consisting of Caesar A. Rodney, John Graham, and Theodoric Bland, with Henry M. Brackinridge as secretary, was sent out to examine into the conditions existing in South America, and particularly in Buenos Aires and Chile. The views of the commissioners, which in many respects differed, were embodied in separate reports. These reports were duly submitted to Congress, as was also a special report from Joel R. Poinsett, who had acted as an agent of the United States at Buenos Aires. The general tenor of the reports was unfavorable to the recognition of independence at that time, but this did not deter Mr. Clay from moving in the House of Representatives in March, 1818, an appropriation for the salary of a minister to the government which had its seat at Buenos Aires. It was not, however, till 1822 that recognition of independence began to be extended to the new American nations. Against such recognition, the Spanish Minister at Washington, in the name of his government, solemnly protested, but the action of the United States was vindicated, with his accustomed ability, by John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, on grounds both of right and of fact.

In spite of the protest of the Spanish Minister against the action of the United States, and of the refusal of his government for many years thereafter to recognize the independence of its former colonies, that independence had become an irrevocable reality. That of which Bolivar and his disciples had dreamed had come to pass.

## THE PANAMA CONGRESS

Soon after the recognition of the South American governments by the United States, a situation arose in which it became necessary for the latter to consider what seemed to be a momentous step in its relations with the countries whose advent into the family of nations it had so heartily applauded.

On December 7, 1824, Bolivar, as head of the Republic of Peru, sent out an invitation to Colombia, Mexico, Central America, the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata,



Chile and Brazil, to send representatives to a congress at Panama. Subsequently, an invitation to attend the conference was extended to the United States by the ministers of Colombia and Mexico. The subjects to be discussed by the Congress were divided into two classes: First, those peculiarly and exclusively concerning the countries which were still at war with Spain; and, secondly, those between belligerents and neutrals. In the discussion of the former, it was not expected that the United States would take part, but the occasion was thought to be opportune for the establishment of fixed principles of international law in matters in respect of which the previous uncertainty had been the cause of many evils.

At this time John Quincy Adams was President of the United States and Henry Clay was Secretary of State. Altho they were careful to safeguard the neutral position of the United States, the proposal for a congress met with their warm and enthusiastic approval. With a long vision of the future, they sought to grasp the opportunity which lay before them to establish between the independent nations of this hemisphere the foundations of an enduring friendship. "Having been the first," said Adams, "to recognize their independence and to sympathize with them, so far as was compatible with our neutral duties, in all their struggles and sufferings to acquire it, we have laid the foundation of our future intercourse with them on the broadest principles of reciprocity and the most cordial feelings of fraternal friendship. To extend those principles to all our commercial relations with them, and to hand down that friendship to future ages, is congenial to the highest policy of the Union, as it will be to that of all those nations and their posterity." Entering into the matter more particularly, he placed the interest of the United States in the congress on four grounds: First, that of promoting "the principles of a liberal commercial intercourse"; second, the adoption of liberal principles of maritime law, including the rule that free ships make free goods, and the proper restriction of blockades; third, an agreement between all the parties that each would "guard by its own means against the establishment of any future European colony within its borders," as had already been announced in the message of Monroe; and fourth, the promotion of religious liberty.

Animated with these liberal sentiments, the President nominated to the Senate Richard C. Anderson of Kentucky and John Sergeant of

Pennsylvania as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States to the Congress. The proposed mission was strongly assailed in the Senate. It was charged that it involved a departure from the wise policy of non-intervention established by Washington. Another ground of opposition was that one of the questions proposed for discussion in the congress was "the consideration of the means to be adopted for the entire abolition of the African slave trade." An apprehension was also felt that the congress would be called upon to consider plans of international consolidation which would commit the United States to a more hazardous connection with the fortunes of other countries than was desirable.

In the end, the nominations of the President were confirmed, but when our representatives reached the Isthmus of Panama the congress had adjourned. Four governments were represented in it, namely, Colombia, Central America, Mexico and Peru. The assembly held ten meetings, the last of which took place on July 15, 1826. Representatives of Great Britain and of the Netherlands were present on the Isthmus and, altho they were not admitted to the congress, no doubt freely advised with its members.

#### A PREMATURE LEAGUE OF PEACE

Four agreements were signed in the congress: (1) A treaty of perpetual union, league and confederation; (2) an engagement for the assembling of the congress every two years, and, while the war with Spain lasted, every year; (3) a convention specifying the contributions in men, in ships, and in money, which the parties should make for the prosecution of the war against Spain; and (4) a plan for the organization of their common force. To a great extent these agreements related to the interests which the parties had as belligerents, but there were some of the stipulations which had a far wider scope. An attempt was made to establish a council for the interpretation of treaties and for the employment of conciliation and mediation in the settlement of international disputes. It was provided that all differences between the contracting parties should be amicably compromised, and that if this were not done, such differences should be submitted to the General Assembly, as it was called, for the formulation of an amicable recommendation. In case of complaints or injuries, the parties were not to declare war or to resort to reprisals without first submitting their grievances to the decision of the General Assembly.

Nor was any of the parties to go to war against an outsider without soliciting the good offices, interposition and mediation of the allies. Any contracting party violating these stipulations, either by going to war with another, or by failing to comply with the decision of the General Assembly, was to be excluded from the confederation and was to be incapable of restoration except by a unanimous vote. The contracting parties also pledged themselves to cooperate to prevent colonial settlements within their borders, and as soon as their boundaries were determined mutually to guarantee the integrity of their respective territories.

These benevolent proposals, which strongly remind us of some that are put forth today, were not destined to be carried into effect. The agreements signed at Panama were ratified by one only of the contracting parties—Colombia—and by Colombia only in part. In reality, the conditions at the time were such that effective cooperation was scarcely possible.

#### THE SEEDS OF DISTRUST

The practical failure of the United States to be represented at the Congress of Panama was an unfortunate omen. Indicative in itself of an attitude somewhat unsympathetic, this impression was deepened by the arguments by which the opposition to the mission was sustained. But, in addition to this, the continuance of the war with Spain, and the prevalence of revolutionary conditions in the new states, gave rise to frequent complaints and controversies. In the southern part of the hemisphere an unfavorable sentiment was no doubt created by the breaking up by the United States of the establishment which the government at Buenos Aires had made on the Falkland, or as the Argentines call them, the Malvinas, Islands, the title to which was generally believed to belong to Great Britain, by whom they were afterward effectively occupied. But the greatest source of disturbance was that which existed at the north, where Mexico labored in the constant throes of revolution. This cause of divergence was greatly accentuated by the revolt in Texas and the cry which sprang up in the United States for the "re-annexation" of that imperial domain which was alleged to have been a part of the Louisiana territory. As I have elsewhere remarked,<sup>1</sup> no acquisition of territory ever made by the United States was more natural or more completely in conformity with the aspirations and habits of thought of the American people.

<sup>1</sup>Four Phases of American Development, p. 174.





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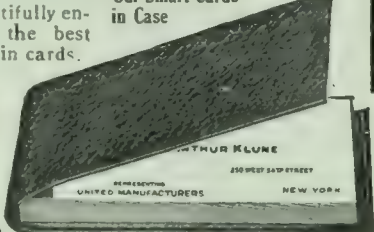
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But the annexation, no matter how justifiable it may have been, followed by the war with Mexico, had upon our relations with the states of Central and South America a more pronounced and more unfavorable effect than any other event that has ever occurred. Of this fact, practically nothing is said in our histories, and I think it has never been fully understood; but its influence may easily be traced in the acts of the Central and South American Governments.

For some years after the Congress of Panama steps were from time to time taken to bring about another meeting. In this movement Mexico was the chief factor, no doubt because of her apprehension as to the continued retention of her northern territory. The object which she proposed was a union and close alliance "for the purposes of defense against foreign invasion, the acceptance of friendly mediation in the settlement of all disputes . . . between the sister republics, and the framing and promulgation of a code of public law regulating their mutual relations." Sixteen years later, in 1847, a congress composed of representatives of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, New Granada (now Colombia) and Peru, assembled at Lima for the purpose of adopting measures to insure "the independence, sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity" of the republics concerned. Other American republics were to be admitted to the deliberations of the congress or to adhere to the agreements which it might conclude. The congress even decided to extend an invitation to the United States, but a favorable response could hardly have been expected, the United States being then at war with Mexico and in occupation of California and New Mexico, besides having annexed Texas. The invitation was probably intended to convey to the United States an intimation of the views and objects of the congress.

#### A UNION FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION

On September 15, 1856, there was signed at Santiago, in Chile, the so-called "Continental Treaty," between Chile, Ecuador and Peru, for the purpose, as the text declared, of "cementing upon substantial foundations the union which exists between them, as members of the great American family . . . and promoting moral and material progress, as well as giving further guarantees of their independence and territorial integrity." The government of Peru was authorized to communicate the treaty to other American governments and to request their adhesion. Brazil, altho then a monarchy, was invited to join the union. The United States was not approached.

In reality the chief cause of the attempted alliance was the feeling of continued apprehension toward the United States caused by the expeditions of William Walker and other filibusters to Central America and Mexico in the years following the Mexican War.

The alarm created by these expedi-



tions, and particularly by those of Walker to Central America, was profound, nor can it be said to have been destitute of foundation. Costa Rica, apprehensive as to her own future, undertook the necessary sacrifices of men and of money for the expulsion of the so-called Walker-Rivas government from Nicaragua. In their extremity, the countries of Central America then looked for help to Europe rather than to the United States, and they felt that, so far as thanks were due to any foreign power for aid in the suppression of filibustering, they were due chiefly to France and Great Britain, who eventually took concerted action in that direction.

#### THE MEXICAN PROBLEM

Moreover, ten years after the close of the war with Mexico, a serious condition of affairs again arose between the United States and that country. By the so-called Gadsden Treaty of 1853, the United States acquired by purchase the Mesilla Valley from Mexico. Five years later, in 1858, President Buchanan, referring in his second annual message to Congress to the unhappy condition of affairs existing along the southwestern frontier of the United States, earnestly advised Congress "to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern parts of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same. "This protection might," he said, "be withdrawn as soon as local governments should be established in those states capable of performing their duties to the United States, of restraining lawlessness and of preserving peace along the borders." The disorders continuing to increase, he recurred to the subject in his third annual message and recommended that he be authorized to "employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future." In making this recommendation, he referred to Mexico as "a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions." In these circumstances he intimated that if the United States should not take appropriate action, it would not be surprising if some other nation should undertake the task.

Having discovered that his recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, he sought to accomplish the same object by means of treaties, but the United States was then on the verge of a great convulsion which was to shake the structure of its own government to the very foundations, and attention was drawn from affairs in Mexico and other American countries to the approaching crisis in affairs at home.

But for the occurrence of the Civil War in the United States, there is every reason to believe that the relations between this country and the other independent nations of this hemisphere would have been substantially different from those that now prevail. The opposition to the extension of slavery having always operated as a force an-

# What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. BEAL

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath" has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong. The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition but it takes a little time and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the at-

tainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the J. B. L. Cascade, whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life but the lives of a multitude of hopeless individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker, and the housewife; all that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell at Number 134 West 65th Street, New York City, and mention having read this article in The Independent, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but *send for the book now* while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?—*Advertisement.*



# The January Issue of THE YALE REVIEW

Edited by WILBUR L. CROSS

Established 1911

## WAR ARTICLES

### The Political Teachings of Heinrich von Treitschke

By ARTHUR T. HADLEY; President of Yale University. This is an article giving the personal impressions of the historian, with an estimate of the relation of his teachings to the war.

### America and the European War

By NORMAN ANGELL, Pacifist and author of "The Great Illusion." What Americans can do to bring about international peace.

### The Russian Problem

By PAUL VINOGRADOFF; Regius Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford. Considerations of the political and educational reforms that are re-moulding Russian life.

### German Economics and the War

By HENRY CROSBY EMERY; Sometime Chairman of the Tariff Board. Professor of Economics at Yale. A study of economic fact in Germany which exposes many current fallacies regarding the war.

## Other Important Articles in the January Number

### The Literature of the Belgians

By Charles C. Clark

### Past and Present

Theodore Winthrop

### Fifty Years of Hawthorne

Henry A. Beers

### Our "Commercial" Drama

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tagonistic to expansion toward the south, the outbreak of the Civil War put a sudden end to the tendencies in that direction, and also served to create a readier sympathy with countries afflicted with domestic dissensions. The attitude of the United States underwent an instantaneous and profound change. The government of Costa Rica, when discussing with the government of Colombia in 1862 a proposal for a "Continental League," observed that there were not always at the head of the great Republic of the North "moderate, just and upright men such as those who now form the administration of President Lincoln." This utterance is highly significant, not only of the impression that had so long prevailed, but also of the change which was taking place. The feeling of sympathy was also quickened by the sense of common danger which followed the French invasion of Mexico. And later, when Spain went to war with the republics on the west coast of South America, the good offices of the United States were employed for the purpose of bringing about a termination of the conflict.

This was done by means of a conference, which was opened at the Department of State at Washington, on October 29, 1870, under the presidency of Hamilton Fish, who was then Secretary of State. Representatives of Spain, Peru, Chile and Ecuador attended. And on April 11, 1871, the contending parties agreed upon an armistice which was to continue indefinitely, and which could not be broken by any of the belligerents except after three years' notice given thru the government of the United States of its intention to renew hostilities. During the continuance of this armistice all restrictions on neutral commerce which were incident to a state of war were to cease. Mr. Fish signed these articles "in the character of mediator."

This important act affords a notable illustration of the change which had supervened in the relations between the United States and the other independent nations of this hemisphere. But it was only an augury of what was to take place in the future.

Toward the close of the decade in which the perpetual armistice was signed, there broke out what is commonly known as the War of the Pacific, between Chile on the one side, and Peru and Bolivia on the other. This unfortunate conflict naturally revived the thoughts which had so often been cherished of the formulation of a plan for the preservation of peace among the American nations. A step in this direction was taken when, on September 3, 1880, the representatives of Chile and Colombia, on the initiative of the latter, signed at Bogota a treaty by which they bound themselves "in perpetuity to submit to arbitration . . . all controversies and differences" of every nature whatsoever which could not be settled by diplomacy. And it was further agreed that if they should be unable to concur in the choice of an arbitrator, the arbitral function should be



discharged by the President of the United States—a provision which bore eloquent testimony to the growth of friendly sentiments. The two governments further engaged at the earliest opportunity to conclude similar conventions with the other American nations to the end as they said, "that the settlement by arbitration of each and every international controversy shall become a principle of American public law." On the strength of the signing of this treaty, the Colombian government, on October 11, 1880, issued an invitation for a conference to be held at Panama; but, as Chile and Peru continued at war, action upon the invitation was deferred.

#### THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The project, however, was not abandoned. On November 29, 1881, James G. Blaine, as Secretary of State, extended, in the name of the President of the United States, "to all the independent countries of North and South America an earnest invitation to participate in a General Congress to be held in the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1882, for the purpose of considering and discussing the methods of preventing war between the nations of America." "To this one great object," Mr. Blaine declared it to be the desire of the President that "the attention of the congress should be strictly confined." The continuance of the war between Chile and Peru led to the subsequent withdrawal of this invitation. But, in reality, the accomplishment of its great design was only postponed; for, after the submission and consideration from time to time of many proposals, the Congress of the United States, at length, by an act of May 24, 1888, authorized the President to invite the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil, to join the United States in a conference to meet at Washington on October 2, 1889. The subjects proposed for the consideration of the conference were: (1) Measures tending to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the American nations; (2) measures toward the formation of a customs union; (3) the establishment of frequent communications between the various countries; (4) uniform customs regulations; (5) a uniform system of weights and measures; (6) laws for the protection of patents, copyrights and trade-marks; (7) extradition; (8) the adoption of a common silver coin; (9) the formulation of "a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes, and differences that may now or hereafter exist" between the American nations, "to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peaceably settled and wars prevented."

When the conference assembled, Mr. Blaine again occupied the post of Secretary of State. His address of welcome to the delegates was worthy of the occasion, and he was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the as-



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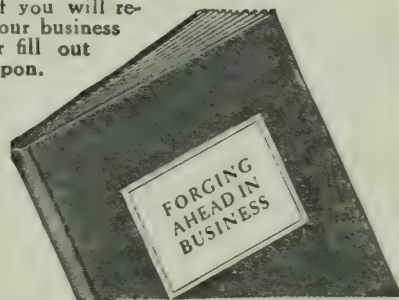
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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	\$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed.....	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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sembly. This was the first of what have come to be distinctively known as The International American Conferences, of which four have already been held, and the fifth of which would now be in session but for the breaking out of the unfortunate conflict in Europe.

### A PLAN OF ARBITRATION

The first conference continued to sit until the nineteenth of April, 1890. Various important international agreements were formulated. Among these, one of the most notable was the plan for international arbitration, which was adopted on April 18, 1890. By this plan it was declared that arbitration as a means of settling disputes between the American nations was adopted "as a principle of American international law"; that arbitration should be obligatory in all controversies concerning diplomatic and consular privileges, boundaries, territories, indemnities, the right of navigation, and the validity and enforcement and construction of treaties; and that it should be equally obligatory in all other cases, whatever might be their origin, nature or object, with the sole exception of those which, in the judgment of one of the nations involved in the controversy, might imperil its independence. But it was provided that even in this case, while arbitration for that nation should be optional, it "should be obligatory upon the adversary power." As yet this plan represents but an aspiration, since it failed to receive the approval of the governments whose representatives adopted it. In connection with it, there was also adopted a declaration against the acquisition of title by conquest which was designed to form, in effect, an integral part of the arbitral plan.

### DEFINITE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

An agreement destined to produce practical result was that by which was constituted the Bureau of the American Republics, now known by the short title of the Pan-American Union. This organization, after twenty years of active usefulness, had the good fortune four years ago to be installed at Washington in a building which is one of the finest examples of architecture in the country.

Another measure that has yielded definite results was the agreement for the prosecution of surveys for what is popularly known as the Inter-Continental Railway. Altho it is not probable that such a railway will, in the near future, furnish an actual means of transportation between, for instance, New York and Buenos Aires, yet the various links in the chain of railways to which the name of Inter-Continental is applicable have been steadily progressing and many of them are in actual use for purposes of transportation.

A notable event of the first International American Conference was the transformation of the Empire of Brazil into the Republic of Brazil. This transition from a monarchical to a republican form of government was

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brought about by a revolution which was substantially bloodless. The wise and patriotic ruler, Dom Pedro II, scarcely more eminent as a statesman than as a student of science and of philosophy, retired without a contest before the demonstration on the part of his people of a desire for a change in the form of their government. There was thus fulfilled the aspiration, manifested in Brazil just a hundred years before, when, in 1789, a movement for independence was started in the State of Minas Geraes by a group of Brazilian students, one of whom had met and talked with Thomas Jefferson in France in 1786. And in this relation it is interesting to note that, by the constitution of Brazil, the republic is forbidden to undertake, directly or indirectly, a war of conquest either by itself or in alliance with another government.

#### LATER CONFERENCES

Between the first and second International Conference of American States, an interval of more than eleven years elapsed. The second conference sat in the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902. One of its notable results is the fact that, by means of it, the American nations became parties to The Hague Convention of 1899 for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Moreover, a project of a treaty was adopted for the arbitration, as between American nations, of pecuniary claims. This treaty was signed by the delegations of all the countries represented in the conference. It obligated the contracting parties for a period of five years to submit to the Permanent Court at The Hague all claims for pecuniary losses or damage which might be presented by their respective citizens, when such claims were of sufficient importance to justify the expense of arbitration; but it also permitted the contracting parties to organize a special jurisdiction in case they should so desire.

The Third International American Conference was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and resulted in the conclusion of certain treaties or conventions, two of which may be specially mentioned. One was the convention for the renewal of the treaty concluded at Mexico for the arbitration of pecuniary claims. The other is the convention providing for the creation of what is known as the International Commission of Jurists, to formulate codes of international law for the American nations. This commission held its first meeting at Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1912, and is to hold a second meeting at the same place in the summer of 1915. At the first meeting the commission was divided into committees, to each of which is entrusted the preparation of drafts of statutes on certain designated subjects. The work of the commission is to be submitted, for final approval, to the governments concerned, or to the International American Conference, and, so far as its provisions may be of general application, it is not improbable that they may be brought before the Peace Conference at The



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Hague when conditions are such as to admit of the revival of that assembly.

The Fourth International American Conference was held at Buenos Aires in 1910. It was notable for having finally dealt with all the subjects on its program, including treaties relating to patents, trade-marks and copyrights. A treaty was also made for the indefinite extension of the agreement for the arbitration of pecuniary claims. In the report of the delegates to the Fourth Conference, special reference is made to the harmony which characterized its deliberations. There can be no doubt that, quite apart from the actual work accomplished, the free interchange of views in friendly conference between representative men from all parts of America cannot fail to create a better understanding and to draw closer the relations between the countries concerned. This is indeed one of the chief benefits of the International American Conferences. The process of assimilating or harmonizing legal rules and remedies in countries whose systems of jurisprudence are derived from different sources is necessarily slow and uncertain. But this by no means implies the existence of a serious obstacle to the promotion of a free and beneficial intercourse.

New York City

Mask—Who is that fellow coming out of your room with a suit?

Wig—That's my press agent.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Sunday School Teacher—William, what must we do before we can expect forgiveness of sins?

William—Sin.—*New York World.*

"Was your Christmas present in the nature of a surprise?"

"I should say so. It was just what I wanted."—*Judge.*

"If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would be left?" inquired the teacher.

"One," answered the bright little girl—"the dead one."—*Exchange.*

Judge—Officer, what's the matter with the prisoner—tell her to stop that crying—she's been at it fifteen minutes (more sobs).

Officer—Please, sir, I'm a-thinking she wants to be bailed out.—*Nebraska Awgwan.*

Anybody can write a story about college life. If he has not attended a college, so much the better. His imagination is less trammelled. A few simple rules must be observed, however.

1. All heroes are named Jack, Stanley or Dick.

2. All college men wear sweaters *always* and smoke short, fat-bowled pipes.

3. There is always a "Fatty," who is a funny fellow.

4. Any four college men make up a quartet, which can sing "Merhileeee we ro-hull alonnnng" at any time.

5. All college men are wooing a girl named Dorothy or Betty, who is "sweet and pure as an angel."

6. All college men address each other as "old hoss."

7. College men never study, but spend their time in tossing repartee back and forth.

8. All college rooms are adorned with pennants.

9. All college men call their fathers "Pater" and speak of the "honor of the dear old school" in a husky voice.—*Harvard Lampoon.*



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# REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914.

## RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, \$93,462.71), market value.....	\$104,545.00
Private securities (book value, \$2,947,432.20), market value.....	2,818,129.04
Real estate owned.....	900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.....	5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	12,375,903.70
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral.....	11,465,873.21
Overdrafts.....	2,485.70
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.....	46,513.04
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item.....	545,431.34
Specie.....	4,830,470.32
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks.....	1,984,808.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.....	8,214,730.59
Other cash items.....	72,508.20
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	104,400.00
Total.....	\$43,470,798.14

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	328,820.73
Surplus on book values.....	6,380,841.60
Deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks.....	4,947,093.05
Deposits subject to check.....	14,655,315.06
Demand certificates of deposit.....	646.58
Cashiers' checks outstanding.....	332,951.48
Certified checks.....	4,461,069.80
Unpaid dividends.....	275.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....	11,182,196.89
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes.....	24,229.55
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	38,200.00
Total.....	\$43,470,798.14

## DIVIDENDS

### CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 and 58 BOWERY, Cor. CANAL ST.

#### 109th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 18 on all sums of \$5 and up to \$3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1914, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 9th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President

HENRY SAYLER, Secretary

EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary

### THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Corner 8th Avenue and 42d Street.

108th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from \$5 to \$3,000, payable on and after January 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before the 9th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors.....\$23,275,845.15

Surplus, market values..... 1,416,517.58

WM. G. CONKLIN, President

JAMES A. STENHOUSE, Secretary

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#### MANAGERS

### ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Associated Gas and Electric Company has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1914, payable Friday, January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary

# THE MARKET PLACE

## FACING THE NEW YEAR

The new year finds conditions in the financial world improved to a degree greater than any of us would have dared to hope three months ago. When the war broke out with a suddenness disconcerting beyond belief, it was natural that all kinds of disasters should loom large in expectation. But in this very human world it is the expected disasters that do not happen. It is not when men see danger ahead that panics, so largely psychological in their causes, fall with blighting effect. It is when men let the reckless intoxication of high prosperity get to their heads and blind them to the possibilities of disaster, that the crash is most likely to come. With danger clearly outlined above the horizon, men gird up their loins and set themselves to create conditions that will safeguard them along the way.

The war, unbelievably great in extent and incalculably dangerous in potential effect, set men working with a will to ward off and to minimize the impending perils.

This country was going to find it hard to pay its debts abroad. Foreign investors were going to flood our market with frantic liquidation. The war, which must inevitably mean to the warring nations of Europe the pouring out of blood and treasure, was to mean to us the no less disastrous spending of the life blood of commerce and the draining of our precious gold supply.

But the expected did not happen. For we gathered ourselves together not to let it happen.

A fine spirit of coöperation has thus far enabled us to pay our debts abroad as they came due. A ticklish point was the indebtedness of New York City to foreign investors. The banks pledged themselves to make up a gold pool to use in redeeming the city's obligations; and before anything like the last of the subscribed gold was needed, the banks found it cheaper to buy foreign exchange to make up their quotas.

Trading in securities was resumed with extreme caution and commendable hesitancy and the dreaded flood of foreign selling did not break over the barriers set up to check its onrush. The Stock Exchange is open, tho still under emergency restrictions, and prices are holding steady. There has been as yet no panic rush on the part of foreign investors to realize upon their holdings.

Foreign exchange has steadily receded from an impossibly high level to the wonted line of normal times.

For it is what we should have expected, not what we were driven to dread, that has really happened. Europe was certain, as soon as the first

period of stress was over, to want more and more goods from us. The balance of trade was bound to swing over in our favor. The debts to Europe, which we were wondering how we were to pay without too great a cost, were sure to be not only balanced, as time went on, but overbalanced by Europe's newly accrued debts to us. We would not always need to pay our debts in gold, for Europe was inevitably to allow us to pay them in goods—the goods it was more necessary than ever in time of war that Europe must have.

The New Year has dawned gratifyingly bright in comparison with the Egyptian darkness of September. Clouds will yet cross the sky. We have yet to suffer much, as the whole world will suffer, from the clash of national ambitions on the battlefields of Europe.

But every day will add to our preparedness. Every month that the disaster is put off, makes its seriousness, if it does come, progressively less. We are learning all the time to adjust ourselves to the dislocated conditions. If only we do not react too soon and too far; if only we remember not to fling caution to the winds and not to let ourselves be blinded by false and glittering hopes, we may have every reason to expect in the new year a sober and increasing prosperity.

The British Government, following the accustomed usage of belligerent nations as each new war reveals new conditions in relation to the usefulness of materials for warlike purposes, has revised its lists of contraband. Sulfur and glycerin are transferred from the status of conditional contraband to that of absolute contraband. In addition, a long list of articles, largely made up of ingredients useful in the manufacture of explosives, has been included in the category of absolute contraband. The list is as follows:

"Ingredients of explosives, namely, nitric acid, glycerin, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulfur, potassium nitrate, fractions of distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol, inclusive; aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury; resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit); ferro alloys, including ferro tungsten, ferro molybdenum, ferro manganese, ferro vanadium, ferro chrome; tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, selenium, cobalt, manganese; wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite; alumina and salts of aluminum; antimony, together with sulphides and oxides of antimony; copper, part wrought, and copper wire; submarine sound signaling apparatus; tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in manufacture or repair of tires; rubber, including raw waste and reclaimed rubber, and goods made wholly of rubber."

The shipment of cotton to Germany has been resumed. It is made possible by the definite declaration of Great Britain and



its allies that cotton will not be treated as contraband. On December 24, 6600 bales consigned to Germany were landed at Rotterdam from the American steamer "A. A. Raven." The cargo was shipped from Wilmington, North Carolina. On December 25 a cargo of 6550 bales, valued at \$455,000, left Galveston for Bremen on the American steamship "Pathfinder." The reports of the hazardous conditions of navigation in the North Sea have driven the freight rates on such shipments as these to five times the normal figures.

An official of one of New York's largest banks is reported by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* as saying recently: "An event has recently occurred in South America which in its broadest aspect may be called epoch-making. Recently, in paying for a hide shipment purchased in Argentina, the seller asked for bills drawn on New York in dollars instead of on London in pounds. This is the first time in the history of Argentina that American exchange has been accepted in payment of an American purchase. I believe it to be the forerunner of greater things to come. It means direct intercourse between the United States and Canada and South America, with New York the great money clearing house of the Western Hemisphere. It is just in this quiet, unostentatious way that some of the great turning points of economic history have been written." There is unquestionably a great opportunity for us in South America. It must be looked upon as a financial opportunity with distinct financial responsibilities, as well as a trade opportunity. New York ought to be the banking center of the Western Hemisphere as London is now the banking center of the world. But to make it so, even in the extraordinary conditions now confronting us, will mean hard, conscientious, painstaking work. Neither trade nor exchange is diverted into new channels by a word.

If we are going to have to assume an increasingly large share in the provisioning of the world, made hungry by the ravages of the war, we are in a fair way to be able to do it. The Secretary of Agriculture reports that the aggregate value of all farm crops, farm products and farm animals sold and slaughtered in 1914 was nearly ten billion dollars, or about eighty-three million dollars more than in 1913, and over double the value of all farm products a decade and a half ago. Despite a loss of over \$300,000,000 in the value of the cotton crop, the value of all crops was only eighty-eight millions less than in 1913. The corn and wheat crops were the most valuable ever produced in the United States. The wheat crop was valued at \$878,680,000, and the corn crop at \$1,702,539,000. We shall certainly be able to do our share.

The Cotton Loan Fund is all but complete, nearly \$97,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 specified having been subscribed. The first applications for loans have been received. They come from banks in the state of Alabama. The loans, however, cannot be made until the fund is complete, but there is every reason to believe that this consummation will be effected without delay.

The following dividends are announced:

East River National Bank, semi-annual, 2 per cent, payable on and after January 2.

Associated Gas & Electric Company, preferred, 1½ per cent, payable January 15.

Wells Fargo & Company, 3 per cent, payable January 15.

Citizens' Savings Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 18.

Franklin Savings Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 18.

Union Dime Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 21.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable January 15; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable January 30.

New York Central Railroad Company, 1¼ per cent, payable February 1.

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THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITARY OF COURT MONIES, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

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ORGANIZED 1831

CAPITAL \$250,000.00

## National Chautauqua County Bank

Jamestown, New York

Oldest and Largest Bank in Chautauqua County

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A. W. SWAN, Assistant Cashier

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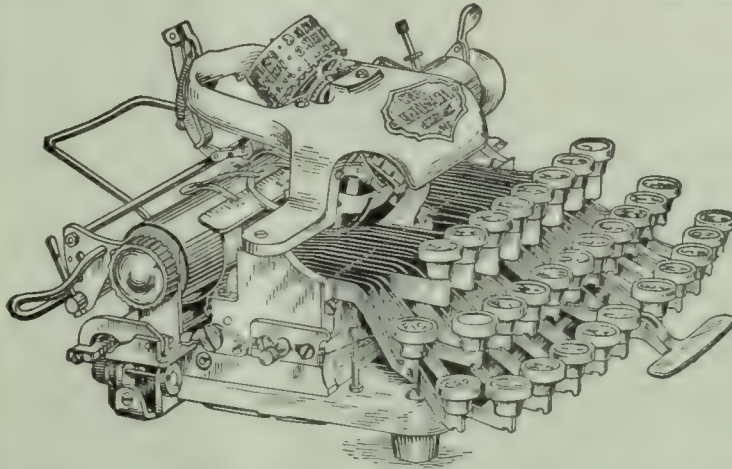
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THE BLICKENS DERFER MFG. COMPANY, Stamford, Connecticut



## The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

### 127th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 8, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 9, 1915, draw interest from January 1, 1915.

JOSEPH BIRD, President

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary

ARTHUR STILES, Ass't Secretary

### THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all accounts entitled thereto from \$5.00 to \$3,000, payable on and after January 15, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President

CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer

## Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (111th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

### Three and One-Half Per Cent

per annum. Credited January 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, January 21, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 11 draws interest from January 1, 1915.

ALEX. P. W. KINNAN, President

FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer

WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary

### EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 23, 1914.

A semi-annual dividend of 2% has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed from December 24, 1914, to January 4, 1915, both inclusive.

GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.

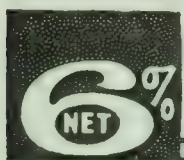
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

### Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

# INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### FROM STOCK TO MUTUAL

Last week, Chancellor Walker of New Jersey, at Trenton, signed a final order authorizing the Prudential Insurance Company to purchase the outstanding 40,000 shares of its capital stock at \$455 a share, the price placed upon it by the commission of appraisers appointed by the court some months since. This action brings the work of mutualizing the Prudential Company to the beginning of its final stages. Minority stockholders may if inclined obstruct the procedure during thirty days succeeding the issuance of the Chancellor's order, but there are no indications of opposition. One representative of stockholders who own 24,000 shares, recently said that he knew of no appeal in contemplation in any quarter. Certainly there is no reasonable cause for such action by any stockholder.

It is to be presumed that the owners of this stock realize that they are receiving a handsome price for their holdings, and it is certain that the observing public do. In this view of the matter I fully concur. At the same time, I hold that the object sought greatly exceeds the present money value of the price agreed upon. The object is to remove this fund of hundreds of millions, which is constantly increasing and may reach a billion within the next quarter of a century, from the control of private individual owners, who have little more than a mercenary interest in the business, to the custody of the millions of policyholders whose contributions have made it what it is and who are in truth the only parties in interest. Such a transfer of ownership is worth, in my humble opinion, the payment of a sum which some critics may regard as fabulous.

In considering a subject of this kind it becomes necessary to look actual conditions squarely in the face. A stock company is owned by its stockholders. A majority of them control its business policies. They cannot, if I understand the rights of property, be compulsorily and unwillingly divested of their titles. In the Prudential case, the large-brained and large-souled men, happily controlling a majority of the stock, realize the menace to the institution which the years, increasing assets and changing ownership among the stockholders hold, and I am convinced that they desire to put it beyond the raids of stock-jobbers while the opportunity exists. I know that this was the dream of the late John F. Dryden, the founder and builder of the company, during the last three or four years of his life.

Here is the situation: They hold the whole—they control and operate it. In these privileges they cannot be estopped. They are willing to take a part

of what is lawfully theirs and resign all their rights. The only question to be determined is this: Is it a good bargain for the policyholders? As it costs them nothing which is legally theirs we should conclude it is; as it endows them with the power of governing their future affairs we should be certain on the point.

### NOW THEY KNOW

Public opinion in respect of the fire insurance business seems to have undergone radical changes in Missouri since, as the result of drastic restrictive legislation in 1912 and 1913, the fire insurance companies suspending business there precipitated a condition which resulted in the appointment of a commission charged with the duty of investigating the entire matter. It was a truce between the companies and the state government.

After six or eight months' work, the commission has made a report and, measuring by the standard prevailing before the inquiry was undertaken, the findings are astonishing. One of the so-called reforms passionately contended for two years ago, embodied in the new law, the rigorous enforcement of which was attempted, was the making of rates by the state. The commission virtually condemns this proposition. It recommends that companies be formally endowed with the privilege of maintaining at their expense their own rating bureaus; or, in individual cases, if preferred, of making their own rates, coupled with the provision that all rates, however made, be and continue open to public inspection and to be adhered to without discrimination between buyers of policies.

This is but one of many features representing a complete reversal of policy by the governing powers. I single this one out because rate-making in my judgment is vital in equal proportions to the success of the companies and the security of the protection bought by policyholders. The insurer, above all else, must maintain its solvency. It must know how this is to be achieved. No one, so well as the insurer does, knows how to do it. Upon proper and intelligent ratings hangs adequate income for paying losses and defraying expenses of management. We carry out the spirit of our institutions in supervising all corporate activities, but we violate both the spirit and the letter when we usurp the functions of their managements. We should regulate, not operate, private business enterprises.

During October, 1914, there were 656 deaths among members of the New York Life Insurance Company, on which was paid \$1,833,315. As to causes, consumption led with 74; Bright's disease followed with 72 and heart disease third with 66.



## NEW RED CROSS MEMBERS

Each Contribution of Two Dollars or more constitutes the giver a Member of the American Red Cross for the current year, with a free copy of the *Red Cross Magazine*. The Independent will send—by authority—to each contributor a Certificate of Membership and a Red Cross Button.

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is \$5,750.47.

The following list covers the contributions of the past two weeks:

A Friend, \$3; A Friend, \$2; Mrs. A. H. Andrews, New York, N. Y., \$2; Mrs. David C. Baleson, Pigeon Cove, Mass., \$2; Miss Stella E. Campbell, Northampton, Mass., \$2; Mrs. L. E. Canfield, Academy, S. D., \$6; Miss Judith Delvalle, Curacao, West Indies, \$2; Edgar E. DeCou, Eugene, Oregon, \$2; Miss Stella Ellis, Lyndonville, N. Y., \$5; Ermin F. Hill, Hughesville, Pa., \$3; John F. Ihli, Morgantown, W. Va., \$2; John P. Ilsley, New Brighton, N. Y., \$2; Miss Mary F. Leavitt, Newport, R. I., \$2; Miss Susan M. Lelless, Wind River, Wyo., \$2; Miss Eleanor McClaine, Silverton, Oregon, \$10; McLachlen Building, Washington, D. C., \$2; Miss Mary K. Miller, Washington, Pa., \$2; Rawdon W. Myers, Hartford, Conn., \$2; Peoples National Bank, Waynesboro, Pa., \$17.50; Presbyterian Church (Broadfield), D. C. Cowan, pastor, Paston, Mont., \$6; Mrs. Helen N. Perry, treasurer of Fay-Robinson Chapter D. A. R. of Reedsburg, Wis., \$3; Miss Eleanor Pierson, Lexington, Ill., \$2; Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Urbana, Ohio, \$2; Miss Anna Scattergood, Mansfield, Ohio, \$2; Mrs. J. Kinsey Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$4; L. L. Van Slyke, Geneva, N. Y., \$2; Miss Watts, Asheville, N. C., \$20; Mrs. P. White-worth, Marion, Mass., \$3.

Allen Andrews, Presbyterian S. S. of Chili, N. Y., \$10.50; Alfred Becker, Elgin, Minn., \$2; Ella I. Bowker, Ames, N. Y., \$2; C. S. Campbell, Derry Village, N. H., \$2; Albert Copershenksi, Ivanhoe, Minn., \$2; Mrs. A. B. Cutter, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2; Mrs. A. W. Drury, Dayton, Ohio, \$2; F. A. M. Elwain, Faribault, Minn., \$2; Emery Mills Baptist Church, Springvale, Maine, \$6; A Friend, 50 cents; Mrs. A. Johnston, Troy, N. Y., \$2; Grace E. Jones, Carbondale, Ill., \$2; A. M. Kotowski, Ivanhoe, Minn., \$2; Ben Maiben, Palmyra, Neb., \$15; Members of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, \$18.25; H. A. Moran, Osceola, Ind., \$2; N. B. D., Portsmouth, N. H., \$2; Herbert D. Newell, Hermiston, Ore., \$5; Herbert Nimme, Rosendale, Wis., \$2; No name, Waynesboro, Pa., \$15; L. P., Morristown, N. J., \$5; Mrs. J. B. Pawson, Sidell, Ill., \$2; Paul D. Peltin, New York, N. Y., \$2; John R. Persons, Oak Harbor, Wash., \$5; Austa Reisinger, Franklin, Pa., \$5; O. B. Riegel, Snyder, Okla., \$2; W. L. Rogers, Cohoes, N. Y., \$2; J. M. Sawyer, Miles City, Mont., \$25; Frank Schroeder, Ivanhoe, Minn., \$2; R. M. Squires, Mrs. Squires and Julia Squires, Lexington, Ky., \$6; V. W. S. Trippett, Princeton, Ind., \$5; H. S. Voorhees, Yonkers, N. Y., \$2; B. H. Voris, Newton Falls, Ohio, \$2.

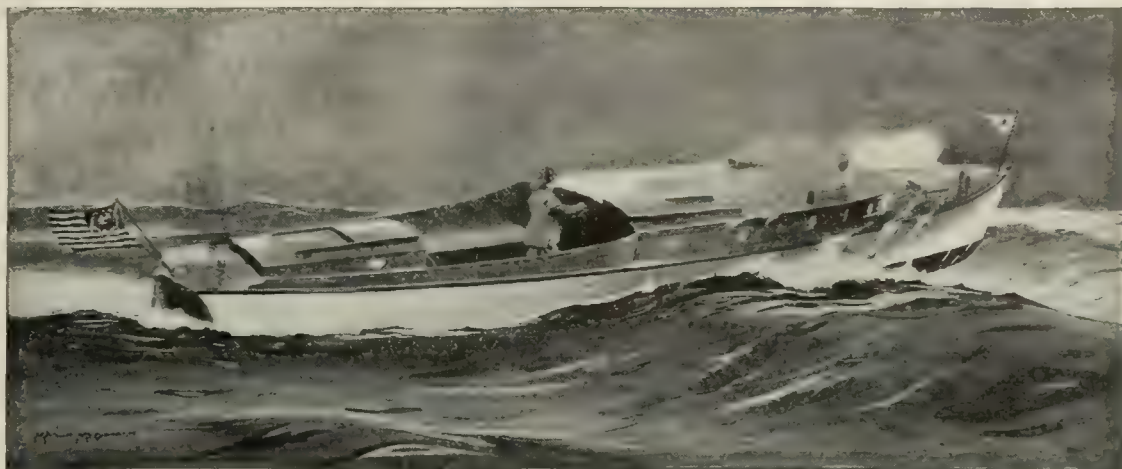
You can't get anything done unless you do it yourself. And usually you can't do it yourself very well.—*E. W. Howe's Monthly*.

"Will you marry me?"

"But I love another from the bottom of my heart."

"You dear girl! There's always room at the top."—*Columbia Jester*.

I asked a friend the other night  
To get for me some dynamite;  
He tripped while coming up the stair—  
Where is my friend now? Ask me where!  
—*Harvard Lampoon*.

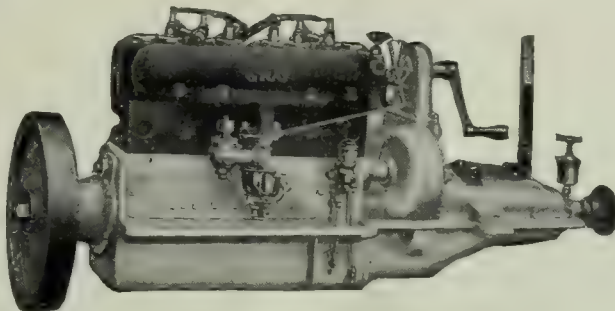


## The Joy of Owning a Boat

FIFTY LEADING BOAT BUILDERS have joined with the Gray Motor Company in issuing a catalog, showing the specialties of each concern.

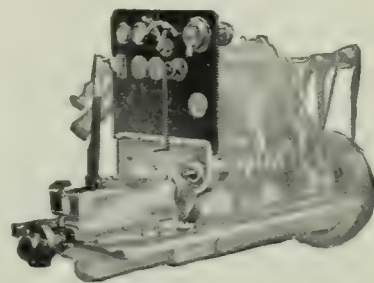
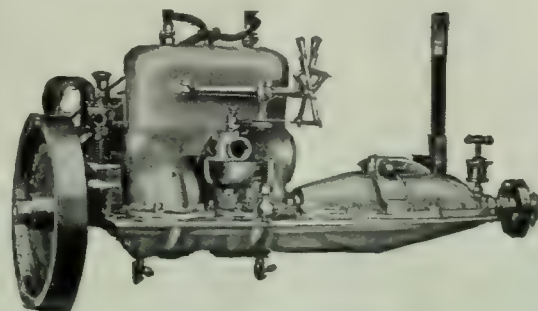
A catalog of "specialized boats,"

from a complete little fishing or pleasure launch at \$110.00 to a solid mahogany express launch equipped with a modern 6-cylinder, self-starting, 4-cycle Gray Motor—or a snug, safe, roomy, little cruiser, with all the comforts of a home—in fact, a range to select from that can satisfy every individual who is wanting a small boat—we help you to experience the "Joy of Owning a Boat." Write for the Boat Builders' Catalog today.



A New Gray Model

4-Cylinder, 4-Cycle, 16-20 H. P., (guaranteed to develop 25) with every feature you have ever hoped for on a Boat Motor. \$210.00 and upward—depending on equipment.



Complete Power Unit and Instrument Board

Standard on all 4 and 6 Cylinder Model "C" Motors. These 4-Cycle Gray Motors are shipped from the factory complete—the most Complete Power Plants ever manufactured for a boat—not one thing to buy or add. Self-starting, of course. Write for complete catalog of Gray 4-Cycle motors.

## GRAY 2-CYCLE

are standard the world over—Powerful, Smooth-Running, Thoroughly Reliable, made of the best material and workmanship money can buy. Manufactured in quantities by the largest builders of 2-cycle Marine Motors in the world.

3 to 36 H. P. Gasoline or Kerosene **\$55 and Upward**

**GRAY MOTOR COMPANY, 156 Gray Motor Bldg., DETROIT, Mich.**

### WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

A dividend of 3% upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of earnings of the past six months (1% from express and 2% from investment earnings), payable on January 15, 1915, at the office of the Company, 51 Broadway, City of New York, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1914.

The Transfer Books will close at the close of business on December 30, 1914, and be reopened at the opening of business January 16, 1915.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary  
New York, December 24, 1914.

### MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 7, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1915, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

### AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.





# THE MOVING WORLD

## A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES



### ETHNOLOGY IN ACTION

IT was thought to be a great educational advance when the American Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian set up groups of Indians modeled in wax and clothed in their everyday or gala costumes. But now a further step of equal importance has been taken by Edward S. Curtis in presenting to us all phases of the life of the tribes of the north Pacific coast region in *The Land of the Head Hunters*. In this way we are brought to see a meaning in their magic; we understand the heraldic significance of the totem pole; we realize the hardships and terrors of savagery. The masks and costumes of the eagle and the bear which seemed merely grotesque when we saw them hung up in rows in the showcase at the museum become effective, even awe-inspiring, when seen on giant forms on the prow of a canoe filled with victorious warriors. The bird and animal dances are not unworthy to be regarded as the precursors of Rostand and Maeterlinck.

We have long delighted in the marvelous still life photographs of Indians which Mr. Curtis has produced and now we see that he is equally skilful in handling this new form of photography. In accordance with the taste of the times he has adopted a dramatic framework. It is rather too difficult for us to get into sympathy with the sorrows and struggles of a head-hunting hero

and a heroine with a ring in her nose, but the story gives a chance for a greater variety of scene and action than would be otherwise attainable. Mr. Curtis appreciates the effectiveness of the silhouette and the shadow and he is not afraid to point his camera in the face of the sun, contrary to the instructions of the kodak primer. The scenes that elicited most applause from the audience were after all not those of Indian combats, but those of waves and clouds at sunset, the herd of sea lions leaping from the rocks and the fleet of canoes being driven swiftly forward by paddles dipped as regularly as by a college eight. (*World Film Corporation, New York.*)

### DAMON AND PYTHIAS

The classicists have a new ally. They have labored in vain to get the public to listen to them when they lectured about Odysseus, Hannibal, Cæsar, Cleopatra, Damon and Pythias, but now people are flocking by the thousand to the theater to see what they would not read or hear about in the classroom. Teachers may now be seen on a Saturday afternoon leading school-boys who have refused to be driven.

The story of *Damon and Pythias* as presented in the photoplay is ingeniously introduced by taking us first thru Athens as it now is and showing us the ruins of the Acropolis, the Temple of Vulcan, Erechtheum, the Par-

thenon, the Theater of Dionysius, tinged by the glow of the southern sunset. Then in a flash we are transported to classic Greece in the days of her splendor. We follow the valorous Pythias with spear and shield, at the head of his vast army; we watch the burning city and fleeing populace, go with him in his galley, and see him as a charioteer and share with him the vision of his bride in his imprisonment. The plotting Dionysius, in deliberation with Philistus, in the senate and before Pythias in disguise, the execution block and the breathless Damon, Hermion and Calantha weeping and rejoicing—all this is visualized for us. The grouping and costuming are admirably handled and southern California makes a very acceptable substitute for Greece as a setting. (*Universal Film Company, New York.*)

### VEGETABLE LIFE

We have been told and in a vague way believe that plants are alive as much as animals but we can never realize it except by means of the cinematograph which magnifies motion by reducing time. The *Bud, Leaf and Flower* film reduces the twenty-four hour period to six seconds and we actually see the plant sleeping and waking with the regularity of human respiration. The bud literally bursts into bloom before our eyes and the tendrils grope about like the tentacles of an octopus. (*General Film Company, New York.*)



THE CRUISE OF THE HEAD HUNTERS

Motana's war party setting forth to attack Yaklus, the Short-Life-Bringer. In the canoe on the right are seen the wings of the Thunder-bird medicine man. From the Indian photo-drama of Edward S. Curtis.



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, January 18, 1915

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## JUST A WORD

The testimony which is constantly flowing to the desk of our Circulation Manager as to the use of The Independent in schools and colleges is one of the most satisfactory evidences of growing appreciation that we enjoy. The following letter is from Professor Fred C. Winship of the Kansas Agricultural College: "In my English composition classes during six weeks last term we used The Independent as the basis of our work, and the results were highly satisfactory. Of one hundred and seven pupils only four disapproved of the system. I noticed a constant increase of interest shown by the students. In my estimation the inspiration resulting from mental contact with live issues was worth more to my pupils than was the technical rhetorical knowledge gained; tho the latter was developed perhaps as well as it usually is by study of textbooks. That is not saying much perhaps unless it be supplemented by the statement that the work was much more pleasant than the usual study of rhetoric."

The best war correspondence is the private letter—and this with the greatest regard for our own profession. A British officer has thus lately described to his friend how it feels to be under German fire: "I don't believe there is a man living who, when interviewing an eleven-inch howitzer shell, is not pink with funk. After the first ten one gets quite used to them, but, really, they are terrible! They hit a house. You can see the great shell—a black streak—just before it strikes, then, before you hear the explosion, the whole house simply lifts up into the air, apparently quite silently; then you hear the roar, and the whole earth shakes. In the place where the house was there is a huge fountain spout of what looks like pink

fluff. It is the pulverized bricks. Then a monstrous shoot of black smoke, towering up a hundred feet or more, and, finally, there is a curious, willowlike formation, and then you duck, as huge pieces of shell and house and earth and haystack tumble over your head."

The New York Times concludes an admirable editorial on the rapidly arriving return of business prosperity in this country with these timely words: "If we do not thrive it is because we are not equal to the occasion, and Americans who do not accept good business are in such a minority that they do not count. Our bankers, our manufacturers, our traders should take off their coats and get busy without waiting for the skies to drop larks or for Government to do something for them in the way of buying ships or passing more laws." And let all the people say Amen!

The familiar jibe that it is the common soldier who is killed or hurt in war and the aristocracy which escapes is having its equally familiar refutation in this greatest of all wars. The roll of casualties in England, or Germany, or France, or Russia, contains a long list of representatives of the First Families, and any suggestion that crown princes or belted earls avoid the firing line is simply ridiculous. The son of the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, Lieutenant von Bethmann-Holweg, for instance, was shot on horseback in Poland the other day, and was supported by two of his comrades until they rode out of range and discovered that his wound was fatal.

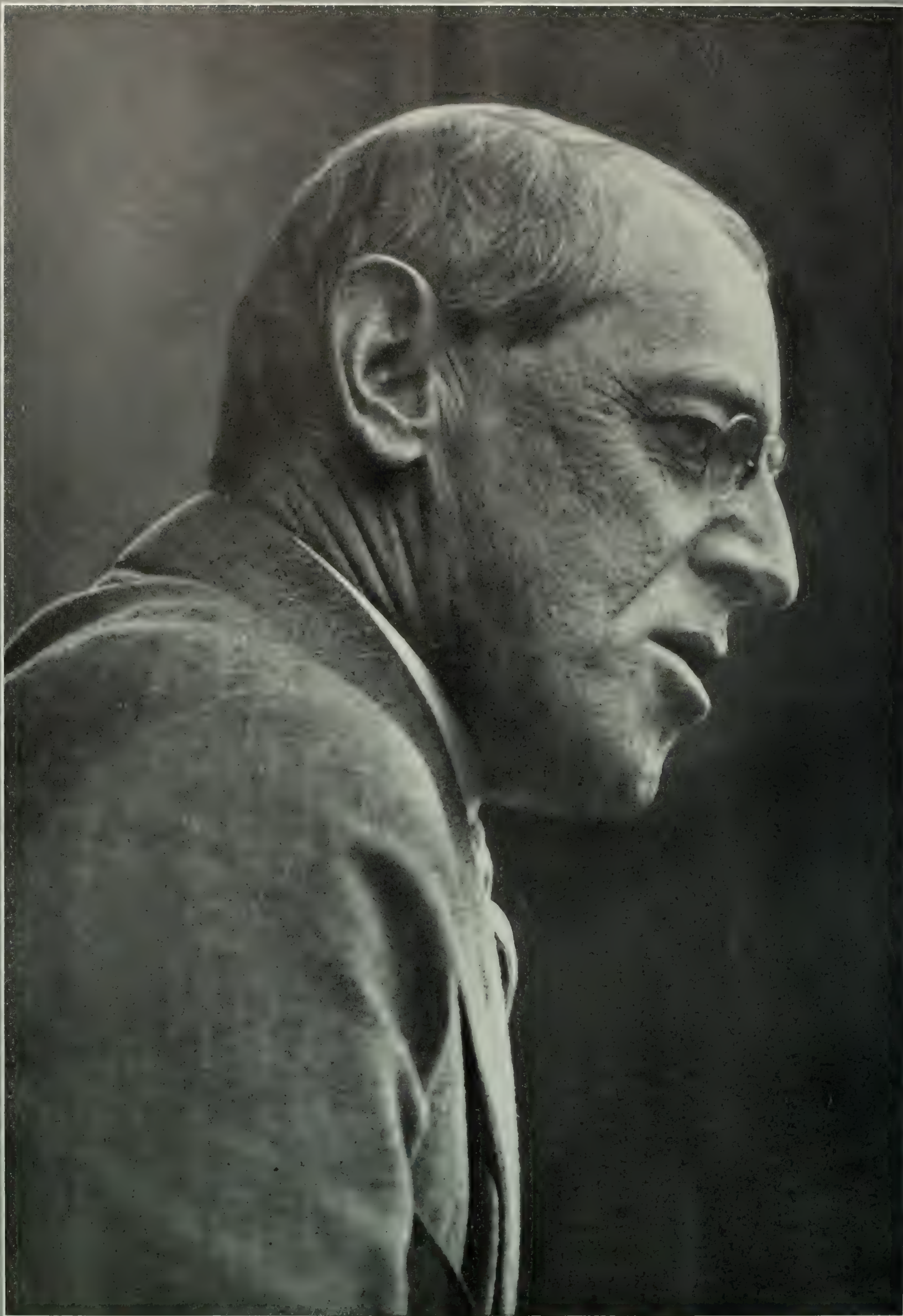
## PUBLIC BUSINESS

Health Commissioner Goldwater of New York City announces that the Department of Health thru its Bureau of Public Health has made plans providing for a sanitary inspection of every factory and workshop in the city. A system of voluntary sanitary control will be developed for each industry.

A traveling health exhibit consisting of two railway cars fitted up by the Louisiana State Board of Health toured fourteen southern cities for a month in connection with the meetings of the Southern Medical Association and the American Public Health Association. This tour was the result of the coöperation of three railroads.

"Snow-fighting" is the expressive name given by Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston of New York City to his new method of blockade-prevention—clearing away snow during the storm. It is estimated that instead of taking 168 hours as in the past, only four hours will be necessary with the snow-fighting force, and instead of costing \$222,438 per million square yards, the cost will be only \$53,600.





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WOODROW WILSON—ANIMATED CONSERVATIVE



# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915

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## THE ANIMATED CONSERVATISM OF WOODROW WILSON

**W**HEN President Wilson, in his Jackson Day address at Indianapolis, described himself as an animated conservative, he struck off a phrase that is vivid and telling. The passage in which he elaborated the thought is equally effective. "Being a conservative I understand to mean a man not only who preserves what is best in the nation, but who sees that in order to preserve it you dare not stand still but must move forward. For the virtue of America is not static; it is dynamic. All the forces of America are forces in action or else they are forces of inertia."

Therein lies Mr. Wilson's strength and the keynote to his popularity with the American people. He is essentially—tho it is perhaps entirely natural that he should prefer his own expression of the fact—a progressive. He wants to go forward. He bases his program of political action solidly upon the fundamental fact of American life, the preëminence of the people both as the source of power and as the logically exclusive beneficiary of political action.

Mr. Wilson is by conviction and intention a democrat in the broad sense of the term. He would have the people rule; he would have them rule for the benefit of the people. His campaign utterances, subsequently gathered together under his own title "The New Freedom," and his official utterances as President, are infused with this spirit and express this determination.

**H**IS Indianapolis speech, his first important public, has distinguished from official, utterance in many months, illustrates again this quality of his mind and heart. But it illustrates as well one of his most serious drawbacks. He is all too prone to misunderstand the position of his opponents, to misinterpret their convictions, and to fail to give them credit for their achievements.

Mr. Wilson is a Democrat as well as a democrat. He is, entirely frankly, a partizan. He believes profoundly in the Democratic party; and he has no word or thought of approval for the Republican party. It is necessary and proper that a party leader should be a partizan. But he should be a fair partizan. And this Mr. Wilson is not always willing to be. It showed itself in his campaign, it showed itself again in "The New Freedom," it has again been demonstrated in this latest address.

Mr. Wilson says, "The trouble with the Republican party is that it has not had a new idea for thirty years." In making this statement he declares that he is speaking not as a politician but as a historian. With all respect, Mr. Wilson is a better politician than historian. The progressive movement which has characterized the last decade of American political life began not in the

Democratic party but in the Republican. It was the revolt of a group of Republicans whose eyes were fixed upon the future that put a definite end to the rule of reaction in Congress, that led to the formation of the Progressive party—an organization which however ephemeral has already had a powerful influence on American political life—that brought about in the last analysis Mr. Wilson's nomination at Baltimore. To claim the progressive movement as the exclusive achievement of the Democratic party is to go wide of the mark.

**M**R. WILSON in his political career has been exceptionally fortunate. In New Jersey he was elected Governor because of an aroused and educated public opinion created not by his own party but by progressive leaders in the Republican party. As Governor Mr. Wilson, supported by this body of opinion, was able to bring about enlightened legislation on several subjects which were cardinal planks in the platform of the Progressive Republican movement.

He has had a similar experience with the Presidency. The pioneer work of preparing the public mind and arousing the public enthusiasm for measures of progress had already been done when Mr. Wilson entered the White House—and done by Republicans and Progressives. He did not need to be a pioneer. His logical work was that of constructive legislation, of building upon the foundations laid by those who had gone before.

In his address Mr. Wilson inadvertently recognizes this fact when he says, "At every turn the things that the progressive Republicans have proposed that were practicable, the Democrats either have done or are immediately proposing to do." It would have done no harm for Mr. Wilson to add that in most cases the Progressive Republicans proposed them first—tho it would perhaps have been too much to expect of a party leader.

There is one concrete example that we would cite from the President's address to show how he takes the partizan viewpoint rather than that of the historian.

In referring to the conservation bills now pending in Congress, he says, "What we are trying to do . . . is to carry out, for the first time in the history of the United States, a system by which the great resources of this country can be used instead of being set aside so that no man can get at them."

Does not Mr. Wilson, as historian and as political student, realize that it would have been an absolute impossibility a decade and a half ago when the conservation movement was started, even to consider such legislation as that now proposed? Does he not know that before the resources of the public domain could be "used," instead of being recklessly and selfishly exploited as they had



been for years, it was necessary to bring it about that they should "be set aside so that no man can get at them"? Does not the very use of the word conservation give credit to a Republican head of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, and to a Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt?

It is natural that Mr. Wilson should be partizan. But he should be fair.

Mr. Wilson is an independent man, and he has the courage of his independence. But it may well be questioned whether he has not too much of an attitude of complacent toleration for public opinion and the press.

On these points what he has to say is significant:

With all due respect to editors of great newspapers I have to say to them that I never take my opinion of the American people from their editorials. So that when some great dailies not very far from where I am temporarily residing thundered with rising scorn at watchful waiting, Woodrow sat back in his chair and chuckled, knowing that he laughs best who laughs last.

There may come a time when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not. But at least for two years more I am free to think that I do, with a great comfort in immunity in the time being.

The American press undoubtedly has its shortcomings. It is at times unfairly partizan, at times actuated by ulterior motives, at times blind to the facts of the public mind. But, on the whole, to ignore it is an index of the public opinion of the country, is shortsighted and unwise.

If one were to take what Mr. Wilson says about his relation to the American people literally, one would have to assume that he believed a public officer to be responsible to those who elected him only when he seeks reelection. We cannot believe that he seriously holds this view. We cannot believe that he considers "immunity" from consequences as a warrant for ignoring the common judgment of the country.

The President of the United States must be both a follower of public opinion and a leader of it. He is in office to represent the people, to carry out their desires. His responsibility to them is paramount. No "immunity" can relieve him from it. But he must not be a slavish follower of the popular will. He must lead the people toward a more enlightened opinion.

The two duties are not antagonistic, they are complementary. Sometimes a President emphasizes too much the one duty—keeps his ear too much to the ground. Mr. Wilson, if we may believe his words, is too much inclined to ignore it.

## THE LAND BEYOND THE FOREST

THE Russians are reported to have entered the passes leading thru the Carpathian Mountains into Transylvania and Rumania is mobilizing with apparent intent to do the same. This extends the shadow of the Great War over a new territory and one whose population is composed of such discordant elements that its effect can scarcely be imagined. This little corner in the Carpathians, about the size of West Virginia but with twice the population, is divided among six races speaking as many different languages and professing as many different religions. Divided, we say, for these ethnic elements do not dwell together in peace and harmony as do

the similar or the same mixture of peoples in the United States. Altho they have been closely associated for hundreds of years racial antipathies and mutual jealousies are as strong as ever. The color of a kerchief, the shape of a hat, the use of a word marks a barrier which if overstepped means ostracism. The young men of Transylvania are all off fighting under Austrian officers, but half of them at least would rather fight on the other side or against each other. The dominant race in Transylvania is composed of those who boast descent from the hordes of Attila. But the Hungarians are in the minority and only retain the power to impose their language and laws upon the majority thru their unscrupulous use of suffrage restrictions and the gerrymander. The process of Magyarization has been carried out since 1848 as ruthlessly as the Russification of Finland and has aroused the same resentment on the part of those under the steam-roller.

The situation is curious. In the midst of the Magyars is a compact body of a million and a half Rumanians. In the midst of these Rumanians is a compact body of 350,000 Saxons. The presence of this Teutonic group in an ocean of alien races is so surprising that we might be tempted to accept the explanation given in Browning's "Pied Piper" if it were not on record that these so-called Saxons were colonized here in the twelfth century by invitation of King Geza II. And they came not "Out of Hamelin town in Brunswick land" but mostly from that same Flanders, which the Germans are now trying so hard to re-Germanize.

Here the colonists from the lower Rhine and Moselle established the seven fortified cities which have given to Transylvania its other name of Siebenbürgen. The map betrays this Teutonic element in Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt and the like. They are more German than the Germans, sticking not only to the language but also to the customs and costumes of five hundred years ago. Their churches are fortified as of old and in them are still stored grain and bacon as tho to stand a siege against Turk or Tartar. It is to be feared, however, that these provisions are too stale by this time and the big round stones piled in front of the churches to be used as missiles would be of little avail against eleven-inch shells. But the Saxons may put up as stiff a fight as they have in the past whenever their language or religion was attacked. Neither Russia nor Rumania would be likely to tolerate their Protestantism. The Jews of Transylvania would also find it hard to choose between the invaders, for they have been massacred and oppressed in Rumania as well as in Russia in spite of the guarantee of equal treatment which Rumania gave to the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

More than half of the population of Transylvania consists of those who call themselves Rumanians, tho what they are is still an ethnological puzzle. They claim to be descendants of the Roman legionaries whom Trajan placed here in A. D. 105 to guard his Dacian conquests, but since Aurelian withdrew the troops to the hither side of the Danube in 274 we may question whether the race is so largely Roman as they claim. But it does not matter in the least how much Roman blood is in their veins or what percentage of Latin words is in their language, the Rumanians believe themselves Latins and that is enough. They claim affinity therefore with the French rather than with Slav or Teuton. Bu-



charest is a little Paris, a rival of its prototype in gayety and vice.

The Rumanians dream of the days when Michael the Brave conquered Transylvania three hundred years ago or of a more remote and glorious past when the Emperor Domitian paid tribute to Dacian kings. As Servia longs to bring under her wing the Serbs of Bosnia so Rumania seeks her lost tribes on the other side of the Carpathians. But if Russia conquers Hungary unaided there will be no hope for a Greater Rumania. None knows better than Rumania that when the bear puts his foot down on a piece of ground it stays there. In 1877 Rumania aided Russia in the conquest of Turkey and as a reward Russia took Bessarabia away from her altho it is populated by Rumanians. The southern part of Bukowina, which touches Rumania on the north, has just been occupied by Russian troops and the Rumanians living there have fled over the border. No doubt Rumania would prefer not to enter the war until spring, but the Russians are not waiting for warm weather and unless she enters now she is likely to lose her chance at Transylvania. Here Rumania is adopting the same tactics as a year ago in the Balkan troubles. She keeps up her watchful waiting until both parties are spent with war then enters the field with fresh troops to get a share of the spoil.

### THE URBANE NATIONS

EVER since civilization dawned in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile, there have been relatively urbane peoples, and peoples picturesque by contrast. The contrast has not yet ceased to play a part in the drama of history, nor lost anything of its interest for the reflective mind.

The urbane people, like the urbane man, is a product of that tolerant association in the struggle for existence which arises when men of different races, languages and religions are thrown together in a restricted environment, or otherwise are brought into contact, as by commerce or travel. The adjective itself tells the history of the urbane mind, as a product of city life.

On a large scale, migrations, wars and commercial rivalries have created mixt populations which, thru generations of assimilation of languages and manners, followed by more or less amalgamation of blood thru intermarriage, have produced peoples that are urbane in spirit. France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland and England are the best modern instances. The people of the United States are the best example of an unfinished product, now undergoing the assimilating process.

Nations, as peoples politically organized, are more or less urbane in their relations with one another, as the history of diplomacy now humorously and now tragically exhibits them. Those that have had a good deal of experience with the world in general, like individual men of the world, have acquired a way of doing things that is distinctive and unmistakable. It may or it may not include the element of duplicity, but in any case it is marked by a comprehension of the many minds of many men. It approaches them with a fairly accurate knowledge of how they are likely to behave under given circumstances, and even under the stress of provocation it keeps within the forms of speech customary among gentlemen.

Like the rustic individual, the nation that has long

been isolated, either by geographical position or by its unbending pride and self sufficiency, is likely to fail in urbanity. There have been exceptions, but these, like the exceptional back countryman who has the instincts of the man of the world and takes to urbane ways when he removes to town, are products of ancestral experiences. Somewhere, back of such men and such nations, there have been social contact and the awakening of human understanding. The nations and the individuals whose forebears no more than themselves have been in touch with alien stocks, can never see problem or interest from a viewpoint different from their own. They cannot put themselves in the other man's place.

It is not to be denied that the conditions which prevent the development of urbanity may give important, if not quite compensating, advantages. Isolation means a relatively high degree of homogeneity, and homogeneity is favorable to the development of patriotic solidarity, self reliance, and collective efficiency. A nation that has these qualities without urbanity, inevitably becomes, in proportion to its population and its wealth, powerful and aggressive, and, as inevitably, egotistical and insolent.

Yet, sooner or later, in the age-long tryout of the ways and means of human progress, in that large struggle for existence in which peoples and empires are the competitors, the nation that fails in urbanity comes to grief. The hour arrives when decisions must be made which call for comprehension of the foreign mind, for human insight, more penetrating and more discriminating than folk-insight or race-insight. Lacking these, the decision is wrong.

We forbear to make application of this philosophy to our neighbors across the oceans. It is more profitable for us to apply it to ourselves. We may count ourselves fortunate that we have not been spared the trials and the struggles that come with the contact of races, the clash of traditions, and the conflict of ideals. We have paid a high price for our education, and it is by no means complete or paid for yet, but at least we have gained the larger view. We are not likely ever to make the mistake of failing altogether to understand the other man, or to guess how he will behave in a crisis. With breadth of view, we have gained also somewhat of tolerance and somewhat of sympathy. It will take time, but we are in a way to become urbane.

### SCIENCE AND CIVILIZATION

IN an address before the Massachusetts Unitarians the other day ex-President Eliot told them that Christianity had not created the present civilization, but that science has the credit of it. President Eliot is by old profession a scientist; as a scientist he was called to the presidency of Harvard University. We greatly admire and respect him. So we also respect and admire his son, who as the official representative of the Unitarian body devotes his talents to the growing influence of Christianity in our American civilization. Doubtless science must have credit for its part, as well as the Christian religion in the complex which we call civilization.

Science gives physical comforts and pleasures and knowledge of facts which feed the mind. We cannot have too much knowledge of the substances and forces



of nature. Religion cannot give this. It cannot run a laboratory or a factory. Religion has to do with goodness, and Christianity has done more and better for goodness, thru Christ's teachings of the love of man as well as the love of God, than has any other religion. Nations with other religions have had their sorts of civilization, but neither Dr. Eliot nor any of us would like to exchange life within this our Christian civilization for that of ancient Egypt or Greece or Rome, or of Turkey or China. Even now it is science that rules the present fearful war, which the Christian religion, thru its trusted spokesmen at the Vatican or here, or even in the fields of war itself, deplores and detests. A leading German authority has lately told us how much war has done for science; it has done nothing for Christianity, only to fight peace on earth and good will to men.

The better part of civilization is the making of rich and poor happy and helpful to one another. It is those who love and follow the dictates of religion who are the leaders in all that makes life really noble and worth while in our civilization, and which sheds gleams of sunshine even over the black desolation of war.

### THE GROWTH OF UNIVERSITIES

THE loyal alumnus usually has some idea of the size of his Alma Mater, but he cannot keep track of all the other universities, so the registration statistics annually published in *Science* have surprises for almost everybody. If we look for the three universities which a generation ago would have stood at the head of the list or near it, we find Harvard the sixth in size; Yale wedged in between Texas and Nebraska is seventeenth, and Princeton is twenty-sixth. Yet their drop in numerical rank does not indicate in any sense a decline. In worth and reputation these three institutions never stood higher and their growth in numbers shows that they are not being injured by the newer and larger institutions that are springing up all over the country. Harvard, for instance, has 784 more students than last year, an accretion big enough in itself to make another college, but this only raises her rank one point in the list. The other university of the former Big Four, Columbia, now stands at the top of the list with the unprecedented number of 11,294 students, considerably ahead of its nearest rivals in point of size, California with 8180 and Chicago with 7131.

The astonishing growth of higher education in recent years has affected the universities of the country whatever their type or situation. State or endowed, eastern, western, northern or southern, classical or utilitarian, all are gaining and this year more than usual because of the business depression when the temptation toward money-making is lessened. There is comparatively little change in their relative rank from year to year. Comparing the list with that of ten years ago the most striking changes are the rapid rise of New York University, Ohio State University and Pittsburgh, the last of which gained over a thousand students this year.

On the other hand the development of vocational and technical departments has been so rapid and unequal that few persons would be able to tell which are the largest schools in each field. If the reader thinks himself well informed let him take the following quiz:

Which has the largest law school? Harvard, followed by New York and Michigan.

Which has the largest medical school? New York, followed by Michigan and Johns Hopkins.

Which has the largest divinity school? Northwestern, followed by Chicago and Yale.

Which has the largest engineering school? Illinois, followed by Cornell and Michigan.

Which has the largest non-professional graduate school? Columbia, followed by Chicago and Harvard.

Which has the largest school of education? Columbia, followed by Pittsburgh and New York.

Which has the largest school of agriculture? Cornell, followed by Wisconsin and Ohio.

Which has the largest school of commerce? New York, followed by Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh.

Which has the largest school of journalism? Columbia, followed by New York and Wisconsin.

Which has the largest school of architecture? Cornell, followed by Michigan and Columbia.

Which has the largest body of undergraduate students? California, followed by Harvard (including Radcliffe) and Michigan.

In any such discussion as this one must always be careful to state that these figures must be taken for just what they mean, no more, no less. They show simply which institutions are giving regular instruction to the largest number of individuals. The standards of admission and method of enrollment differ so that the statistics are not strictly comparable. In the case of the professional schools the difference is considerable since some are graduate and some undergraduate, some part and some full time. In ordinary college work there is less difference between institutions than is commonly supposed. It cannot be safely assumed that a student, at least during his earlier years, will have better facilities or be under the instruction of men of any greater ability in a large than in a smaller university, nor, on the other hand, is it certain that a student will receive more individual attention in a small than a larger institution.

### A WELCOME DECISION

TO the Federal Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, those interested in the preservation of Japanese-American friendship owe a vote of thanks. The Arizona alien labor law, forbidding the employment in any work of more than twenty per cent of unnaturalized labor, has been declared unconstitutional. The protests of Great Britain and Italy that the rights of their citizens were invaded by the statute have been upheld. The power to regulate the number of foreign laborers that may be employed is tantamount, says the court, to declaring that if the state sees fit none at all can be employed. Such a doctrine is a plain infringement of the right to work guaranteed to every man.

The opportuneness of the decision, however, lies in its application to the situation in California. Altho for the sake of her expositions California has established a polite truce in the agitation against the nation that is to be her chief guest, it is openly admitted that a similar statute was the next goal of the anti-Japanese labor agitators. Happily this further trouble making by Sacramento legislators may now be forestalled and another slight avoided to the dignity of a sensitive people.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

*January 4*—French take village of Steinbach, Alsace. Italian marines take possession of Durazzo, Albania. First Ottoman army corps destroyed at Ardahan, Transcaucasia.

*January 5*—Germans renew effort to approach Warsaw on the north from East Prussia. French making strong efforts to regain Lille.

*January 6*—Russians pursue Austrians to Uzsok Pass in Carpathian Mountains. Ninth Ottoman army corps defeated at Sari Kamish, Transcaucasia.

*January 7*—French within two and a half miles of Altkirch, Alsace. Turks defeat small force of Russians near Urumiah, Persia.

*January 8*—Russians occupy southern Bukowina. Rumania and Italy partially mobilized.

*January 9*—French take Perthes-les-Hurlus in Champagne. German airships and aeroplanes dropping bombs in Dunkirk.

*January 10*—Russians seize passes leading from Bukowina into Transylvania. Germans massing on Bzura for another attack on Warsaw.

The Balkan Crisis That all of the Balkan states and Italy will be drawn into the conflict becomes more probable every day. The war began with Serbia and Montenegro. Rumania is mobilizing and is said to have asked the United States to take charge of her nationals in belligerent territory. Bulgaria is hesitating. Greece and Italy are partially mobilized and already operating in Albania. Active negotiations are going on in the hope that some bargain may be struck that will satisfy all parties. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and King Ferdinand of Rumania have arranged to meet for a conference with a view to renewing the Balkan League in some form.

Bulgaria is in a particularly difficult situation. She is ambitious to regain the territory that she lost on all sides in the second Balkan war, namely, Adrianople and Thrace as far as the Tchatalja lines which Turkey regained, those portions of Macedonia which were to have been hers by the original agreement but which Greece and Serbia afterward took by force, and the Dobrudja territory south of the Danube delta that Rumania seized. The loss of this last is most keenly felt in Bulgaria since it comprized her most fertile land and its population was mostly Bulgarian and not Rumanian. The anti-Russian party is in the ascendant in Sofia, but the expulsion of the Austrians from Serbia makes it dangerous for Bulgaria to come out against

the Allies. With Rumania on the east, Serbia on the west and Greece on the south, all siding with the Allies, Bulgaria would not stand much chance.

Italy has taken under her protection the chief ports of Albania. On December 25, seven hundred Italian bluejackets were landed at Avlona, which is on the eastern side of the Strait of Otranto, only forty miles from Italy. Italian warships are also in the harbor of Durazzo in order to protect this city, which was the capital of Albania during the brief reign of Prince William of Wied. It is now threatened by Albanian tribesmen from the north, armed

and officered, it is said, by Austrians. The Austrian Government has formally protested against the Italian invasion of Albania.

Italy seems likely to break with Turkey over a point similar to that which caused the United States to send troops to Vera Cruz. On November 11 the Turks entered the Italian consulate at Hodeida, Arabia, and seized the British consul-general. The Italian Government dispatched warships to Hodeida and demanded an apology as well as the release of the British consul and the dismissal of the officials who arrested him. The Turkish Government complied with all these demands, but



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### DEATH FROM THE SKY—A NEW AND TERRIBLE ARROW

Not since the long bows twanged at Crécy has France felt so deadly a missile that needs no aid from gunpowder. This little steel pencil, dropt from great heights, is said to be capable of piercing a man from head to foot. An American manufacturer declined an order for 100,000 of them





THE INVASION OF HUNGARY

The recent victories of the Russians in Galicia and Bukowina have given them command of the passes leading thru the Carpathian Mountains and they are likely to invade Hungary as soon as the weather permits. The Rumanian army of half a million, now mobilizing, is likely also to cross the Carpathians in order to secure Transylvania, whose population is largely Rumanian

when the Italian Government further insisted that the Turkish soldiers salute the Italian flag when it was again raised over the consulate, this was refused on the ground that no insult had been offered to the flag.

#### The Attack on Warsaw

There has been very little change of position in the forces before Warsaw. The Germans have established themselves in a semicircle of about twenty-five miles radius to the west and southwest of the Polish capital. Their left rests on the Vistula and their front is in part protected by the Bzura and Ravka rivers. The Russian lines parallel the German at a distance of half a mile or less. Both sides are strongly entrenched. The ditches are eight feet deep with barb wire entanglements in front, and the men live in dug-outs cut into the front wall of the trench and protected from the cold by straw and bagging. The fighting goes on by night as well as day, for the parachute rockets of the Germans hang balls of fire in the air which light up a large field sufficiently to direct the shrapnel, which they are still using lavishly. A single Russian position often receives 3000 shells a day. The slaughter in this region has been terrific. According to Percival Gibbon, who recently visited the Russian front, one of their regiments, which

has borne the brunt of the German attack for five months, has lost 5500 men, its normal strength of 4000 being kept up from the reserves. He also states that on the night of January 2 the Germans sacrificed 30,000 men killed and three times as many wounded without gaining a yard of ground. The Germans are now making use of portable steel shields in their field attacks. They have put armed steamboats on the Vistula for the purpose of patrolling the river and conveying supplies from Thorn up the river to the front. Their effort to clear the territory north of the Vistula of Russian troops by forces advancing toward Warsaw from Thorn and Mlawa is making slow progress owing to the mud.

#### Transylvania Threatened

Hungary is now invested with enemies, actual or potential, on every side except the west. All the way around the Carpathian wall from Cracow to Belgrade extends the hostile territory, first Galicia, then Bukowina, both held by Russia, next Rumania, now arming for the attack, and finally unconquerable Serbia, again aggressive. No wonder the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, has openly declared to the Emperor-King that the time may soon come when Hungary will have to exercise her right to withdraw

her troops from Austria to protect their own land.

The Russians report the pursuit of the scattered fragments of the Austrian army defeated in Galicia and the capture of prisoners at the rate of a thousand a day, often without resistance. They do not seem disposed, however, to renew their attack upon Cracow, but have instead turned their attention in the other direction and completed the conquest of Bukowina. They captured Czernowitz, the capital, early in the war, but pursued their way up the Dniester toward Lemberg without bothering about the rest of the duchy.

Now they have occupied all of Bukowina down the southern boundary, where their outposts are said to be fraternizing with the Rumanian frontier guards. The population of this part of Bukowina is chiefly Rumanian and the soldiers sent here are Rumanians from Russian Bessarabia, which lies just east of Rumania and belonged to that country until 1878. The Ruthenians, who predominate in the northern part of Bukowina and much of Galicia, belong to the Ukrainian or Little Russian race and have for some years shown a disposition to shift their allegiance from Austria to Russia, a disposition that has been stimulated by an active pro-Russian propaganda financed from Petrograd.

By pushing their way to the lower end of Bukowina the Russians have gained possession of the Borgo and Rodna passes leading thru the Carpathians into Transylvania. This, however, is territory which Rumania has long coveted, since it is largely inhabited by Rumanians, and the possibility of the seizure of Transylvania by Russia has caused the Rumanian Government to mobilize the army with a view to taking an active part in the war, tho whether it will be directed against Transylvania, Bulgaria or Turkey remains to be seen.

#### Turks Defeated in Transcaucasia

The Turkish invasion of Russian provinces between the Black and Caspian Seas has met with a disastrous repulse. The invasion was undertaken from two directions. The First Army Corps from Constantinople augmented by bashibazouks and other irregular forces crossed the border about twenty miles from the Black Sea with the object of taking Batum in the rear and so cutting the railroad and pipe line which connect it with Baku on the Caspian. Batum is the chief Russian port in the Caucasus and the outlet for the petroleum from the Caspian oil fields. The American and Mexican oil supply is largely shut off from the



belligerents and Baku is their chief reliance for the liquid fuel necessary for their submarines, motor cars and aeroplanes. The first Turkish army crossed the mountains at an altitude of 10,000 feet in spite of zero weather and penetrated about fifty miles into Russian territory and captured Ardahan (Ardaghan). But on January 3 the Russians attacked the Turks at this point on front and flanks, and since they were not able to retreat over the mountain passes, the corps was completely crushed in a two days' battle. The Russians report burying over fifteen hundred Turkish soldiers at Ardahan.

The second army of invasion, starting from the neighborhood of Erzerum, entered the Transcaucasus from the south with Kars as the objective. Kars, situated at the entrance of a deep river gorge, has been for a thousand years one of the chief strongholds of the Caucasus. In the war of 1855 it was held for six months by the Turks under the command of an English general, but in 1877 the Russians took the city by storm.

The army advancing on Kars was composed of the Ninth Corps, the best in the Ottoman army, supported by the Tenth and other troops. The strategic railroad which was extended by the Russians in 1913 from Kars to the frontier to facilitate an attack on Erzerum, was followed up for about twenty miles, but at Sari-kamish the Turks found themselves entrapped by the Russians. For two days they strove to fight their way out, but could not, and finally the entire



#### THE CAMPAIGN IN TRANSCAUCASIA

The Turks took the offensive against Russia and despatched two armies into the Transcaucasian province, aimed respectively at the port of Batum and the fortress of Kars. Both have suffered disastrous defeats; the one at Ardahan and the other at Sari Kamish. The Turks claim some success against the Russians near Lake Urumia in Persia.

Ninth Corps was, according to the Petrograd report, captured or killed. The frozen bodies found in the snow could not be buried, so were burned in great pyres. The entire artillery, all of the generals and three hundred other officers, German and Turkish, were taken by the Russians.

The Campaign in the West The accounts of the fighting in Flanders, France and Alsace read more like a football game than war as it was at first. Gains of a few hundred yards are reported as great victories, and such indeed they are of we consider the effort made to attain them.

In the Argonne region to the west of Verdun the French have made some progress by undermining and blowing up the trenches of the enemy. On January 9 they captured the village of Perthes-les-Hurlus, about twenty miles northeast of Châlons, which has been the object of a fierce struggle for several weeks. The French claim to have advanced their lines at this point a quarter of a mile. On the eastern side of the Argonne forest the Germans stormed a French trench and took 1200 prisoners. Two grandsons of Garibaldi, volunteers in the French army, have fallen in the Argonne battles, and this has increased the disposition of the Italian people to enter the war.

In upper Alsace the French succeeded in taking the village of Steinbach, near Thann, after six days of hard fighting. Every house and garden wall had been made into a fortress and had to be taken separately. When they entered the French found 2300 German dead and wounded. The victory, however, was shortlived,



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#### WHEN THE "EMDEN" SANK

The audacious raider, battered by shells, sinking off Cocos Island. A boatload of rescued prisoners is seen in the foreground.





Paul Thompson

## AN AUTOMATIC NEUTRAL ZONE

Wire barriers on the German-Russian front. This form of defense was first used on a large scale in the Russo-Japanese war

for the Germans retook the town five days later, driving the French back to Thann with great loss.

**The Japanese Question** Has Japanese participation in the war ceased with the capture of the German enclave of Kiaochow? That is the question now being hotly discussed in France and seriously considered elsewhere. All sorts of rumors are afloat; that Japanese troops have been landed at Vladivostok for transportation by the Trans-Siberian railway to the seat of war, and that Russia has ceded to Japan the northern half of the island of Sakhalin in return for Japanese siege guns. Sakhalin, it will be remembered, was claimed by Japan as one of the fruits of her victory over Russia, but the Treaty of Portsmouth compromised the matter by dividing the island equally between the two. Both Tokyo and Petrograd deny these rumors, but there is no doubt that the two former enemies are now drawing closer together and developing a common policy in northern China, where the elimination of Germany gives them freedom of action.

There is a manifest disposition on the part of Japan to retain possession of all the territory she has taken from Germany. The German railroads extending into the interior of China from Kiaochow have been taken over by the Japanese. The principal islands of the Marshall, Caroline, Marianne and Pelew archipelagoes have been placed under military government and plans made for their colonization by Japanese. It has been commonly assumed that

Japan was pledged to return to China the German territory of Kiaochow, but Baron Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in reply to an interpellation in the Diet, stated that Japan had made no promise to any country concerning Kiaochow, and that the Government had not yet decided upon its action in the matter. In the ultimatum to Germany, Japan demanded the surrender of Kiaochow in order to restore it to China, but since Germany refused to surrender it peaceably, Japan is under no obligations in regard to it.

Now that Kiaochow has been captured at the cost of many lives and some fifty million dollars, a government which proposed to give it up would encounter a very hostile public opinion.

When the Japanese Diet assembled on December 7, the Cabinet of Count Okuma presented a budget calling for an expenditure of \$278,000,000, and a decrease of \$40,500,000 in the revenues. This was attacked because of its increase in army and navy appropriations, and the opposition was so strong that on December 25 the Emperor dissolved parliament. The elections are to be held in March.

In France an agitation started by M. Pichon to secure Japanese aid in Europe has received the support of prominent men in various parties. M. Clémenceau, whose newspaper *L'Homme libre* (The Free Man) has, since its suppression by the censor come out as *L'Homme enchaîné* (The Manacled Man), has espoused the cause with his customary vigor, urging that the 250,000 men that Japan might send to France would

materially assist in expelling the Germans from France and bringing the war to a close. Japan could be compensated by the war indemnity to be imposed upon Germany after she is conquered. The suggestion that Japan be rewarded for her aid by the cession of French Indo-China has been unfavorably received. The British Government does not share the enthusiasm of the French for Japanese participation. Such action would tend to alienate the loyalty of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, where anti-Japanese feeling is strong.

**Our Supplies for the Armies** The German Government does not expect us to prohibit the shipment of war supplies. This assertion was made last week, upon authority, by the chairman of the House committee before which Representative Bartholdt of Missouri and Representative Vollmer of Iowa have been speaking in support of a resolution directing the President to forbid such shipment. Germany could not be beaten, they said, and by prohibiting the exportation of supplies we could end the war in ninety days. But we preferred to "sell our neutrality for British gold."

Owing mainly to exports of this character, our excess of exports over imports has risen from \$57,000,000 in October and \$79,000,000 in November to about \$110,000,000 in December. We are now sending cotton to Germany, and wheat is going out in such quantities that the exportable surplus of the greatest crop on record may be exhausted in two or three months. Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who has cancelled his British order for twenty submarines, says he knows that orders for \$300,000,000 worth of war supplies have been placed in this country. His own orders for armor plate, projectiles, guns, etc., are said to exceed \$50,000,000. At Kansas City \$5,000,000 worth of horses and mules have been marketed, and a contract was signed there last week for 50,000,000 feet of lumber, mainly for railroads and mines. Factories in four cities are at work on an order for 6,000,000 kegs of horseshoes. Among recent orders in addition to those mentioned heretofore in these pages are the following: 8000 kitchen wagons, for the French army; at New Kensington, Pennsylvania, 500,000 aluminum canteens; at Pittsburgh, \$4,000,000 worth of barbed or plain wire, and 60,000 tons of steel for shrapnel shells; in New York, 2,500,000 pairs of woolen socks, 200,000 overcoats, 200,000 blouses and 200,000 pairs of



trousers; in Philadelphia, 2,500,000 pairs of socks. It is said that Russia is in the market for 5,000,000 yards of cloth for uniforms, and that the British Government is preparing specifications for 6500 motor trucks, for which something more than \$10,000,000 will be paid.

Two rejections are reported. Clarence H. Howard, president of a steel company whose works are at Granite City, Illinois, refused an order for \$2,000,000 worth of shells for field guns because he would not help warfare. An order for 100,000 steel arrows (used by aviators) was turned away by William C. Collins of Peoria, Illinois, because he thought the execution of it would be against neutrality.

#### British Reply to Our Protest

The British Government's reply to our protest concerning interference with ships and cargoes on their way to neutral European countries was published on the 11th. It is a preliminary statement, to be followed by a longer one. In tone it is friendly and conciliatory. Conceding that there should be no interference unless it is necessary for the belligerent's national safety, the reply emphasizes the legitimate desire of Great Britain to prevent Germany from getting supplies apparently destined for neutral ports. It points out that November's exports from New York, compared with those of November a year ago, increased about as follows: to Denmark, thirteen times; to Sweden, seven times; to Norway, four times, with large gains for Italy and Holland. As to copper, it is shown that the exports to Italy have more than doubled in the war period, while those to several other neutral countries have been multiplied by five. The presumption is, the reply says, that "the bulk of this copper was intended for the use of a belligerent [Germany] who cannot import it direct." As to four detained consignments to Sweden, Great Britain has "positive evidence" that they were "definitely destined for Germany." Interference with such shipments is imperatively required, and our Government will not, Great Britain believes, question the propriety of interference.

Of 773 steamships on their way to the five neutral countries named, forty-five have had consignments or cargoes taken to the Prize Court. Where there is real ground for suspicion, a vessel must be brought to port for examination. In several instances rubber has been shipped under another name, and only by search in a port could the deception

be brought to light. There has been no interference with cotton, although there has been warning about the concealment of copper in cotton bales. The British embargo on crude rubber was due partly to the appearance of "a new trade in exporting rubber in suspiciously large quantities from the United States to neutral countries"; but now there is a new agreement which permits exportation under licenses and with proper guarantees. There is a growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become bases of supply for the enemy's armies. Great Britain seeks only to interfere with contraband destined for the enemy, is ready to explain her action in any case, to enter into an agreement for the prevention of mistakes, and to make prompt reparation for injury improperly caused.

Our Government has decided to certify American cargoes as to their exact contents, and has asked for the coöperation of exporters.

#### Arizona's Law Against Aliens

Arizona's new Anti-Alien law, approved at the November election, has been pronounced unconstitutional by a court of three Federal judges, sitting at San Francisco. An injunction to prevent enforcement of it was obtained by Italian, Japanese and other alien residents, and this injunction has now been made permanent. But there will be an appeal to the Supreme Court. The law provided that at least eighty per cent of those in the service of a person or corporation having five or more employees must be American citizens. Protests had been made at Washington by Great Brit-

ain and Italy. The court says that, under the guise of police regulation, the State sought to deprive men of their right to labor, which is a property right, and as such is guaranteed to aliens by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. If it could prohibit the employment of more than twenty per cent, it could reduce the number of aliens to five per cent or exclude them altogether.

Representatives of the Japanese Government have given some attention to this case, and some expect that California's Alien Land law, for a long time the subject of controversy, will now be tested in similar proceedings. Great Britain and Italy held that the Arizona law was at variance with treaties. This was Japan's main contention in the California case. But the provisions of the Constitution were not overlooked. No new anti-Japanese legislation has been proposed in California, but in Washington there will be much support for a bill providing for a State referendum on a law to prevent the leasing of land to Asiatics. This is aimed at Japanese gardeners. The State's Fish Commissioner, it is said, has refused to give fishing licenses to aliens.

#### Filipino Government

Much interesting testimony has been given before a Senate committee concerning the pending Jones bill, relating to government in the Philippines, which the President approves. Ex-President Taft, formerly Governor of the Philippines, said that no bill could be framed that would be better calculated to cause trouble. If independence should be granted a few years hence, as some



Paul Thompson

WAR TURNS A CHURCH INTO A POST-OFFICE

Christmas gifts follow the German soldiers by parcel post, to Mirunskev, East Prussia, for example



had proposed, there would be demoralization and bloodshed. Either a dictator like Diaz would arise, or the condition of the island would be like what is now seen in Mexico. Preparation of the islanders for self-government must be gradual. For their own welfare we should retain control, giving good government as an object lesson, and allowing them to participate in it. The work of educating and preparing the people should be continued for more than one generation, and probably two generations would be required. Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior at Manila for several years, said that if independence should be granted to the Filipinos they would quarrel among themselves about the offices; elections would soon become a farce; bloodshed and anarchy would follow; attacks upon foreigners would compel intervention, and the islands would be taken by some foreign power. Not less than two generations would be required to qualify the people for self-government.

W. Morgan Shuster, formerly in the Philippine Commission, and afterward the Persian Government's financial adviser, said Japan did not want the islands, but would make a treaty for their neutralization. He thought the Filipinos were competent to govern themselves, but not according to our standards. Newton W. Gilbert, formerly vice-Governor, said there should be a permanent American protectorate. The bill's preamble was wicked and misleading. It should be cut out. Colonel George S. Young, who has served in the Moro country, said that if the Filipinos should gain independence they would never be able to control the Moro province.

**Mexican Border Agreement** After long delay, an agreement concerning Naco and other points on the northwestern Mexican border has been signed by Villa and General Hill, the Carranza commander. This settlement was due to the labors of General Scott. Villa came north—at a sacrifice, he said—to meet him, and the conference took place on the international bridge at El Paso. Villa at first asked to be allowed to fight, saying that in eight hours he could clear away all the Carranza men along the border. This, however, would have required firing across the boundary, at least for a few hours.

The agreement provides that Hill shall evacuate Naco; that the town shall be occupied by neither Hill nor the Villa forces; that it shall be neutral and closed to commerce; that the

boundary towns of Nogales, held by Villa's men, and Agua Prieta, held by Carranza, shall not be attacked; and that Maytorena's (Villa's) forces shall go to Cananea or Nogales and shall permit Hill's men to march from Naco to Agua Prieta. It averted a crisis, and is said to have the approval of President Wilson and Carranza. General Scott looks for no further trouble. The reinforcements brought up from the south by General Cabral will go to Guaymas. Villa went southward, intending to attack Tuxpam and Tampico.

**The Situation Elsewhere** There has been little news from the Mexican capital. Gutierrez is said to be virtually a prisoner in the palace there, because of suspicion that he has been plotting to join Carranza. His brother is one of Carranza's generals. A curious statement has been given to the public by Gutierrez, who says that plans for pacification, approved by all the armed groups, have nearly been completed. But the fighting continues. In the absence of Villa and Angeles, Zapata's forces suffered a serious reverse between the capital and Vera

Cruz. Carranza regained Puebla, after a hard struggle, and with it took many prisoners and guns. The Cathedral of Guadalupe was wrecked by shells. In the streets the bodies of 700 Zapata men were found. It is evident that Zapata is no match for Obregon, Carranza's commanding general.

As to the fighting elsewhere there were conflicting reports. It appeared, however, that Villa was successful at Saltillo and at Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, but suffered reverses in the vicinity of Torreon. The Zapata leader in Michoacan has gone over to Carranza. The latter has been repudiated by the Governor of Yucatan, who says he will be neutral. In Vera Cruz there is an epidemic of black smallpox.

The British Government has repeatedly complained at Washington on account of the treatment of British subjects and their property. Carranza, being in favor of the government ownership of oil fields and wells, a majority of which are in territory which he controls, has issued a decree suspending the operation of the wells and virtually annulling the grants or concessions by which foreigners hold them. He has also abolished all lotteries. The destruction of the tunnel and several bridges on the line of the Tehuantepec railroad affects the Pearson British interests. In the Senate, last week, Mr. Lodge sharply criticized and denounced the course of President Wilson with respect to Mexico.



Underwood & Underwood

MADE IN GERMANY

The Fatherland, too, will be independent of Paris in fashion. But the German attempts at nationalism in dress, with the animosities of war to urge their adoption, may be more successful than the sporadic revolts of American modistes

**Paraguay's Revolution** The revolution in Paraguay had a very short life. It began at day-break on the 7th and ended at sunset on the same day. President Sherer was in captivity for twelve hours, but it is said that his authority is now recognized thruout the country. The rebel soldiers, led by Colonel Escobar, recently Minister of War, took possession of the artillery barracks at Asuncion. There they were attacked by the police. A gunboat shelled the barracks and demolished them. Surrender followed. The National Theater was wrecked by shells. About seventy-five men were killed.

Guillermo Billinghurst, driven from the presidency in Peru last February by a military revolt, and deported, has for some time been in Chile. Another refugee there was Dr. Durand, who is said to have planned the uprising against Billinghurst, whom he intended to succeed in office. He was exiled in November. The Chilean Government has now ordered both of them to leave the country within eight days.



# THE COMPENSATIONS OF MILITARISM

BY THE AMERICAN WIFE OF A TITLED GERMAN

THERE is an old saying that out of evil may spring good. In the opinion of mankind the army organization of Germany is something as wrong as it is wonderful. But there are compensations.

It is wrong, for one reason, because it represents the abuse of the virtue of obedience on a prodigious scale. By force of discipline exercised thru the school, the church, the police, innumerable restrictive laws and compulsory army service, the German Government, for the purpose of magnifying the greatness of the Crown, has aimed to make of men obedient soldiers. In war, millions of these men are led to slaughter. If the gamble with their lives wins success, the extent and the revenue of the empire may be increased and the Kaiser rule over additional subjects. The average man is no better off. He has been made obedient not for his own sake. But—and here emerges the compensation that Emerson looked for in everything—the habit of obedience proves good in the main for the social welfare of the incompetent. The habit of obeying makes men reliable workmen and dependable agents; and such subordinates oil the machinery of organizations.

So true, indeed, is this fact, that Nemesis may have smiled at the creation of mass-obedience by the Kaiser; inasmuch as thru the past years his imperial policy has been affording able Social Democratic leaders, for instance, their very best foundation for party cohesiveness.

How many writers marvel over the fact that, whereas the adherents of socialism are relatively few in other countries, as registered by vote, they compose the second largest political party in the German Empire. Such writers advance every other reason for the phenomenon, and overlook the chief one, which is no other than the Prussian policy of training men to exchange individuality for the herding spirit. Should a master revolutionist ever capture this spirit, the tables would be turned with terrible effect. The abuse of popular obedience would revenge itself in the destruction of the Prussian régime.

Meanwhile, in private life, much good ensues also from the spirit of obedience, as it infects the young. The longer I lived in the Fatherland the more I became aware of the fact that in every class of society parents were calm about the future of their sons, if the boys were of normal health and ability. The course of life of each son was laid out in the parents' minds, and the sons

*This is the third and last of a series of articles written by an American woman who lived in Germany thirty years in close contact with the system whose ramifications she discusses. In The Independent for November 16 appeared "Militarism in German Social Life," on December 14 "How Prussianism Warps Men and Women."—THE EDITOR.*

trudged along the course, each under the feeling that so they must go, and there was no help for it. You see, all boys are feeling the same way, so there is no example of insubordination, and almost no temptation to deviate from the appointed career—a blessing, in the majority of cases, to sons and families alike; because it spares the energy and time wasted in drifting, or in unfruitful experimenting in a variety of pursuits. The obedience of the children has encouraged the parents to demand vocational schools, and such have been amply supplied.

In every instance, of course, the obligation resting upon their sons of serving a term with the colors is taken into consideration. Wealthy families arrange to enter their sons into the service as "one-year volunteers," or as subalterns. This means of rescuing boys from the drudgery of barrack life is, however, utterly beyond the means of the poorer classes, who fix their ambition upon one of two other alternatives: a post in the regimental musical bands, or a position as orderly, that is, as the personal servant of an army officer. In both of these positions some drill is required, but it is less than that endured by other men of the line. Moreover, a band player or orderly stands the chance of making a little money—the orderly in the way of tips, the musician by taking part in evening concerts. For every one aspirant to musical education whom Nature raises in the Fatherland (according to my experiences among the poorer classes) conscription raises a hundred.

Another by-product of the all pervading military spirit is the practise of chorus singing, so popular especially among men. Singing, it will be remembered, was first popularized by the patriot warrior, Jahn, who preached its exercise to German youth as the best means of expanding the chest and fitting them for soldiering. The art is pleasant, no matter what its instigation. I count also good the influence of the example set by military men of holding

the body erect. Civilian youth, seeing this carriage all about them, are apt to model their own after it, with the result that slouching deportment disquiets comparatively few homes.

ONE day, in the mountain village of Schreiberau, I was watching from the window of my hotel a peasant unloading firewood, when a *gens d'armes* galloped into his yard from the highway. The rider's manner was commanding and the peasant pulled at his cap, all obsequiousness; yet he was still grumbling to himself and shaking a feeble fist occasionally in the direction of the departed officer, when we descended for our walk.

"What's the trouble, my old one?" I paused to ask.

"Ach; he told me to pile up the wood with proper neatness, or he would fine me on his next round of inspection," was the reply. "Easy enough to order a body to pile neatly! How is it to be done, when one's woman is sick abed and no other hand to help!"

The incident started my attention upon a new cue. Thereafter, whenever similar cases turned up I would inquire into them. They all seemed to lead to the police. In Dresden an American girl was reported to the police for leaving a bicycle standing in a hallway; it came to light that the jurisdiction of the police extends from the street into the passages of apartment houses. How much further does it penetrate?

"Doctor," I inquired once, "what is the condition of rooms in the houses of the common people? You are Circle Physician. You see the inside of every possible kind of home. Tell me: is tidiness as universal inside of houses as it is outside? What I am trying to get at is whether the people are naturally tidy, or police-made tidy."

"Ha, 'the people!' *Das Volk*, Baroness, is a *Lumpenpack* (good-for-naught)," exclaimed the irascible little man. "It wouldn't be tidy, nor anything else it ought to be if it were not for the police. If you had asked whether our peasants are cleaner than the Polacks, it would be easy to answer. They are. But—well, I'll say this: most houses I suppose would pass muster. Then, again, I've had to visit cottages no pig could snout a way thru. They chuck inside what the police won't tolerate outside. And that," he wound up in a tone of fresh indignation, "by fellows, too, who have been in the service and *know better*."



"The service"—here was another clue. And this time I felt the clue to be adequate at last for solving my riddle. The police could not have been responsible alone, for the police played their rôle in German states long before the advent of anything like German tidiness. The police, under the traditional Metternich régime, were ubiquitous enough and powerful enough, in all conscience. Yet German cities and hamlets remained as untidy as those of most other countries. The change dates back only three decades or less—to a period of time corresponding with the growing completeness of Prussian influence over the German people. In other words, more or less public slovenliness obtained in the Fatherland until the time when to the old political and regulative aims entrusted to police activity there was added an ingredient of militarism.

Both the men who command and the police patrolling the country nowadays have served their terms in the service. Having become infected with barrack ideals, they enforce everywhere parade-ground conditions on the people. Not merely *sanitary* conditions, mind you, for a zigzag wood-pile is as sanitary as a cone-shaped one. No, it is a uniform regularity that is insisted upon, and that chiefly for its own sake. The element of picturesqueness goes by the board, of course, under such regulation—nothing is picturesque in Germany that is modern. But inasmuch as the enforced tidiness saves the property of decent householders from depreciating in value because of slovenliness on the part of untidy neighbors, spares offense to the eye and obviates slums, what can one do except to count it good?

WHEN General von der Goltz wrote of his countrymen as *Das Volk in Waffen* (The People in Arms), he characterized his people. And my conviction is that no student of German institutions, whether social or economic, pierces to the origination of them, who fails to take into account the sovereign German avidity for means to perfect the power of its military arm, in order to accomplish its sovereign military aims.

How have foreign writers on social reform, moved by the public utterances of ministers and speeches from the throne, praised the "benevolence" that founded, for instance, the German institution of national insurance! I remember well how I, too, was moved at the time by those same utterances as published in the native

press. Then one day the Landrat returned from an official visit in Berlin.

"We shall pass the Insurance Bills," he remarked in a dry, business-like tone. "Bismarck said to me that insurance was a way to keep our men at home."

In the Reichstag strong opposition was being waged against the bills in the form presented by the Government, especially by the Social Democrats, the representatives of the working classes who were to be insured. But, true enough, the measures were passed. And equally true, the effect of the measures was the effect hoped for by the Iron Chancellor: emigration decreased (that to the United States fell from 115,000 to 39,000 between the years 1891-1894) while a corresponding increase took place in the number of men available for service in the event of quick mobilization. Nor had the fact been overlooked that the billions of marks to be accumulated from the people's savings in the way of contributions to the insurance fund would be a material prop to the national finances in case of war.

From a minister of state we heard on another occasion that the closing of so many churches under the action of the Falk laws had proved the wrong policy, inasmuch as countrymen going into the towns on Sundays and finding their houses of worship closed were the more inclined to listen to Socialists holding forth in the taverns. And as priests were preferable to Democrats, the Government would modify the church laws. And presently, sure enough, Bismarck began yielding to Rome.

Another instance of the all pervading influence of military considerations (the Socialists preached against militarism) concealed in legislative measures that appear purely social is presented by the Sunday observance laws. How it vexed country people, accustomed to doing their weekly shopping after attending church services, to find shops closed on Sundays, obliging them to spend their time in coming to town on some week day! And how landowners grumbled over the prohibition against working their hands in the fields on the seventh day! Only the few were aware that it was the General Staff, and not pietists, who had initiated the "reform." And among the considerations that moved the General Staff to originate it was that by forcing landowners to take on an additional laborer or two (in order to make good the decrease of fourteen hours in the length of the working week) more men would be hardened by field work to endure the hardships of army ser-

vice. The seventh day of the week is a military asset, looked at rightly, and to be held for use in national emergencies.

THAT policy of this sort ramifies every measure accepted by the Government is my firm conviction. Where a social or other movement which this policy can turn to account arises among the people, the measure is adopted; when, on the other hand, the people's demands are inimical to military interests they are suppressed: demands for liberty of individual action are severely suppressed. Given an organization already formed, a private or public corporation, for instance, and it is likely to be attached to the great organization of government, as a wheel is geared to a machine. The shipping interests, the export business, charitable institutions—the eye of the militaristic government has surveyed them all. Where they have been found useful to itself they have been helped. Schemes strengthening the empire, particularly those pertaining to industry and commerce, have for this reason sometimes taken on a vastness and efficiency resembling the vastness and efficiency of the military organization itself.

In so far as the spirit of militarism saves waste of human energy and results in better collective efficiency it must, of course, be pronounced good. The maximum of good, however, has been obtained too often in Germany under false pretenses of benevolence and at the expense of individual freedom. The amount of good, however imposing it may look, rests upon an unsound basis—it is not founded on the initiative of the people. The only enduring factor of a nation is, after all, the soul of the people. That remains, while governments perish; governments devoted to the sword, tho the sword be turned toward outer places "in the sun," are apt to perish by the sword. What, then, would be the real stage of social evolution revealed in a people, the individuals of which have been held in slavish subordination for the sake of the ambitions of the few? Man was not made for the Sabbath, but the Sabbath for man. Citizens are not made for the state, but the state for citizens; and a citizen is unworthy of the name who is not a free individual; who acts from compulsion exercised from without, instead of from a self-disciplined spirit within.

Militarism, despite the good it produces by the way, fails in producing the best things known to man—justice and liberty.





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GOVERNOR LUTHER E. HALL, OF LOUISIANA

## THE LAST BATTLE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICANS

**T**HE Hundred Years of Peace are reckoned from December 24, 1814, when the Treaty of Ghent was signed, but the last fighting of the war occurred two weeks later, on January 8. The English under Sir Edward Pakenham, attacking the city, and the Americans under Andrew Jackson, who defended it, had not heard of the end of the war and clashed at Chalmette, near the city. Jackson's success helped him to the Presidency. The Louisiana Historical Society had arranged an impressive international celebration of the centennial, and

altho the war prevented the carrying out of the plan in its original form, January 8, 9 and 10 were filled with commemorative exercises, which culminated in a ceremonial pageant repeating the "Crowning of Old Hickory" after the battle, and a grand pontifical mass and Te Deum in the St. Louis Cathedral, as in the original thanksgiving ceremony. Governor Hall and the state government coöperated. The old print which is reproduced below shows the death of Major-General Pakenham. It was published in Philadelphia in 1817.



BATTLE OF

AND DEATH OF MAJOR



NEW ORLEANS

GENERAL PAKENHAM



# THE COMMAND OF THE SEA

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

EVER since the days of Queen Elizabeth it has been the settled policy of Great Britain to acquire and hold command of the sea; for upon that command she has always recognized that her national existence depends. "Who-soever commands the sea," says Sir Walter Raleigh, amplifying on Thucydides, "commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world and consequently the world itself." Assured command of the sea is not obtained until the opposing naval force is reduced to a state of complete inferiority. To accomplish this as against all the world, Great Britain has kept her naval strength somewhat in excess of that of the two foreign powers having the largest navies. Up to the present time no other nation has built capital ships in sufficient numbers to challenge this preëminence; because it has been plainly recognized that as fast as other nations increased their strengths, Great Britain would correspondingly increase hers, and in the end competition would reduce itself merely to a question of the longest purse. It may be noted in passing by the good people who have lately become timorous over our naval insufficiency that no naval preparedness by ourselves will ever be effective against Great Britain until we are ready to embark in this financial rivalry to the bitter end.

In the great naval wars of the past Great Britain's principal opponent was France. That country never effectively sought the command of the sea. While such farseeing statesmen as Richelieu and Colbert perceived plainly enough the importance of acquiring such command, the French navy continued to be rather a defensive than an offensive arm, and was used chiefly as an auxiliary for the promotion of territorial acquisition. Its sea fights were mainly the result of military expeditions and not of naval strategy aimed at the destruction of the enemy's fleet. They were land fights on the ocean with no idea of securing dominion over it. In this policy lay the causes of French defeat. The German navy, on the other hand, manned, not by Latins, but by men of the same stock as the British navy, is openly designed to challenge that power which asserts that its frontiers lie but three miles from every one else's coast.

The breaking out of the present war found Great Britain's naval force largely preponderant over that

of Germany. It was open to Germany to fight, to concede inferiority and surrender, or to evade, which last is a practical admission of inferiority for the time being. She has chosen to evade, and thus has made the admission. The necessary consequences were, of course, fully known to her from the beginning. Therefore her position is in substance one of acquiescence in those consequences, which are simply corollaries of the existing preponderance of her enemy.

The chief consequences of admission of inferiority by evasion—shown in the present instance by the refusal of the German fleet to leave its harbors and protected waters—are loss of colonies, the sweeping of the inferior party's commerce from the sea, either by destruction or capture of merchant vessels or by their internment in neutral ports, and the cutting off of all water-borne supplies. These are deprivations, and all have been and are being borne by Germany. Besides this, she must submit to direct aggression incident to the transport of British troops across the Channel, and even when her land forces take a port which from its proximity to her enemy's territory is obviously available as a base for naval attack by submarines or airships, or if they approach near enough to the shore to get within range of naval guns, she must expect attack on such land forces from her enemy's warships, without power of effective retaliation.

It is incumbent upon the larger navy not only to possess preponderating power, but the ability to accomplish the ends above stated, and, of course, all the steps which lead to them. The greater fleet must keep sleepless watch upon the harbors in which its antagonist is interned, so that the latter cannot elude conflict in an attempt to escape. The containing ships are stationed either directly off the harbors to be observed, or in flanking positions which the enemy's fleet must pass, and these positions must be sufficiently near to the enemy's bases so that news of the escape can be quickly obtained from the smaller craft left on guard. At the present time, the indications are that Great Britain's capital ships are massed north of Ireland. This position is nearly midway between the two possible avenues thru which the German fleet could reach the Atlantic—the British Channel and the passages north of Scotland—while at the same time, it is far enough off to render the danger of submarine

attack less than if the ships were kept in the North Sea. The work of watchful waiting is imposed upon the destroyers and small cruisers, which are always in wireless touch with the main force, and in constant motion before the beleaguered ports.

It is also incumbent upon the larger navy to prevent raids upon its own shores by enemy's vessels.

Meanwhile the Germans hope that conditions will supervene or be artificially produced which will enable the German fleet to sally forth and fight with a reasonable prospect of success.

The supervening conditions are mainly those incident to exposure and wear of men and ships on one side, and their conservation on the other. In the French and English naval wars, the prevailing opinion was that to keep the sea, to fight wind and water while constantly alert, was a better training for the inevitable conflict than lying in the idle security of harbors. That was Nelson's contention, and also that of Jervis. "I will not lie here," wrote the latter from Lisbon in 1795, "a moment longer than is necessary to put us to rights: for you well must know that inaction on the Tagus might make us all cowards." If, however, the British capital ships are themselves safely ensconced, and are equally idle, except for occasional drill or target practise, such as it is asserted was in progress when the "Audacious" was sunk, then the conditions of the two fleets are more nearly equalized, with the advantage, however, in favor of the British, since at least their ships can get out on the Atlantic and exercise, while the Germans remain practically tied up to docks and anchorages. The real watching strain comes upon the small craft which lie close in to the German harbors; but as long as there are enough of these to furnish ample relief and rest periods, the last few months' experience has shown that the work, while severe, is not unbearable.

The conditions that are artificially produced are those due to the attack of one belligerent upon the other, and here an unprecedented state of affairs reveals itself. Command of the sea always imposes the offensive on the power possessing or seeking to possess it. This is axiomatic. Since Great Britain has held this command she has never omitted to follow the rule, until now. It may be that the protection of the German fleet is so



strong that it would be madness to seek to break it down; but that does not impair the force of the rule nor the result of inability to comply with it. A command of the sea in which the offensive cannot be taken by the party claiming it is not assured.

With the exception of the raid on the British coast towns, which was offensive warfare, the German navy has stood on the defensive, using both kinds of defense, passive and active. The first, which simply strengthens itself and awaits attack, depends on mines, fortifications and the like which oppose assaults or entrances into harbors by the enemy. The second includes all those means and weapons which go to meet the enemy's fleet whether it be near by or far distant in order to strike blows which will tell—not in wresting the command of the sea from the superior party, but in damaging or demoralizing it, and in the hope of creating conditions favorable to a battle which may reverse the sea control.

The effect of the German offensive-defense upon the aggregate British force is hardly possible now to estimate, since the exact strength of the latter is not known, and to essay any comparison between the naval forces of the belligerents as modified by the events of the war is little more than guesswork. In tonnage, England's loss in ships is about seventy per cent greater than that of Germany. On the basis of battleships presumably built to date, her strength is a little less than twice as great. In gun power, England's loss is about three per cent; but within the next six months she will have eight new superdreadnoughts, besides four from France and two from Japan also available—all vessels of the most formidable type. Germany is also actively adding to her fleet, but to what extent is not definitely known. It cannot be asserted, therefore, that the relative conditions of the antagonists in point of material have undergone any very material change, or that by the past naval operations the end of the war has been brought measurably nearer.

The loss of naval officers by both sides is, however, a very different matter. It takes thirty months to build a battleship and ten years to produce a lieutenant fit to stand watch on her bridge. The thing cannot be put in figures, but none the less it may well be that either the sinking of the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" by the British or the "Audacious" and "Formidable" by the Germans worked greater damage to both countries in the loss of officers than it did in loss of ships.

The Germans design sooner or later to deliver an attack and are preparing therefor by trials and experiments. Submarines have essayed mined ports, have made longer and longer voyages, destroyed battleships as opportunity afforded, and have driven the larger cruisers away from the watch lines. Coast raids have been made not for military advantage, but to cause panic and terror of invasion, and this disquiet has been systematically fostered by threats of aerial attack. The sinking of the British battleship "Formidable" by a submarine is especially troublesome, since it not only demonstrates what the Germans have always maintained—that submarines can and should do their best work in the worst weather—but it creates a demoralizing insecurity in the transport of troops across the Channel. It will be of no avail for Great Britain to raise and prepare a great army on her own soil if she is obliged to keep it there, and that is what will happen if the Germans can make the Channel passage unsafe. Some months ago they blew up a passenger steamer in the Straits of Dover, and there was plenty of apprehension following, but it was not believed that submarines could elude the Channel mines and ships and destroy vessels close to the great naval station at Portsmouth.

The public always thinks in navies and contemplates fights between entire national forces. These do not occur. What actually happens is a contest between a certain group of units arriving at a particular place and time as a sequence of more or less arbitrary events, and another group, equally governed by similar though not the same fortuitous conditions. Admiralty is largely devoted to trying to mold these conditions strategically, so that one side will have the advantage when the opposing fleets come in contact and tactics begin. The cardinal principle of naval strategy is to "get there first with the biggest force." Small fleets have overcome large ones piecemeal in this way. This is what Germany must do, since she cannot overcome the whole odds against her, and it may be expected that her onslaught will be maintained simultaneously on, under and over the water. If it fails, the time when Germany will be starved out will be greatly hastened. If it succeeds—

The foregoing shows the confusion in the recent recommendation of the New York Peace Society to the President that "we shall maintain a powerful navy as our natural means of defense, but never for aggression." No one advocates that we should be

aggressive in beginning wars, no matter by what means. But the navy is a weapon offensive and not defensive—and given the war, aggressive action is of the law of its being. Fights are not won by parrying blows. One or the other of the warring navies must command the sea. The beaten force has but two places to go—the bottom of the ocean or its own protected harbors. In either case, it is out of action.

If this be the fate of our "means of defense" we must face the loss of the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, with such sea-borne trade as we have, exactly as Germany has now lost her colonies and ocean commerce. Supposed impregnable forts in Europe have fallen before land guns less powerful than the naval guns which can be brought to bear against the Panama Canal forts. If Admiral Mahan was right in his conclusion that these fortifications will need aid from the fleet, then if this aid become impossible the Canal is lost. The Monroe Doctrine becomes non-enforceable. And what *morale* can we expect among men whom we ask to fight for us under conditions which imply only defeat? Therefore we have either got to yield the command of the sea—with all its consequences—or fight for it with an adequate force. Whether we are aggressive or not in the sense of seeking battle is of no moment. If we do not go after the enemy, the enemy will come after us. After that we will not be aggressive because of our benevolent intentions but because we are sunk or shut up.

If shut up, we can hardly carry on the offensive defense which Germany is now practising with the enemy's harbors and roadsteads 3000 miles instead of 350 miles distant; nor does that defense alter the command of the sea. All we can do is to hope, as the Germans are now hoping, that the ever varying fortunes of war may give us a chance to get out and renew the contest.

Logically we can have no naval preparedness against Great Britain unless we are prepared to push our naval expenditure beyond her point of exhaustion. This apart, our navy to be adequate must be capable of wresting the command of the sea from any other nation from which reasonably we may expect attack. And here, in all the complex conditions of ocean distance, relative strengths, chances and revelations of the present war, and the certain fertility of American invention, it is less a question of our preparedness to fight other nations than of their preparedness to fight us.

New York City





An die deutschen Soldaten!  
Es ist nicht wahr  
dass wir Franzosen, die deutschen Gefangenen erschossen oder misshandeln.  
**IM GEGENTEIL,**  
unsere Kriegsgefangenen werden gut behandelt, und bekommen gut zu essen und zu trinken.  
Deshalb können sich ohne Angst den französischen Vorposten und waffnen melden.  
Sie werden dort gut empfangen werden.

An die deutschen Soldaten!  
Es ist nicht wahr  
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Sie werden dort gut empfangen werden.

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#### A PSYCHOLOGICAL BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR

ALONG THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LINES IN FRANCE A WAR BY PROCLAMATION HAS BEEN WAGED. BOTH ARMIES ARE SHOWERED WITH HANDBILLS DROPT BY AIRMEN, DENYING THE CUSTOMARY CHARGES OF CRUELTY TO PRISONERS WHICH ARE COMMONLY MADE TO DISSUADE THE MEN IN THE RANKS FROM SURRENDERING. HERE IS A FRENCH BILL WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS: "TO THE GERMAN SOLDIERS—IT IS NOT TRUE THAT WE, FRENCHMEN, SHOOT OR ILL-TREAT GERMAN PRISONERS. ON THE CONTRARY OUR PRISONERS OF WAR ARE WELL TREATED AND OBTAIN PLENTY TO EAT AND TO DRINK. THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE DISGUSTED WITH YOUR MISERABLE CONDITIONS MAY, WITHOUT FEAR, UNARMED, INFORM THE FRENCH OUTPOSTS. THEY WILL BE WELL RECEIVED THERE. AFTER THE WAR EVERYONE WILL BE ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME." THE DESPATCHES DO NOT INFORM US WHETHER THIS INGENIOUS PROPAGANDA HAS ANY MORE EFFECT THAN THE FIRE-BALLS WHICH SHELLEY SET OFF AT LYNNMOUTH WITH HIS REVOLUTIONARY "DECLARATION OF RIGHTS"



# IS THERE A LATIN AMERICA?

BY JOHN BASSETT MOORE

NO doubt one of the chief impediments to the development and preservation of relations of amity and intimacy between the United States and the other independent nations of this hemisphere is the want of real information as to the conditions which actually exist in the various countries and the erroneous impressions that consequently prevail in regard to those conditions. As the result of the fact that the countries to the south of the United States have not all a common origin, and that, while all but one formerly belonged to Spain, the largest of them all, Brazil, was once a colony of Portugal, it has become the fashion to group them indiscriminately as "Latin America." The employment of this phrase, altho it may be necessary, has tended to confirm two radically erroneous impressions, one being that all the countries called Latin are really Latin; and the other, that all the countries called Latin are alike. In saying this, I do not advert to the fact that the impression seems widely to prevail that Spanish, and not Portuguese, is the language of Brazil. What I mean is that it seems to be generally supposed that in population, in institutions and in administration, they are all alike. In reality, in these respects, and particularly in the constituents of their population, they exhibit as between themselves differences more pronounced than those that exist between the United States and some of them. The circumstance has already been mentioned that Brazil, on severing her connection with Portugal, continued, till 1889, under a monarchical form of government—a fact that constituted not the slightest hindrance to the maintenance of the most cordial relations with that country.

## LATIN-AMERICAN STABILITY

As a result of the misapprehensions to which I have adverted, little has been understood in the United States of the causes of the internal disorders by which some of the American republics have been afflicted. Regarding all Latin-American countries as one, a tendency has existed to assume that government in all of them is equally unstable. That this impression is altogether erroneous may be demonstrated by a few examples. In more than one of the states of Central America, for instance, revolutions have been frequent and have seemed at times to be chronic, but the very opposite is the case in Costa Rica,

*In the last number of The Independent Mr. Moore outlined the history of Pan-American diplomacy. In this paper he analyzes the present situation in the South and Central American republics in so far as it affects our own relations with them and challenges the superficiality of our attitude to these neighbors of ours.—THE EDITOR.*

sometimes called the "Athens of Central America." No change in government by revolution has taken place in that country since 1870. Habits of statesmanship have developed there, and when, two years ago, a question arose under their local law as to the presidential succession, the problem was solved in a manner that would have done credit to any country. Her people are intensely devoted to the maintenance of their national independence and are proud of the skill which they have achieved in government. In Chile there has been only one serious civil disturbance in a long stretch of years, namely, the Balmacedist or Congressional Revolution in 1891. Chile has justified the prediction of Bolivar that the spirit of liberty there would never be extinguished. In Argentina one government has for many years followed another in orderly succession. Her capital is one of the world's finest cities, and boasts of a press which may well share our admiration with that of Rio de Janeiro. In Brazil, since the sudden governmental change of 1889, there has been but one civil disturbance of serious proportions, and this lasted only a little more than six months. Nor should we forget that there is no country that can boast a constant and assured immunity from disturbances, either domestic or foreign.

I have already adverted to the bloodless character of the transition in Brazil from monarchical to republican government. This fortunate issue may largely be ascribed to the element of idealism which has so often distinguished the political conduct of American statesmen, an idealism which can be fully appreciated only when we reflect upon the struggles in which they at times have been compelled to engage, in their efforts to maintain liberal institutions, such as exist in the United States. The same tendency accounts for the peaceful abolition of slavery in South America, and particularly in Brazil, where the system, having gained a strong foothold,

tended to linger, but where it was eventually destroyed without forcible resistance. While it would be going too far to say that those whose material interests were directly affected accepted emancipation with universal gratitude, they at any rate accepted it intelligently as a duty to country and to humanity.

## LATIN-AMERICAN STATESMEN

Another misconception that more or less prevails in regard to the countries of Latin America is that which relates to the personal integrity of their statesmen. Certain bad examples, which it is unnecessary to enumerate, have served to spread the supposition that the chief cause of revolutions in those countries is the desire for the possession of the custom houses. Here, as elsewhere, it is necessary to exercise discrimination. Perhaps there is no country in which the desire for the emoluments of office has not more or less influence on the conduct of individuals, or where the desire for illicit gains does not furnish an occasional motive. The existence of such conditions and the extent to which they prevail necessarily depend upon the character of the society and the general state of the population. The supposition, however, that in the countries of Latin America a want of integrity in public officials is general, involves an error of fact and a serious injustice. Personal integrity is the rule, and not the exception, among the statesmen of the American republics, even outside the United States. I have often thought of one of my colleagues in the Fourth International American Congress, Señor Gonzalo Ramírez, as one of the finest examples I have ever known of public integrity, and I feel at liberty particularly to mention him because since the adjournment of the Conference he has past away. He had spent nearly all his life in the public service; was a jurist, and a professor at the University of Montevideo; and was also a diplomatist, holding at the end of his life the important and responsible position of Uruguayan Minister at Buenos Aires. I saw his modest home at Montevideo, whose dimensions betokened a life in which fortune had been sacrificed to fame, and private interest to public duty. At the conference at Buenos Aires he was appointed chairman of the committee on the renewal of the treaties between the American republics for the arbitration of pecuniary claims. At that time he was in the last stage of his fatal illness. In consequence of his



infirm physical condition, regular sessions of the committee could not be held, and it was agreed among the members that its meetings should be held at his lodgings at any time during the day or evening when he might notify us that he should be able to preside. He did his share, and indeed, more than his share of the work of the committee, making himself the first draft of its report. I can see him now before me, seated in an invalid's chair, his mind alert, his interest eager, his sense of duty supreme, devoting the last efforts of his fast-ebbing life to the promotion of justice, mutual respect and friendship among the American nations.

Many other illustrations might be given, but I will mention only one—the case of the late Baron Rio Branco, of Brazil, who died in February, 1912, after having held the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs for a longer period than a similar position has been held by any other person in this hemisphere. At the time of his decease he was serving under his fourth President. Having past many years in the public service, it was a well known fact that, altho he was the son of another eminent Brazilian statesman, he was destitute of private fortune and depended for his support upon the rewards which had been voted by a grateful nation. After his death, his library was purchased by the government for the benefit of his family, as an additional mark of the national gratitude.

#### LATIN-AMERICAN POLICY

Lastly, I desire to refer to the misapprehensions which have existed in regard to the Monroe Doctrine. The Third International American Conference, which sat at Rio de

Janeiro, was held in what is known as the Monroe Palace, named in honor of the enunciator of the famous American policy. Brazil was one of the first, perhaps the first, of the American nations to applaud that doctrine. The Baron Rio Branco, of whom I have just spoken, was a strenuous assertor of it. But he asserted it, not as the exclusive concern of any one nation, but as the direct and immediate concern of all the American nations. When, therefore, a so-called Anglo-American syndicate, incorporated in one of the states of the United States, proposed, in the exercise of extraordinary political powers and commercial privileges granted by a neighbor of Brazil, to introduce European colonists into the upper reaches of certain affluents of the Amazon, he protested against what he called "the first attempt to introduce in our continent the African and Asiatic system of chartered companies," or government by foreign "semi-sovereign entities," and took the necessary measures to obtain from the syndicate the renunciation of all rights and claims under its concession, the effect of which was thus completely nullified.

So far as the Monroe Doctrine is held to guard the political system of this hemisphere against external subversion or attack, the American nations cordially accept it and look to the United States as its author and mainstay. In this sense it is eulogized by the statesmen of Latin America. In closing the Fourth International American Conference in 1910, one of Argentina's great orators, who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided as honorary president at the final session, paid an eloquent tribute to American solidarity and to the United States as the proponent of the Monroe Doctrine. "In this year," said Dr. Rodriguez Larreta, "the majority of our republics complete a century of independent life. We can now say, with Washington, 'America for humanity,' because we are sovereign nations and the place we occupy in the world we owe to the strength of our own arms and our blood heroically shed. But let my last words be to send a message of acknowledgment to the great nation which initiated these conferences, which preceded us in the struggle for independence, which afforded us the example of a fruitful people organized as a republican nation, which, on a day memorable in history, declared 'America for Americans,' and covered as with a shield our hard won independence."

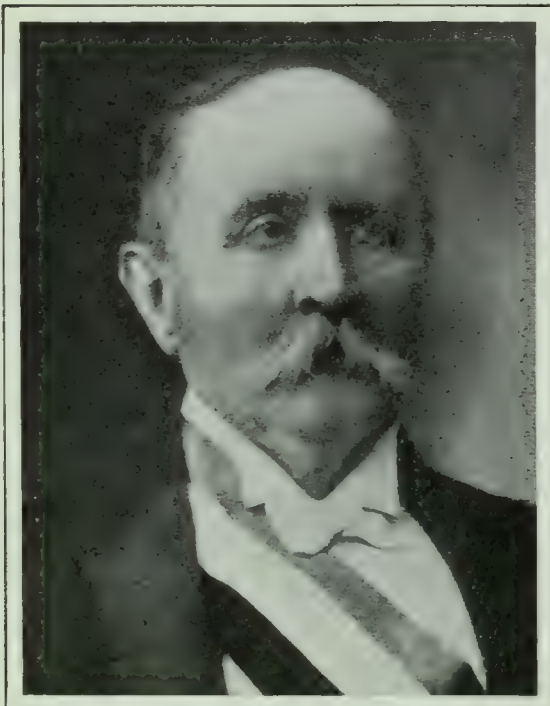
In this sense the Monroe Doctrine is received in South America with

sentiments of the most friendly and cordial concurrence. But there is another sense in which the other independent nations, and especially such powerful states as Argentina, Brazil and Chile, find themselves unable to accept it. This sense, which is said to represent the view of the "man in the street," was expressed not long ago in an editorial utterance in one of our journals in the following terms: "Whatever its interest at stake or wrong suffered in Latin America, we sternly enjoin every European power to keep its hands off of what we make our international business and what we decree must be the business of nobody else." In other words, it is said we have decreed not only that the international relations of all the independent states of America are subject to our control, but also that other nations can deal with them only thru us or under our supervision.

Of this view it is to be observed that it must, in the first place, arouse resentment in the independent countries of America, since it places them all in the subordinate position of protectorates, subject to our dictation. And it must, in the second place, provoke the opposition of all other powers, since they are naturally unable to admit that they cannot conduct their affairs directly with states which are professedly, and in law and in fact, independent.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE FACTS

Let us consider for a moment what such a conception as that above defined really signifies. The area of the United States embraces less than 3,000,000 square miles. We often have difficulty in preserving order and insuring the protection of foreigners in our own jurisdiction, over



Paul Thompson

PRESIDENT LUCE OF CHILE



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SR. DE LA BARRA OF MEXICO





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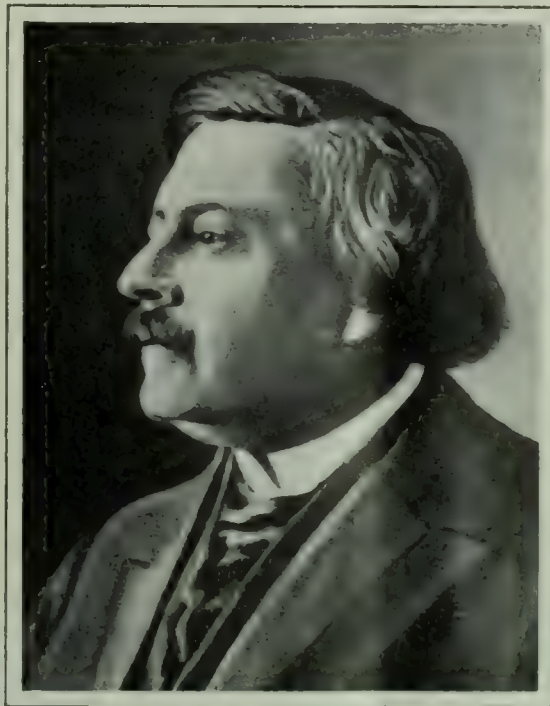
PRESIDENT GOMEZ OF BRAZIL

which we possess exclusive legal control. The countries of Latin America comprize an area of more than 8,000,000 square miles, or almost three times our own; and over these more than 8,000,000 square miles we exercise no governmental control. And yet, within this vast area, it is asserted that we are to assume the protection of aliens and the redress of their grievances as a matter that concerns us, to the exclusion of all other foreign governments. Does not this assumption appear to be somewhat superficial and extravagant?

Again, the passage above quoted speaks of Latin America. On this phrase I have already commented, and I can only repeat that no one possessing the slightest acquaintance with the American countries called "Latin" would think of putting them all in one category of political and international treatment. Even in regard to population they differ radically. While Mexico has a population chiefly composed of indigenous races, Argentina, on the other hand, has a population almost wholly European. Brazil, altho possessing a far larger indigenous element, has had a strong government and has produced many able, enlightened and progressive statesmen. Chile has had, since 1850, few years of civil war. The record of Costa Rica has already been mentioned. Uruguay boasts of the large proportion of her revenues spent on public education. I advert to these things merely as illustrations of how a want of information leads the way to misconception.

Examined historically, the assumption that the independent states of America are to be regarded as mere protectorates of the United States is even more destitute of foundation.

From the first dawn of the independence of American states down to the present, our Government has never denied the right of other powers to conduct their relations directly with the nations of America. In numerous instances, indeed, force has been employed—a contingency to which even we ourselves might conceivably be exposed. In the fourth decade of the last century, France and Great Britain blockaded the ports of Buenos Aires and Uruguay. France resorted to reprisals against Mexico in the same decade. We ourselves were at war with Mexico for the redress of our own grievances from 1846 to 1848. In 1861, France, Great Britain and Spain resorted to reprisals against Mexico without protest on our part. Later, when France (Great Britain and Spain having withdrawn) essayed to set up and maintain a monarchy in Mexico, we rightfully and necessarily protested and eventually brought the attempt to an end. I have already adverted to the war between Spain and the republics on the west coast of South America in the sixties. In 1894 Great Britain seized the port of Corinto, in Nicaragua, to collect an indemnity. In 1903, Germany, Great Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela, with the acquiescence of this Government, it being expressly understood that there should be no permanent occupation or acquisition of Venezuelan territory. Altho I mention these incidents, I am not to be understood as advocating or justifying the employment of force in any particular instance, or as intimating that the United States is not justified in exhibiting special concern in regard to what may tend to jeopardize the independence of states for whose preservation it has as-



Paul Thompson

PRESIDENT CONCHA OF COLOMBIA



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AMBASSADOR NAON OF ARGENTINA

sumed a contingent responsibility. I refer to them, on the contrary, for the purpose of showing the baselessness of the supposition that our statesmen have understood that the Monroe Doctrine involved a diminution of the primary rights and liabilities of the independent states of this hemisphere.

Within the past year we have witnessed a remarkable incident in the relations of the United States with the American republics. I refer to the mediation of the representatives of the so called A B C powers of South America—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—in the conflict between the United States and Mexico, beginning with the occupation of Vera Cruz. This proceeding was purely international in character, and did not embrace the settlement of the domestic questions which continue to produce disturbances in our southern neighbor. It resulted, however, in the relief of the strained situation between the United States and Mexico, and set a precedent which must have a pronounced effect upon the attitude of the mediating powers toward the United States, for not only did it recognize the equality of those powers with the great republic of the north, but it impliedly admitted that differences which gravely menace the relations of individual American states are matters of concern to all the American nations.

Let us hope that the principle thus acknowledged will continue to produce beneficent results, till it shall have realized the aspirations which generous minds have entertained for the establishment of the relations between the American nations on the basis of confidence, respect and friendly coöperation.

New York City



# TWO YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

## SIGNIFICANT EXTRACTS FROM WOODROW WILSON'S JACKSON DAY ADDRESS AT INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 9, 1915

**B**EFORE the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis on Jackson Day, January 9, President Wilson made his first important public address in many months. Coming near the midway point of his administration, Mr. Wilson evidently felt it appropriate to utilize the occasion to speak of the achievements, the purposes and the ideals of the Democratic party as exemplified by its record under his leadership.

We print here certain of the more significant portions of the address. Editorial comment on the address as a whole will be found on another page.

### MILITANT DEMOCRACY

Andrew Jackson was a forthright man, who believed everything he did believe in fighting earnest. And, really, ladies and gentlemen, in public life that is the only sort of man worth thinking about for a moment. If I were not ready to fight for everything I believe in I would think it my duty to go back and take a back seat. I like, therefore, to breathe the air of Jackson Day. I like to be reminded of the old militant hosts of Democracy, which I believe have come to life again in our time.

### A PARTY WITHOUT AN IDEA

The trouble with the Republican Party is that it has not had a new idea for thirty years. . . . They have had leaders from time to time who suggested new ideas, but they never did any thing to carry them out. I suppose there was no harm in their talking, provided they could not do anything. Therefore, when it was necessary to say that we have talked about things long enough, which it was necessary to do, and the time had come to do them, it was indispensable that a Democrat should be elected President. . . . The Republican Party is still a covert and refuge for those who are afraid; for those who want to consult their grandfathers about everything. Most of the advice taken by the Republican Party is taken from gentlemen old enough to be grandfathers. They will not trust the youngsters. They are afraid the youngsters might have something up their sleeve.

### THE INDEPENDENT VOTER

Politics in this country does not depend any longer upon the regular members of either party. There are not enough regular Republicans in this country to take and hold national power; and I must immediately add there are not enough regular Democrats in this country to do it either. This country is guided and its policy is determined by the independent voter; and I have come to ask you how we can best prove to the independent voter that the instrument he needs is the Democratic Party, and that it would be hopeless for him to attempt to use the Republican. I do not have to prove it, I admit it. What seems to me perfectly evident is this—that if you made a rough reckoning, you would have to admit that only about one-third of the Republican Party is progressive, and you would also have to admit that about two-thirds of the Democratic Party is progressive. Therefore, the independent progressive voter finds a great deal more company in the Democratic ranks than in the Republican ranks.

### ANIMATED CONSERVATISM

There are Democrats who are sitting on the breeching-strap; there are Democrats who are holding back. There are Democrats who are nervous. I dare say they were born with that temperament.

And I respect the conservative temper. I claim to be an animated conservative myself; because being a conservative I understand to mean a man not only who preserves what is best in the nation but who sees that in order to preserve it you dare not stand still, but must move forward. For the virtue of America is not static; it is dynamic. All the forces of America are forces in action or else they are forces of inertia.

The Democratic Party is still on trial. The Democratic Party still has to prove to the independent voters of this country not only that it believes in these things, but that it will continue to work along these lines and that it will not allow any enemy of these things to break its ranks. This country is not going to use any party that cannot do continuous and consistent team work. If any group of men should dare to break the solidarity of the Democratic team for any purpose or from any motive, theirs will be a most unenviable notoriety and a responsibility which will bring deep bitterness to them. The only party that is serviceable to a nation is a party that can hold absolutely together and march with the discipline and with the zest of a conquering host.

### TO HELP THE WORKINGMAN

Don't you think it would be a pretty good idea for the Democratic Party to undertake a systematic method of helping the workingmen of America? There is a very simple way in which they can help the workingmen. If you were simply to establish a great Federal employment bureau, it would do a vast deal; by the Federal agencies which spread over this country men could be directed to those parts of the country, to those undertakings, to those tasks, where they could find profitable employment. The labor of this country needs to be guided from opportunity to opportunity. If I were writing an additional plank for a Democratic platform I would put that in.

I am not one of those who doubt either the industry or the learning or the integrity of the courts of the United States, but I do know that they have a very antiquated way of doing business. I do know that the United States in its judicial procedure is many decades behind every other civilized government in the world; and I say that it is an immediate and an imperative call upon us to rectify that, because the speediness of justice, the inexpensiveness of justice, the ready access of justice, is the greater part of justice itself.

If you have to be rich to get justice, because of the cost of the very process itself, then there is no justice at all. So I say there is another direction in which we ought to be very quick to see the signs of the times and to help those who need to be helped.

### THE DEMOCRATS AND PROGRESSIVE PROPOSALS

At every turn the things that the progressive Republicans have proposed that were practicable, the Democrats either have done or are immediately proposing to do. If that is not our bill of particulars to satisfy the independent voters of the country, I would like to have one produced. There are things that the progressive program contained which we, being constitutional lawyers, happened to know cannot be done by the Congress of the United States. That is a detail which they seem to have overlooked. But so far as they can be done by state legislatures, I for one, speaking for one Democrat, am heartily in favor of their being done.

I do not want the independent voter too proud of himself, but I have got to admit that he is our boss, and I am bound to admit that the things that he wants are, so far as I have seen them mentioned, things that I want. I am not an independent voter, but I hope I can claim to be an independent person, and I want to say this

distinctly, I do not love any party any longer than it continues to serve the America. I have been bred in the Democratic Party; I love the Democratic Party, but I love America a great deal more than I love the Democratic Party. And when the Democratic Party thinks that it is an end in itself, then I rise up and dissent.

### PUBLIC OPINION AND THE PRESS

With all due respect to editors of great newspapers I have to say to them that I never take my opinion of the American people from their editorials. So that when some great dailies not very far from where I am temporarily residing thundered with rising scorn at watchful waiting, Woodrow sat back in his chair and chuckled, knowing that he laughs best who laughs last; knowing in short what was the temper and principles of the American people. . . .

There may come a time when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not. But at least for two years more I am free to think that I do, with a great comfort in immunity in the time being.

### THE LONELY INDEPENDENT

I want to make every independent voter in this country a Democrat. It is a little cold and lonely out where he is because, tho he holds the balance of power, he is not the majority and I want him to come in where it is warm. I want him to come where there are great emotions. That is what I miss in the Republican Party, they do not seem to have any great emotions. They seem to think a lot of things, old things, but they do not seem to have any enthusiasm about anything. Now there is one thing I have got a great enthusiasm about, I might say almost a reckless enthusiasm, and that is human liberty.

### MEXICO'S EIGHTY PER CENT

I hold it is a fundamental principle, and so do you, that every people has the right to determine its own form of government, and until this recent revolution in Mexico, until the end of the Diaz reign, eighty per cent of the people of Mexico never had a "look-in" in determining who should be their governors, or what their government should be. Now I am for the eighty per cent. It is none of my business, and it is none of your business how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and it is none of yours how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it, and God speed them in getting it, is theirs. And so far as my influence goes while I am President nobody shall interfere with them.

### THE STATE OF MIND OF BUSINESS

I have been talking with business men recently about the present state of mind of American business. There is nothing the matter with American business except a state of mind. . . . I never was in business, and therefore, I have none of the prejudices of business. I have looked on and tried to see what the interests of the country were in business, and I have taken counsel with men who did know, and their counsel is uniform, and all that is needed in America is now to believe in the future. I believe, I always have believed, that American business men were absolutely sound at heart, but men immersed in business do a lot of things that opportunity offers to do which in other circumstances they would not do; and I have thought all along that all that was necessary to do was to call their attention sharply to the kind of reforms in business which were necessary and that they would acquiesce, and I believe they have heartily acquiesced. There is all the more reason, therefore, that great and small, we should be confident in the future.



# ESSENTIALS AND NON-ESSENTIALS IN RELIGION

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—EIGHTEENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THERE are many doctrines, or dogmas, that cannot be included in so restricted a series of papers as the present on "What I Believe and Why," because it is not important to have any belief about them; and of some of them it is impossible to have evidence, other than that which is drawn from a mechanical view of Scripture; and others as to which we may profitably leave knowledge to God, as the knowledge can have no concern to us, but only to Him.

Of those of which it is not important that we should have any belief, we may take one commonly held in the Catholic Church, that of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, that is, the doctrine that came into vogue about the time of the Nestorian controversy, and the development of honor to Mary as "the Mother of God," but which had its origin in a Gnostic heresy, and held that she was taken up, both body and soul, by angels into Heaven. There is not a bit of evidence for it from Scripture or from any other source. It is a pure invention of fancy.

Equally of no importance to us, and equally without biblical or other evidence, is the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, a belief which grew out of the notion that the Mother of our Lord must have been too immaculate to have inherited any stain of original sin from our first parents. It depends on another doctrine, that of the original inherited corruption of human nature from Adam, which itself needs proof.

Some other doctrines taught in certain creeds have no proof whatever, but would be of importance if true. Such is that propounded by the Vatican Council declaring the infallibility of the Pope in his official declarations of doctrine. If he is thus infallible it is important that we should know it. But there being no proof of it, and its unlikelihood being very great, it is not important to dwell upon it. In a similar class we may cite the value of indulgences and the doctrine of Purgatory.

It is desirable for us to know as many true things as possible, but we cannot know them all. Some are important and some unimportant. As to some, if we do not know them correctly it is death to us, while as to others we may err without mischief. It is also desirable that we should do as many good things as possible, but some good things it is of much more importance that we should do than

that we should do others. It is more important to save a child's life than a dog's.

In the field of theology, which has to do with beliefs, and in that of religion, which has to do with character and conduct, there are doctrines or duties of various grades of value, some important, some of little importance; and, what is more to the purpose, the duties relating to conduct are vastly more important than the beliefs. We value the ignorant man, if good, vastly more than the knowing man, if bad. Virtue is more than learning, but the complete man has both.

## DUTY DEPENDS ON KNOWLEDGE

We may not be under obligation to have knowledge; we are under obligation to have character. And character is simple, within the reach of everybody. It is nothing more than to do the most good things we can, but only within the limits of one's knowledge. His knowledge may be very imperfect and his belief quite wrong, but a man must follow according to what he knows. Abraham, as the story goes, thought it his duty, because he believed God required it, to kill his firstborn, and he prepared to do it, as thousands of Canaanites actually did. It was his duty. Of course, God never commanded any such thing—He could not do it, but that did not make it wrong; his ignorance made it right to lift the knife. Thus a thousand cruel acts in pagan worship are made pious and praiseworthy, and are doubtless acceptable to God. It is a comfort to think so, while we try to enlighten their ignorance and make the world happier and better.

As all conduct and duty depend on our relations to others, to God or our fellow men, our duties will depend on what we know or believe about them. If our circumstances have allowed us to believe in God, we shall have very serious duties toward him; and our duties toward our fellow men will vary in importance according to what we know of them. Fortunately, our principal duty toward God coincides with our duty to our fellow men, for it must be His wish, implanted in our consciences, that we should do them good. That is the larger part of our duty to God; and the obligation to do it for Him adds immense emphasis to our mere sense of obligation of the natural virtue of altruism. The bare stoical acceptance of altruism instead of self-love will seem frail and cold un-

less it is stimulated by belief that it is the will of God. Religious people ought to be, and I think they are, the leaders in all service for good order and public welfare.

## SERVICE AND SACRAMENTS

Duties directed immediately toward God alone are comparatively few, and, I may say, less essential. We have done our best for Him when we have done our best for His creatures. We cannot add to His goodness or wisdom or happiness. All we can do is to tell Him that we love Him and will do His will, and we can also ask Him to do what we know He will do wisely. He has made laws for the conduct of His world, and those laws He will not break, but I do not see why He cannot guide their operation, even as we can, and as I believe He has done thru the whole process of the evolution of this and all worlds.

Beyond such prayer and grateful praise I can think of no special act of service we can do directly for God alone unless it be in certain forms of public worship, and even those have their advantage in fellowship with others. We can observe the Sabbath because we believe He commanded it; or we can engage in certain ceremonies or sacraments as ordained by Him, but these are all mere forms and ordinances, appointed for their value to us and not valuable in themselves. If the value fails then the observance vanishes. They are but of secondary importance, for the one essential worship toward God is to worship Him in the spirit and in truth.

## GRADATIONS OF ASSURANCE

When we pass from the realm of conduct and duty to that of knowledge and belief, the case is not so simple. There are many grades of evidence leading to more or less assurance of belief, and grades of importance of our theological doctrines. In his remarkable *Self-Review*, written in his old age, Richard Baxter, after telling how his own beliefs had been modified since youth, makes the following very instructive gradation of certainties:

My certainty that I am a man, is before my certainty that there is a God, for *quod facit notum est magis notum*: my certainty that there is a God, is greater than my certainty that He requireth love and holiness of His creature: my certainty of this, is greater than my certainty of the life of reward and punishment hereafter: my certainty of that, is greater than my certainty of the endless duration of it,



and of the immortality of individuate souls: my certainty of the Deity, is greater than my certainty of the Christian faith: my certainty of the Christian faith in its essentials, is greater than my certainty of the perfection and infallibility of all the Holy Scriptures: my certainty of that is greater than my certainty of the meaning of many particular texts, and so of the truth of many particular doctrines, or of the canonicalness of some certain books. So that as you see by what gradations my understanding doth proceed, so also my certainty differeth as the evidences differ. And they that have attained to greater perfection, and a higher degree of certainty than I, should pity me and produce their evidence to help me.

In this quotation it is suggested that there is a gradation also of the relative importance of various doctrines which have found a place in creeds.

#### THE FUNDAMENTAL BELIEF

The first by far in importance of all religious beliefs is belief in the existence of God; for on belief in God all other religious beliefs rest, and, what is more important, all religious duties of conduct. While it is of much more importance to be good than to believe correctly in God, or to believe at all in Him, yet a belief in an infinite God of boundless goodness and holiness must have the effect which the vision had on Isaiah, who replied to the call of God and the cry of the world, "Here am I; send me."

Following Richard Baxter, I recur to some of our more or less accepted Christian doctrines which depend on our belief in God. Just as our belief in God must rest on good, rational evidence, so all our religious beliefs which depend on it must be supported by evidence. Reason is always arbiter. For children, and for those who are children in faith, fed with milk and not with meat, it is enough to take the word of the Church, but not so for the teachers of the Church nor for any one else who has learned to think for himself and has the opportunity to do it. I take it that those who formulated our creeds were mere men like us, and did not know as much as we do and could not possibly know as much. We have more science, more knowledge of history and philosophy than they, and can judge and criticize on matters of belief better than they. I reject and resent the idea that my belief is to be dictated to me by anybody or by any Church. To my own Master, God, and to Him alone, I stand or fall. In matters of morals as well as of fact I must stand on my own conscience, no matter what the Church says, or what the law says, or what the Bible says, or what I am told anywhere or by anybody that

God says. I will search and get evidence from all these and from every source, but in the end my best decision is final and supreme; and so is every man's.

#### THE AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE

For illustrations of more or less accepted Christian doctrines let us take the authority of the Bible. I take it that the important thing in it is its truth, or the true things in it. Some hold that it is so fully inspired from God that everything in it is true. If such were the case it would be a great saving of thought. But we know that cannot be so, for the world was not made in six days, and there was no such universal flood as is described, and the multiplicity of languages did not originate in Babel, and the second coming of our Lord did not occur "in this generation," and God did not send "a lying spirit" to deceive Ahab, and they were not blessed who dashed the "little ones against the stones." But there may be a degree of divine guidance and inspiration which does not wholly swamp a man's idiosyncrasies and ignorance, and it is the truth in the Bible that is of enormous value; and what is truth and what is error we have to judge for ourselves; and so far as I can judge, no one doctrine of inspiration is of much importance, for we always have to check its statements by our own study of historical evidence and our ethical sense. For the important thing is the real truth, not the way God told the truth or allowed the error to be mixt with the truth. That is his knowledge and not ours; and a stiff doctrine of inspiration has driven not a few souls away from the Christian faith.

#### THE NATURE OF GOD

Believing in God, the belief in His absolute goodness and love is of the greatest importance. Jesus taught that God is to be addrest as our Father rather than as King. His love to us is a Father's love. Trusting in His love, other doctrines taught of old and even now are of no serious importance, particularly if they do not at all affect us or our conduct, but relate to subjects on which God only has knowledge. Such is the doctrine of the division of the divine nature into three persons, each of which is the fullness of God, as taught in the Nicene and Athanasian creeds. Whether this is true or not God only knows and we know not. We can have no knowledge of it except from the Scriptures as believed to contain a revelation on the subject from God. But students of the Bible differ as to what it teaches, and various views as to its teaching can honestly be held. If we believe in

three persons after Athanasius, or in three phases after Sabellius, or in one undifferentiated God after Arius, makes no serious difference, for if we love and serve God just the same, God will surely love us, however we may have mistaken in a matter that does not concern us, but concerns only God. There is a creed which sends to Hell those that differ from its doctrine, but its statement that such will without doubt perish everlastingly is an impious lie, an insult to God, a denial of His goodness.

#### THE TRINITY AND THE ATONEMENT

Closely allied to this is the doctrine that Jesus while on earth was the second person in the Trinity, containing in himself full Godhead, and this teaching many draw from the Bible. As to whether this is a fact Christians differ, altho on this, as on the matter of the Trinity, the large majority accept it. Whether true or not is a question partly of history, partly of psychology, and the evidence is wholly found in Scripture, and is variously interpreted; and our conclusion is affected by the weight we put on a doctrine of inspiration. As a matter of history or psychology, this question of the nature of Jesus Christ, whether fully or only mediately and partially divine, or whether he was only an extraordinary human teacher of religion, is very interesting, but cannot be of supreme importance to us; for whichever view we take of it, our duty remains the same, and the honest believer, whatever his conclusion, must be equally acceptable to a good God. God must love goodness wherever it is and whatever its intellectual mistakes, and he cannot help loving it. It is not necessary for us to know just how much divinity was in Jesus. That is God's affair rather than ours.

And this connects itself with the doctrine of the Atonement, on which theologians have guessed so much and have imposed so much on others. The question which the doctrine of the Atonement presumes to answer is, How does God manage to forgive sin? What satisfaction for sin does God require? Men have differed immensely on this subject, defending, all of them, their view from the Bible. But only God knows, and we have pretty much ceased to discuss this question, and we are coming to leave it to God. The question is not important, except as it assumes, to begin with, that some satisfaction is necessary. There may be; there may not be, any more than the father in the parable of the Prodigal Son required satisfaction before he should welcome the son with a ring and the fatted calf.



The doctrine of the immortality of the soul is one of vital importance, not because our duty to be good would be any different if we believed the soul not to be immortal, but because disbelief in it would lead a multitude of careless souls, perhaps most of us, to say with Paul's too hasty language, "If the dead are not raised let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." But yet the nature of that future life is something that we can know very little or nothing of from any light of nature, and the purely figurative language of Scripture leaves us with little more than the conclusion which nature gives us, that the God of all goodness will do what is just and right. It is a remarkable fact, accordingly, that teachers of the Christian religion have very nearly ceased to preach Heaven and Hell to the people; and it must be because they think the doctrine of future rewards and punishments less important and less definitely certain than their fathers did. They now emphasize other persuasives to a right life.

#### "OUR BUSINESS IS TO BE GOOD"

The doctrines much discussed years ago of the Freedom of the Will and the Divine Decrees appear to me of little practical importance. They divided the Methodists from the Calvinists, and now nobody is much interested in them; and yet the old division of the denominations continues, when the occasion for it has past. It was thought that if God decreed all our acts, then our responsibility was all gone, and with it virtue and vice; but we know better. We see that there was a flaw somewhere, and where it was we care little, for the conflict is over. As with so many of these questions, it is none of our business how God made His plans or what He planned. That is all God's business. Our business is to be good like God.

There was an old doctrine of congenital total depravity, of inherited sin that came down to us by human nature corrupted in Adam. I don't hear it much preached now, but it is yet in venerated creeds. One reason for its disappearance is because we have ceased to believe that there was such a man as Adam, or if there was, that we could possibly have sinned in him. And we find it impossible to believe in total depravity from birth, resulting from a nature corrupted by one disobedience of Adam. At any rate, the series of doctrines related thereto appears to me to be, for the Christian life, of little practical importance. We know that we are free, and we know the obligations of right and the criminality of wrong; and that is important. We do not need



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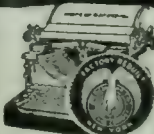
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any more to argue, as Dr. Emmons did, that sin consists in sinning. Of course it does, and in nothing else.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE NON-ESSENTIALS

When I say that in my thinking I distinguish essentials from non-essentials, in belief as well as in duty, and that only duty is supremely essential, I do not mean to say that these less essential, less important beliefs or questions are not worth serious thought, whether mine or others'. Anything as serious as religion is worth serious thought. To one who sees in the Bible much more of revelation and much less of evolution than I do, it will seem of much more importance than to me to study the last hidden meaning there is in that revelation, and the last just deductions from it. Such a one will be much more concerned than am I to understand the mystery of the Trinity which he draws out of its language, or the wonder of the Atonement, or the divinity of Christ, on which the Atonement rests. Equally one who holds that the voice of the Church in its councils and creeds is as binding as inspiration on our beliefs, will regard as very important dogmas which I hold to be of little value or none at all, or even as untrue. Yet even so, as Richard Baxter teaches us, the belief in the Council, or the Church, or the Inspiration is of a nature higher than the belief in its pronouncements, and it is best for them, and for me, to consider very carefully the arguments on which that higher belief rests. Especially the doctrine of Inspiration, which in its stricter form binds us to believe as true and right, on the authority of God, whatever we find in our Scriptures, requires at this day renewed and impartial study.

He—Could you learn to love me?  
She—I learned to speak Chinese.—*Jack O'Lantern.*

Waitress—How did you find the apple pie, sir?

Diner—I moved the bit of cheese aside and there it was.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Prof. (in history)—How was Alexander III of Russia killed?

Fresh.—By a bomb.

Prof.—How do you account for that?

Fresh.—It exploded.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

When a man refuses to marry a girl because he "is not worthy of her," there is something else the matter; never on the face of the earth was there a man who refused to marry a woman because she was too good for him.—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

Two college students were arraigned before the magistrate charged with hurdling the low spots in the road in their motor-car.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the magistrate.

"We're not going to have any lawyer," answered the elder of the students. "We've decided to tell the truth."—*New York Times.*



# The New Books

## THE IMPERIAL ENIGMA

Whether or not the German Kaiser is responsible for the Great War, he is certainly the most illustrious and enigmatical character connected with it. In the last twenty-five years, as sovereign of a nation continuously at peace, he has been engaged in more warlike preparations and has stirred up more perilous international situations than his contemporaries who have openly resorted to the sword. His pronouncements on peace have been as exceptional and as enthusiastic as his devotion to the arts of war. He has gained the admiration and confidence of his people by the lavish display of his court, the keenness of his business instinct, his influence in technical education, his emphasis upon religion, his patronage of art and learning, his spectacular journeys, his startling speeches, his care for the industrial classes, and his manifest love for the fatherland and its ancient institutions. In many ways he presents the embodiment of the influences and forces of the conflicting elements of his nation's make up. It is impossible to understand him apart from the history and institutions of the fatherland. Hence the bewildering judgments pronounced upon this royal person by both friends and foes.

That the enigma of his life has so far not been solved is easily seen from a perusal of the new books that attempt to give pen pictures of him. The pen is distinctly aided by the camera in Asa D. Dickinson's illustrated volume, *The Kaiser*, which is largely a compilation. In *The War Lord* we are left to make our own picture from the choice paragraphs selected from the Kaiser's speeches, letters and telegrams. A writer, who claims to have had exceptional opportunities to prepare for his task, essays a portrait of *The Real Kaiser*, which is carefully drawn and evinces intimate knowledge of the subject, altho the English proclivity of the author is not at all suppressed. Finally Mr. George Saunders, for many years a valued newspaper correspondent in Berlin, gives a fruitful and illuminating study of Emperor William's character and foreign policy under the expressive title *Builder and Blunderer*, which sufficiently indicates the trend of his conclusions.

After reading these four volumes one realizes why the Kaiser has captured the imagination of the world as no other personality since Napoleon, but the reader will be more than ever inclined to think that this "vain, versatile and indiscreet" ruler has so far



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Deposits .....	2,329,503.44
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*The Kaiser*, edited by Asa Don Dickinson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

*The War Lord*, compiled by J. M. Kennedy. New York: Duffield & Co. 50 cents.

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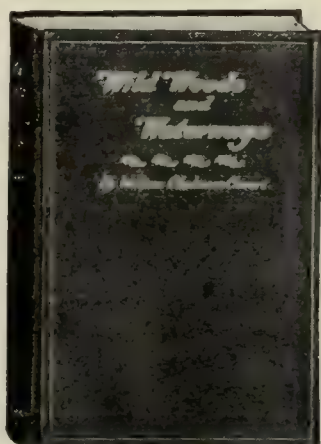
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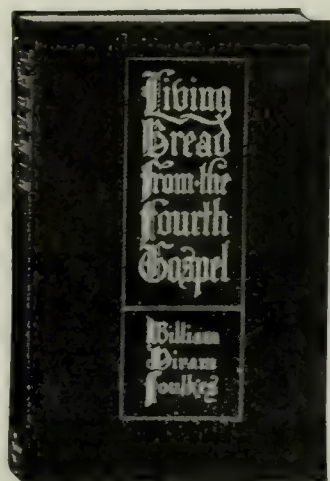
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J. NORMAN CARPENTER, Trust Officer  
GEORGE V. BROWER, Counsel

TRUSTEES

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JOSEPH HUBER  
WHITMAN W. KENYON  
D. W. McWILLIAMS,  
HENRY A. MEYER  
CHARLES A. O'DONOHUE  
CHARLES E. PERKINS  
H. B. SCHARMANN  
JOHN F. SCHMADEKE  
OSWALD W. UHL  
JOHN T. UNDERWOOD  
W. M. VAN ANDEN  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS  
LLEWELLEN A. WRAY

ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS



# REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 24th day of  
December, 1914:

## RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, \$1,111,250), market value..	\$1,126,000.00
Private securities (book value, \$10,184,855), market value	10,217,160.00
Real estate owned.....	1,150,000.00
Mortgages owned.....	3,636,625.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	40,042,085.50
Loans, discounts and bills pur- chased not secured by collat- eral .....	9,291,768.65
Due from approved reserve de- positaries, less amount of off- sets .....	9,700,912.35
Specie (gold certificates).....	4,600,000.00
Gold Fund Contribution Certifi- cates .....	77,325.50
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	555,919.46

Total .....\$80,397,796.46

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund.....	12,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	2,624,477.46
Surplus on book values.....	14,577,422.46
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State sav- ings banks.....	4,500,387.72
Other deposits due as ex- ecutor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trust- ee, committee, or de- positary .....	1,932,926.16
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets (U. S. Postal Savings Trustees)	605,520.41
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	33,466,722.59
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required with- in thirty days.....	9,983,289.56
Other certificates of deposit	9,571,590.72
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.....	2,836,388.57
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes and ex- penses .....	103,231.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	738,569.52
Estimated unearned discounts	34,692.75

Total .....\$80,397,796.46

# 6% \$100 Certificates

Bearing interest at 6 per  
cent. Due two years from  
date and payable on demand at  
any time thereafter.

Amplly secured by first mortgages  
on improved property deposited in  
trust for the protection of Certificate  
holders.

An ideal investment for savings  
or idle funds.

Interest checks mailed promptly  
July 1st and January 1st.

Write for the book

THE CALVERT MORTGAGE CO.  
1048 Calvert Bldg. Baltimore, Md.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share  
will be paid on Friday, January 15, 1915,  
to stockholders of record at the close of  
business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

### Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their  
terms on January 1, 1915, at the office of the  
Treasurer in New York will be paid by the  
Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

keen and deft, you may succeed. Go ahead  
and make the trial.

Is there no public stenographer in your  
town who would suggest the right books  
for home study, and who would coach you  
for a slight fee? Always look around you  
before asking help from a distance.

Have you investigated stenotypy, the  
new short-hand system using English let-  
ters only? Write the Stenotype Company,  
220 West Forty-second Street, New York  
City.

17. Mrs. R. B. S., Virginia. "Your first arti-  
cle was like an open door thru which a great  
light shone. The writer desires for herself, hus-  
band and three sons the most practical methods  
of studying Efficiency. Who are the publishers  
of your books?"

Will you pardon us for suggesting that  
in your plan of study your own efficiency  
comes first, that of your children next, that  
of your husband last? You are the mold-  
ing influence on the lives of your boys—  
you must be their example, in strength of  
heart, head and hand. If you wish to help  
your husband in his work, you might read  
the late issues of *The Ladies' Home Jour-  
nal*, Philadelphia, showing methods that  
wives have used in helping to make and  
save money for the home. But as mother  
and housewife you are chiefly responsible.

Are your children small? Then write  
to Mrs. Mary Pamela Rice, Hotel Bruns-  
wick, Boston, Massachusetts, for details  
of the Fathers' and Mothers' Club, of  
which she is president and founder. The  
National Child Welfare Committee, 200  
Fifth Avenue, New York City, may give  
you important references on child train-  
ing and protection.

Is there a mothers' club, or a woman's  
club, in your town? If so, join it. If  
not, write to the Editor, *American Club  
Woman*, 35 West Thirty-ninth Street,  
New York City, for suggestions on how  
to form such a club. Then organize it.

Where is the nearest branch of the Na-  
tional Housewives' League? Headquarters  
are at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New  
York City; and you will inquire, if in-  
terested in pure food, sanitary shops, fair  
prices, and right relationships between  
dealers and housewives. Excellent ideas  
may be had from the Secretary of the As-  
sociated Clubs of Domestic Science, care  
of *National Food Magazine*, 45 West  
Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

Do you read *Good Housekeeping Mag-  
azine*? If not, send fifteen cents for a  
copy, to the publication offices at 119 West  
Fortieth Street, New York City. And  
now if, perchance, your house be not over-  
run with literature and the patience of  
your husband exhausted, we will refer you  
to books and magazines on woman suf-  
frage—of which there be a sufficient num-  
ber to make every fossilized man in your  
town wish for the old days of woman's in-  
efficiency. To some women efficiency is  
peace, to others it is revolution. Which  
does it mean to you?

Regarding my writings, they have had  
several publishers, but most of the various  
editions have been exhausted. New edi-  
tions will soon be on the press. You will  
be notified when they are ready.

18. Rev. W. C. J., Washington. "Is there lit-  
erature on the application of the principle of  
scientific management to church work, and is  
any of this literature of value?"

Scientific management has not yet been  
satisfactorily applied in church work. To  
my knowledge, there are no adequate books  
on the subject.

You have made a fine beginning, in your  
"Civic and Religious Federation," on  
whose letterhead you wrote us. A union  
of this kind, formed among the churches  
of various denominations and the civic and  
business clubs of your city, has in it won-  
derful possibilities for making the church  
practical and the world spiritual—a com-  
bination devoutly to be desired.

Social service features, hygienic advice,  
household helps, and psychological train-  
ing, should be integral parts of every

church program. The human soul cannot  
function properly in a weak or ailing  
body, with an unbalanced or unused brain.  
Hereditary influence, wrong associations,  
ill-chosen food and drink, poor circulation  
and impoverished blood-supply, make more  
havoc with our lives than "original sin"  
ever dreamed of. Let your church be a  
social service center, where the great ques-  
tions of the day—such as poverty, unem-  
ployment, health, vocational training, busi-  
ness principles, may be freely discussed;  
and where the real problems of individu-  
als, inside and outside your particular  
church, may be squarely met and solved.

Write the American Institute of Social  
Service, 82 Bible House, New York City,  
for particulars of their unique work along  
these lines, also for list of the books by  
Dr. Josiah Strong. A book, *Health and  
Happiness*, by Bishop Samuel Fallows,  
2344 Monroe Street, Chicago, describes  
some of the remarkable results of the  
church clinic founded by Bishop Fallows,  
which aims at spiritual growth by means  
of a strong body and a clear mind. Rev.  
W. John Murray, of 113 West Eighty-  
seventh Street, New York City, conducts  
a Men's Efficiency Club under the auspices  
of his church, and might be willing to give  
details of its formation and scope.

I do not know of any better way to en-  
list the support of the men of your city  
than by organizing such a club. We will  
help you, if desired, in drawing up a tenta-  
tive plan, and will coöperate to the fullest  
possible degree.

19. Mr. J. W. E., New York. "A friend of  
mine, twenty-eight years of age, has been con-  
nected with the legal department of a large cor-  
poration. He has been successful in his work,  
but does not like the law. A reputable character  
analyst tells him he is not built for the law. Is  
he too old to change his work? He is a uni-  
versity graduate."

No man is too old to change his work.  
Some of the world's greatest men did not  
begin their real work till they were past  
forty.

However, a sudden or open change would  
be unwise, particularly if your friend has  
a family to support, or other personal ob-  
ligations to meet regularly. A large cor-  
poration shows many avenues to effective  
work, apart from the law. Why not investi-  
gate other departments, with a view first  
to blending the legal occupation with a  
more congenial one—then gradually drop-  
ping the law and transferring?

Your friend might study on this plan out-  
side of office hours—then offer to help the  
chief of the department he selects, without  
remuneration. This, however, should be en-  
tirely a personal matter between these two  
men—the corporation should not be in-  
formed of the arrangement until a vacancy  
occurs in the new line, and the lawyer is  
ready to fill it. Most employers are opposed  
to innovations among their employees—a  
short-sighted policy, but one to be reckoned  
with.

20. Rev. C. J. B., Ohio. "I have been very  
much impressed by your Efficiency program; it  
gives a good view of the needs and capacities  
of human nature. But has the moral element  
no place in that scheme? Can our life be fairly  
developed and utilized without the spiritual prin-  
ciple? When Paul said 'I can do all things thru  
Christ Who strengtheneth me,' did he not realize  
the highest ideal of human efficiency? I am sure  
that your work will be very useful and well  
appreciated."

There can be no real efficiency without  
spirituality. And every technical method  
must be founded on a moral principle. But  
the spiritual life is not a thing of dogmas  
—it is a thing of deeds. Too many people  
think of religion as a kind of emotional  
balloon, in which they can float lazily  
among the dream-clouds of moral supine-  
ness. Spirituality is energy, or it is noth-  
ing. The Bible is the greatest book ever  
written because it is the record of the  
greatest deeds ever done. What we are  
trying to find and use is the power at the  
source of all true religion. But we add  
science, we practise health, we teach psy-  
chology, and we administer commonsense  
in large doses.



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

"A book destroyed thru legitimate use has fulfilled its destiny," says Paul Lodewig in his *Katechismus der Bücherei*.

Seven members of the staff and two porters of the Public Library, Birmingham, England, are at the front with the British army.

The first regularly organized library school in Germany was opened on October 12, 1914, in the Hoch Schule für Frauen in Leipzig.

The Municipal Reference Library of New York City, which is a branch of the New York Public Library, issues a weekly magazine for circulation among the officials and employees of the city of New York. It contains a classified list of recent additions to the library and notes on matters of current interest.

The Public Library of Jersey City, New Jersey, has published three pamphlets describing the form of government of the state, county and city in which the library is situated. These monographs outline the form of government and explain the duties and powers of officers in the city, county and state.

Recently in this column it was stated that the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, is the second hotel to install a library for the use of its patrons. It appears that other hotels besides the Sinton and the Touraine, notably the Parker House in Boston, the Biltmore in New York and the Hotel Statler in Detroit, each have valuable libraries and are issuing lists of books to be placed in each guest room.

At the Conference of Teachers of Journalism held at Columbia University on December 30, Mr. H. M. Lydenburg, Reference Librarian of the New York Public Library, presented a plan for preserving newspaper files, which on account of the wood-pulp paper used now disintegrate in about ten years. A committee was appointed by the Conference to examine and report on the various plans suggested.

At a recent meeting of the League of Library Commissions held in New York City it was stated that the New York State Library is preparing a list of books for use in prison libraries. The New York Library Association has had a Committee on Libraries in Prisons and Reformatories for several years, and librarians generally are interesting themselves in the movement, which tends to make prisons reformatory rather than punitive.

To those users of libraries who have been appalled by the size of public card catalogs, the discussion at a recent conference of eastern college librarians, held at Columbia University, would have been interesting. Several means by which the size of the catalog might be reduced were suggested, among them the possibility of publishing a title-a-line linotype slug catalog in book form, to be revised quarterly, just as the telephone directories are revised.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

OTTO T. BANNARD, President

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER,  
FREDERICK J. HORNE,  
JAMES DODD, Treasurer  
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary

} Vice-Presidents

CHARLES E. HAYDOCK  
ARTHUR S. GIBBS,  
H. WALTER SHAW,  
MONTROSE STUART,

} Asst. Secretaries

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DEAN SAGE  
B. AYMAR SANDS  
JOSEPH J. SLOCUM  
JOHN W. STERLING  
JAMES STILLMAN  
MYLES TIERNEY

Statement, January 1st, 1915.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Cash in office and banks.....\$11,995,021.76	Capital stock..... \$3,000,000.00
Loans on collateral..... 23,070,724.42	Surplus and undivided profits.... 11,662,936.46
Bills purchased..... 9,073,735.55	Deposits ..... 47,186,288.47
Stocks and bonds (market value) 11,889,952.97	Cheques outstanding..... 790,598.50
Bonds and mortgages..... 2,573,630.22	Reserved for taxes..... 89,000.00
Real estate..... 225,433.02	Interest payable..... 98,086.88
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 3,566,444.01	
Interest receivable..... 431,968.36	
\$62,826,910.31	\$62,826,910.31

Member of The New York Clearing House Association

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

54 WALL STREET

BRANCH: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business December 31, 1914

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Bonds & Mortgages..... \$431,064.75	Capital Stock ..... \$3,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value ..... 10,108,081.77	Surplus ..... 15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value ..... 25,424,206.32	*Undivided Profits ..... 1,010,457.51
Loans ..... 52,326,794.14	Deposits ..... 104,588,661.53
Real Estate ..... 1,287,013.24	Reserved for Taxes.... 152,091.15
Cash on hand and in Banks ..... 33,388,749.10	Accrued Interest ..... 223,012.94
Accrued Interest ..... 1,012,387.22	Secretary's Checks ..... 4,073.41
Total .....\$123,978,296.54	Total .....\$123,978,296.54

\*Dividend payable January 2, 1915, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.

OFFICERS

JAMES N. WALLACE, President  
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-President  
BENJAMIN G. MITCHELL, Vice-President  
FRANK B. SMIDT, Assistant Secretary  
FREDERIC J. FULLER, Assistant Secretary

DUDLEY OLCOTT 2D, Vice-President  
GEORGE W. DAVISON, Vice-President  
MILTON FERGUSON, Secretary  
C. P. STALLNECHT, Assistant Secretary

FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH

F. WM. KNOLHOFF, Branch Manager  
H. C. HOLT, Assistant Secretary

F. J. LEARY, Assistant Manager

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric and Manufacturing Company.  
A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1914, will be paid Jan. 30, 1915, to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1914.  
H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer  
New York, Dec. 23, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation, known as Henry Romeike, Inc., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the twenty-first day of January, 1915, at 2 p. m. at the office of the Corporation, 106-110 Seventh avenue, New York City.  
HENRY ROMEIKE, INC.,  
Per Albert Romeike, Sec'y

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the above company at a meeting held January 5, 1915, declared a cash dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, a Cash Dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) shares of Common Stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable February 1, 1915.  
The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on January 15, 1915, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 1, 1915.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary



## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,219,045,826.00  
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....282,298,429.80  
Paid losses during that period 141,567,550.30  
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....89,740,400.00  
Of which there have been redeemed.....82,497,340.00  
Leaving outstanding at present time.....7,243,060.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....22,585,640.25  
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

## 1850 THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1915

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts  
JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.



### ODD LOTS

You may buy any number of shares for cash, one, five, seventeen, etc.; or you may buy ten or more shares on margin. On the

### PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

a small first payment will permit you to buy one or more shares of any standard stocks such as Pennsylvania R. R., U. S. Steel Pfd., etc. The balance is paid in easy monthly payments.

### WRITE FOR INTERESTING FREE BOOKLET

C. 1. On "Odd Lots."  
C. 2. On "Partial Payments."

Sheldon, Morgan & Co. 42 Broadway New York City

Members New York Stock Exchange  
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**MONEY** For Churches, Sunday Schools, Missions, Etc. Raised Easily and Quickly. By Our Guaranteed Plans Write For FREE SAMPLE One Church Raised \$807

without selling anything, taking orders or subscriptions.  
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### SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor Lippincott's Magazine.

250-page catalogue free. Please address  
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL  
Dept. 395, Springfield, Mass.

### A Fortune to the Inventor

who reads and heeds it, is the possible worth of the book we send for 6c. postage. Write us at once.

R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. I., Washington, D. C.

### BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLETS

JNO. WILLIAMS, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y. Write for illustrated booklet. Free.

# INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

## DEFERRED DIVIDENDS

There recently appeared in *Best's Insurance News* the record and results of a life policy which will serve our readers as an illustration of what is generally known as the "deferred dividend plan."

The term itself is expressive: the dividends, instead of being declared and distributed annually among policyholders, are retained by the company and remain uncomputed until the policy terms (ten, fifteen or twenty years) are completed. The arrangement is a modification, adapted to life insurance dividends, of the scheme invented by Lorenzo Tonti, the seventeenth century Italian banker, and which, in the life insurance business, flourished so prodigiously in the United States from 1870 to 1905, since which time, as the result of its proscription in the state of New York, has fallen into disrepute. It is not obsolete, however, for many of the younger companies in the South and West practise it.

The case recorded in *Best's* is summarized below: The policy was for \$2000, at an annual premium of \$168.60; the age of the assured was sixty-one at the time—December, 1893; the dividend distribution was to occur in December, 1913. The assured died in November, 1913—one month in advance of the distribution date. We are informed that the dividend would have amounted to about \$1900; but that must be mere conjecture, for this element cannot, under the terms of the policies, be calculated until their anniversary dates are passed, the dividends belonging to insured survivors only. But there was, of course, a dividend of comparatively substantial proportions. The assured's death at a date in advance of the distribution date canceled his claim to dividends.

Altho he paid all the premiums, twenty of them, and came to within four weeks of fulfilling the contract as to time, he lost all claim to a share in the savings made by the company for the policyholders in his class. The company was powerless; it was compelled to discharge its duty in accordance with the terms of the contract. But no such contract should ever have been made. We can understand why many active companies which did not approve of the system adopted it. Once started, it became immensely popular. The gambling instinct, inherent in human nature, made it so; and the company which refused to issue tontine policies—as a few did—were left at the post in the race for new business.

It will be asked: Wherein is this plan of life insurance objectionable? In this: The premium on an old line policy—that is, a policy under which a reserve is maintained—is "loaded."

In other words, it is considerably in excess of the amount which demonstrated experience requires; but security is an all important factor and this margin, exacted against possible contingencies, is taken under the condition that if not used it will be returned to the owner. That element becomes surplus. It is money which is not required in maintaining the insurance. Under the tontine system policyholders could not withdraw it. It became a gambling stake, subject to forfeiture in the event of death or the discontinuance of the policy, the total amount of the accumulated fund going to those who persisted and lived. What does this mean? That the strong—those who live and those who can pay—become the beneficiaries of the savings of the weak. Life insurance is a beneficence and it is revolting that it should be yoked up with a game of chance so iniquitous.

If policyholders can afford to leave their dividends with the companies year after year: good. If they leave them to be converted into additions, payable with the policies: grand. But to gamble with them, to come within a month's time of fulfilling all the conditions, as did the man in the illustration, and then lose all but the bare insurance—folly and wickedness.

## NOTES AND ANSWERS

S. L. R., Chicago, Ill.—Under the circumstances, I cannot advise you. As you are on the ground it would not be difficult for you to secure information of a more intimate character than that obtainable from reference books and compilations made once a year. It is a new company, the expense ratio is excessive and the management has not demonstrated the possession of unusual ability.

J. K., Bridgeport, Conn.—Marveling at the taste of the organizers in the matter of nomenclature, it must be admitted that there is a concern bearing the word Boosters' Accident Association of Minneapolis, Minn. It is a small accident and health company of the fraternal assessment kind.

S. A. R., San Antonio, Tex.—The reserve would approximate \$3900; impossible to estimate accumulated surplus; don't count on to exceed \$1800. All deferred dividends of that period were overestimated.

J. Q. H., Elgin, Ill.—The company you mention, tho comparatively small, is excellent in every respect. It ranks among the oldest in the country, having commenced business in 1858. But it is not aggressive. It stands well as a dividend-payer and is purely mutual.

W. S. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—See New York Insurance Report, Part I, 1914, page 108, "General Interrogatories." You will find that of the \$6,000,000 capital stock, but \$260,600 is held by the directors. It is not a "close corporation."

The Toledo Life Insurance Company of Toledo, Ohio, which began business in April, 1911, has sold its outstanding business to the Ohio National Life of Cincinnati and will go into liquidation. The assets of the latter are about \$825,000 and its insurance in force, about \$7,000,000.



# The Independent

# Peace Centenary Prize Contest

## For American Schools

**T**HE INDEPENDENT, as its contribution to the Celebration of the Centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, which was signed on Christmas Eve in the year 1814, offers a Peace Centenary Medal for the best Essay from any school, public or private, in the United States on the Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States. The Independent will publish, beginning February 15th, 1915, and ending April 5th, 1915, eight articles covering the chief controversies between Great Britain and the United States which were settled by diplomacy or arbitration during the past Hundred Years, which will provide ample material for the essays to be prepared. These articles have been prepared by Preston William Slosson, of Columbia University, and will tell the story in simple and direct language, each article occupying two pages of The Independent. The series will show how great were the issues at stake and how high the tension of popular feeling in both countries, and how, nevertheless, patriotic and honest statesmanship did not fail to find a satisfactory solution without recourse to war. The titles of the Articles are as follows:

### THE GREAT TREATY

The first article will tell the story of the Treaty concluded at Ghent, 1814.

### THE BOUNDARY OF PEACE

The story of the boundary from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains a boundary unfortified by nature or man, and yet in bitter dispute for many years.

### "FIFTY-FOUR-FORTY OR FIGHT"

The story of the greatest of our territorial disputes with Great Britain over the question of the ownership of the Oregon country.

### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

A sketch of our difficulties with Great Britain during the War between the States, also describing the peaceful solution of the Alabama Claims.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

The story of the eventful incidents that brought the United States and Great Britain to the verge of war.

### THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION

A history of the negotiations surrounding the solution of the disputes concerning the Alaskan boundary.

### FISHERMEN AND STATESMEN

The seventh article treats of the many questions which have arisen as to American fishing and sealing rights along North American coasts.

### THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY AND PANAMA CANAL

Dealing with the disputes which have arisen at one time or another in regard to the project of the interoceanic canal.

## Half a Dozen Letters Concerning the Prize Contest

FROM NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

President, Columbia University, The City of New York.

As Chairman of the Committee on Historical Review of the Peace Centenary Committee, I am glad to say that the Prize Contest of The Independent meets my cordial approval—both as a means of informing the boys and girls of the country as to the history of the past hundred years, and showing them how conference and common sense have been more effective than war.

FROM A. M. DEYOE.

Supt. of Public Instruction, State of Iowa.

We are interested in the Peace Centenary Contest which you propose to conduct for the benefit of children attending the American schools. We heartily endorse your plan.

FROM R. H. WILSON.

Supt. of Public Instruction, State of Oklahoma.

I take pleasure in endorsing "The Independent Peace Centenary Prize Contest for American Schools." At this time while the European nations are experiencing the horrors of war, we should appreciate the peace that prevails in this land. I am sure that your contest will strengthen the cause of peace throughout this country by showing to young and old alike the satisfactory settlements of international disputes in the past, and suggesting indirectly the thought that few international disputes

are of such a character that they cannot be settled by peaceful means.

FROM NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER.

Supt. of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Please accept my thanks for the copy of The Independent. I approve prize contest on the "Peace Centenary."

FROM H. A. DAVEE,

Supt. of Public Instruction, State of Montana.

I received your letter and a copy of The Independent containing your proposition for celebrating the Hundred Years of Peace existing between this country and Great Britain. I think your idea a splendid one and it ought to meet with the hearty cooperation of the school people of the country. I shall be glad to cooperate in any way that I can.

FROM MASON S. STONE.

Supt. of Education, State of Vermont.

Allow me to commend the Peace Centenary Contest of The Independent, which, in my opinion, will bring the peace propaganda definitely before the schools of the country and will acquaint the pupils therein with the knowledge of the blessings of Universal Peace and stimulate them to activity in working therefor.

THE INDEPENDENT PEACE CENTENARY PRIZE CONTEST DEPARTMENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York:

We wish to enter The Independent Peace Centenary Prize Contest for American Schools. Please send full details.

School .....

Signed .....

City and State.....





## Uncle Sam's Job for 1915

*The New York "Evening Mail" has recently published a series of illustrated editorials infused to an unusual degree with the forward-looking spirit. Thru the courtesy of the editor of the "Mail," Mr. Henry L. Stoddard, we are able to reproduce some of these editorials in The Independent. This is the first of the series. The second will appear next week.—THE EDITOR.*

**T**HE one voice heard 'round the world today is that of Uncle Sam—farmer, manufacturer, salesman.

It is cordially welcomed everywhere.

It has meant more than \$100,000,000 to the good in our foreign trade this month. The January figures will be twice as high. So will every month of 1915.

A war-paralyzed world is looking to us to sell it all the food and manufactures we can spare. "Made in U. S. A." is the hope of other nations for 1915. We can girdle the world with our products.

That much is settled beyond doubt.

It means work and wages for thousands now idle—and work and wages mean a big buying power at home.

Everywhere thruout the country we are picking up the threads of prosperity. Mill owners are calling their men back, furnaces are lighting up anew, factories beginning to turn out increased product.

Men of confidence, of grit and of farsightedness have forgotten 1914, with its troubles. It is in the past. They are looking to 1915. It is new. It is full of hope—of opportunity.

We begin it with basic conditions as sound as a gold dollar; with our own 100,000,000 people ready to engage spiritedly in the peaceful conquest of the world's trade, determined to win it for all time.

We have only to be equally determined about creating a home trade in order to make that what it should be.

Everybody agrees that prosperity is on the way to the United States. Opinions differ only as to the time of its arrival.

Why wait? Why not fix today as the time; and plan, and work, and struggle for it NOW?

Prosperity does not come by waiting for it. The tomorrow that you wait for never comes. Today is the time that counts; today is the gong that strikes twelve.

In these last hours of 1914 let us think of 1915 only as a year of good times, of success, of achievement far greater than the conquests of war.

"Straight ahead" is the starting signal for the new year. The road is not cleared of obstacles. No worthwhile road ever is. It is your work to clear it—to look beyond the obstacles and vision the sure reward of effort.

Mr. Big Business Man, Mr. Financier, give up those doubts that have loaded you down thru 1914!

If you don't the Little Business Man will get ahead of you before 1915 is out.

He is today the advance agent of prosperity, pushing ahead everywhere, taking a risk now and then, never looking for a dead certainty, but moving steadily on toward bigger things all the time.

He does not talk hard times; he talks good times.

His is the voice that the country wants to hear, that the whole world is listening to and heeding.

## PEBBLES

The Flirt—I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry?

The Homely One—How many do you expect to marry?—*Princeton Tiger*.

"Does your wife neglect her home in making speeches?" "Not a bit of it," replied Mr. Meekton. "She always lets me hear the speeches first."—*Washington Star*.

"Dinah, did you wash the fish before you baked it?"

"Law, ma'am, what's de use ob washin' er fish what's lived all his life in de water?"—*Philadelphia Leader*.

"The waw? Oh, yes, the bally waw—such a nuisance, and deuced hard on a fellow, too. Only fancy having to confine oneself to domestic vestings!"—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young Woman (blushing)—Y-yes, sir, of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young Woman (with more confidence)—It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match—

Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court!—*New York Sun*.

A missionary was returning to Basel from Patagonia, bringing with him for the purposes of science a collection of Patagonian skulls. The Custom House officers opened the chest and informed the owner that the consignment must be classed as animal bones and taxed at so much the pound.

The missionary was indignant. So the officials agreed to reconsider. When the way-bill had been revised, it appeared in the following form:

"Chest of native skulls. Personal effects, already worn."—*New York Evening Post*.



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, January 25, 1915

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## J U S T A W O R D

The net gain in paid subscribers to The Independent for January 8 and 9 was eleven hundred and nineteen. Let the good work go on!

The London *Daily Chronicle* recognizes the importance of the newspapers of the United States with this recital of the figures: The daily papers in the United States number 2472, the weeklies 16,269, and the monthly and other publications bring the total up to 22,806. The combined circulation of these is about 59,000,000, or enough to provide a daily paper, a weekly paper, and a monthly magazine for every family in the country. There is a newspaper to every 4100 of the American population; in Great Britain there is one for every 4700; in France, one for every 5900, and in Germany, one for every 7800.

In connection with The Independent's present circulation growth it is interesting to note its growth as an advertising medium. The record for the month of December in the current number of *Printer's Ink* shows The Independent among the first four national weeklies in volume of advertising, with a total of 24,182 lines for the month. In the issue of December 15, The Independent appears second on the list, with only the *Saturday Evening Post* showing a greater volume.

At Aix-la-Chapelle there is in the museum a newspaper whose pages measure 8½x6 feet, each page containing 13 columns 48 inches long. Naturally it did not live long. The Independent had, when it started in 1848, a page 22½ inches by 27¾ inches in size, divided into eight columns. From that the page descended to 6¾ by 9¾ inches—the standard magazine size—and then it started upward again in October, 1913, with the present size of

8½ by 12½. This seems about right—but who shall say that it will be permanent!

Where the British line is holding the trenches in Flanders there is no regiment more daring than the London Scottish. A lieutenant in that regiment has written a letter that tingles with the nerve-racking experiences of actual service at the battlefront. He illustrates it with sketch-maps and photographs of his own making. The article will be published in an early issue.

An interesting recognition of The Independent's progress is contained in a letter just received from the President of one of the leading Trade Journals of the country, who writes: "I have been enjoying The Independent very much indeed. The transformation which you have made in The Independent seems almost marvelous and I want to congratulate you. I do not feel like missing a single number and I notice it is being quoted quite generally everywhere."

## T H E R E D C R O S S

The readers of The Independent have sent to this office for the Red Cross something over six thousand dollars. The contributors are perhaps two thousand in number, and each one is now, by the fact of making the gift, a member of the American Red Cross. There is acute need of more and larger contributions, and the need will not lessen while the Great War continues. The gifts received since the latest report are as follows:

A Friend, \$5; A Friend, New York, N. Y., \$20; H. W. Boone, San Bernardino, Cal., \$2; Ezra Bovee, Sturgis, S. D., \$2; C. M. Bryant, care Christian Endeavor Society of New Lebanon Congregational Church, New Lebanon, N. Y., \$10.50; Geo. P. Denison, Honolulu, Hawaii, \$25; W. H. Dixon, Ambia, Ind., \$5; Rev. J. H. Edwards, Seattle, Wash., \$2; Mrs. B. Foster, Brooklyn, Iowa, \$2; Arthur G. Gehrig, Cristobal, C. Z., \$2; Charles F. W. Hare, East Orange, N. J., \$2; Geo. W. Henderson, Holy Trinity Church, Wilberforce, Ohio, \$4.35; Adam Hirn, Spencerville, Ohio, \$2; A. B. J., North Adams, Mass., \$3; Ben Johnson, White Bird, Idaho, \$2; R. Julian, Manderson, S. D., \$2; Miss Helen L. Kay, St. Niles, Mich., \$2; Mrs. A. R. Kiracafe, Winona Lake, Ind., \$2; G. D. Kline, San Diego, Cal., \$2; Knights of the Cross, S. S. Class of Methodist Church, Sturgis, S. D., \$4.60; Knights of the Round Table, Emlenton, Pa., \$6; Miss Sarah E. Lakeman, Ipswich, Mass., \$2; Methodist Sunday School, Jonesburg, Mo., \$26.60; H. H. Mitchell, Jamestown, N. Y., \$3.50; J. D. Riggs, Middletown, Ohio, \$2; Chas. W. Riseley, Trenton, N. J., \$2; Mrs. Ella B. Stewart, Moylan, Pa., \$2; Miss Clemence L. Stiltz, Balls Ferry, Cal., \$2; Miss Ada Stormont, Cedarville, Ohio, \$5; Mrs. T. B. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$2; Ellen B. Van Deusen, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2; Ethel L. Van Deusen, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2; Marjorie Van Deusen, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2; Miss Lydia Grace Walter, Bellevue, Ohio, \$2; Josephine Lindsten Wegner, Long City, Kuby, Alaska, \$2; Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Ellensburg, Wash., \$10; W. Birch Wilson, Ada, Ohio, \$2; Mr. Fred Windle, Bradford, Mass., \$2; Philathea Class of the Congregational Church, Monticello, Iowa, \$7.



# The Health Inventory

**W**HAT far-sighted business man allows a year to pass without an inventory of stock?

Who, among careful housekeepers, permits her house to go uncleaned longer than six months?

Yet—important as is business—and important as is housekeeping—there is still another matter which is of far greater importance to every man and woman.

This is the matter of bodily or physical resource.

Wise business men do not embark in large undertakings without first reviewing all their financial and other material resources and planning that none shall be overstrained.

This they consider but "business foresight."

Yet—these very same business men may start upon long business journeys without first learning whether they have the strength and endurance to take them through to the end of the road.

Thus, their most important asset—their very most valuable resource—is overlooked and neglected.

Apply this to yourself.

Do you know your aggregate strength?

Do you know your capacity for endurance?

Do you know how long your present physical condition gives you a right to expect to live?

Why not?

You should know these things. For the sake of your family—for the sake of your business—for the sake of yourself and for the sake of what you are planning this present moment to do tomorrow or next week.

Possession of knowledge of physical resources—just as a mere matter of business precaution—is an absolute necessity *to the man of foresight*.

You know that a Life Insurance Company would not insure you without first giving you a thorough physical examination—to find out whether you are a good risk. Why? Ordinary business precaution—that's all.

Then—should not you, yourself, know how good a risk you are—for the sake of your own business and its success?

This is worth your immediate consideration—your very immediate and very serious consideration—NOW.

\* \* \*

At the Battle Creek Sanitarium—amid pleasant and home-like surroundings—where people are taught to get well and keep well—you find the most extensive facilities in existence for taking a complete inventory of your physical resources.

First—You are examined from head to foot. An expert goes over the outside of your body to gain all items of information possible to gain from its condition.

Then—by means of scientific apparatus, the strength and endurance of every muscle in your body is tested, measured and charted.

After this, your blood pressure is taken and a sample of your blood is chemically analyzed to discover the normality, or abnormality, of the relations of its constituent parts.

An electro-cardiograph shows the exact condition of your heart—whether it beats regularly, irregularly or indicates any condition other than normal.

A fluoroscope reveals the size of your heart and the inside condition and action of your lungs.

Chemical analyses of the secretions of your body show the condition of your digestive apparatus, liver and kidneys.

If further information is necessary, the X-ray may be employed to reveal almost everything but your inmost thoughts.

Thus you have a complete inventory of your health resources. You know your strength—your power of endurance—and how your energies may best be conserved and utilized.

In thousands of cases, this knowledge has enabled the possessor to greatly increase the length of his or her life.

Nowhere else in the world do you find so complete equipment brought together in co-ordination as at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Its operation is directed by over forty physicians, who are assisted by hundreds of specially trained nurses, dietitians, masseurs and others who have specialized in some branch of "Preventive Medicine." This is the teaching of how to get well and keep well, through the agency of natural means—by cultivation of natural health habits.

The cost of gaining this knowledge at Battle Creek is nominal—in fact a very small fraction of the cost of a business inventory covers all the expense.

## Easily Reached

One of the best and fastest trains out of Grand Central Station—"The Wolverine"—leaves New York City at five o'clock every afternoon, including Sundays, and arrives in Battle Creek the following morning at ten o'clock—right after breakfast.

All through trains between New York and Chicago over the main line of the Michigan Central Railroad and between Detroit and Chicago over the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railroads stop at Battle Creek and are met by a limousine from the Sanitarium.

Here, those seeking quiet are carefully guarded from all annoyance, while those who wish acquaintance find the cordial and home-like atmosphere of the place most agreeable.

The Main Building of the institution accommodates over six hundred guests—a nearby "Annex" four hundred more. Nearly thirty other dormitories and cottages provide further accommodations.

You may rest in simple home-like quiet or have accommodations equal to a modern hotel.

Prices are in keeping with the character of accommodations. You may live very well or very modestly—whichever you choose, or your pocketbook dictates.

Full particulars and terms may be had by writing to 301 Administration Building, The Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan.

A large illustrated book is sent FREE and fully postpaid upon receipt of your request.



# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1915

NUMBER 3451

## STRICKEN ITALY



THIRTY thousand dead—men, women and children. The earth opened and swallowed them up. Their homes were shattered above their heads. They were buried beneath falling walls.

Twice or thrice as many are bruised and bleeding, homeless and hungry. They are in dire need of help to bring them back to the possibility of life.

A score of towns and villages are swept from the face of the earth.

The earthquake disaster in Italy is the most stupendous in her history—except only the destruction of Messina.

The American Red Cross—always ready and always prompt—cabled twenty thousand dollars for immediate relief. Many times that sum is needed.

Readers of The Independent have contributed thousands of dollars to the Red Cross for the merciful side of the Great War, and money and supplies for Belgian relief are crossing the Atlantic every day in generous volume.

To meet this new and crushing disaster in stricken Italy there is instant and pressing need of large contributions.

The Independent invites its readers to send their gifts, great or small. All that are received will be transmitted to the American Red Cross, to be forwarded by cable to the Italian Red Cross, thus becoming instantly available for healing the wounded, feeding the hungry, and sheltering the homeless in the land to which every American owes so much.

Every contributor to this Italian Relief Fund of an amount not less than two dollars will become a member of the Red Cross, and will receive from The Independent a Red Cross button. Acknowledgment of each gift will appear in The Independent.

Peace hath her tragedies no less than war. The great heart of the American people, already vibrant with pity for the victims of man's hate, will be stirred afresh by this awful calamity of nature's making.



### THE ACT OF GOD

"INJURY from the Act of God or the King's enemies always excepted" reads the old English insurance clause. When we find this quaint wording embedded in modern legal documents like a fossil in a rock it takes us back to the days when a narrower conception of God prevailed and man was willing to concede to the Almighty only such catastrophic display of natural forces as earthquakes, floods and storms. Now that we have learned more we have grown humbler and no longer claim that whenever man can understand, predict or control a thing it is thereby removed from the jurisdiction of Omnipotence. So when we moderns use the term "the Act of God" it must be in a sense which includes silent and beneficent phenomena like the falling of dew or the opening of a flower as much as a disaster like that of Italy.

Still it is to be expected that a superstitious peasantry will regard the earthquake as a judgment on them and will endeavor to determine which of their national sins has incurred the divine displeasure. Will the Italian people take it as a punishment for their desertion of the Triple Alliance, for their delay in taking up arms against Austria, or for their intention of soon doing so? Will the suffering caused by the earthquake serve to deter them from entering upon a war which must entail still greater distress?

In mere sacrifice of life the earthquake cannot of course compare with many engagements in the Great War. The loss reported amounts probably to an army corps, doubtless not so many as the Germans lost at Lodz, the Russians at Tannenberg, the Austrians on the San, the French on the Marne, or the British on the Yser. But there is after all something more appalling, more heartrending, about the sudden destruction of a whole town full of inoffensive men, women and children, than in the slaughter of an equivalent number of armed men by each other.

In spite of our advance in knowledge and power thru modern science, the earthquakes remain as mysterious and awful as ever. We can only dimly understand their cause, we are still unable to predict them, and we can never hope to control them.

### A VICTORY FOR COMMON SENSE

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY, Commissioner of Education of New York, has directed the New York City Board of Education to reinstate those teachers who had been removed because they became mothers. So ends a stupid piece of bureaucratic reaction.

Dr. Finley's reasoning is simple and direct. Since the Board may not discharge teachers who marry, it ought not to discharge them for bearing children. He declared himself ready to give every possible aid to promote devotion to duty, zealous service and efficiency on the part of teachers, to prevent neglect of duty and inefficiency and to eliminate incompetence. But he says with convincing force that "these ends and purposes will not be served by selecting, or seeming to select, for stigma or reproach such a reason for temporary absence from school duty, as is offered in this case, or inferring, or seeming to infer inefficiency from the mere fact of motherhood."

This is such sound sense that it is difficult to com-

prehend how any body of intelligent men could ever have seen the matter in any other light.

New York City is to be congratulated that it no longer is compelled to stand as a community that puts a premium on childless marriages.

### OUR DUTY IN MEXICO

FROM the beginning of his administration we have supported the President's Mexican policy. We have done so because we believed it to be founded on a perfectly sound basis. We believe with the President that every people has the right to determine its own form of government. We sympathize with the aspirations of the Mexican people to rule themselves. We hope that they will ultimately achieve political liberty. We would not have the United States interfere with their endeavors to work out their own political destiny in their own way.

But is that all there is to the matter? The President, in his Indianapolis address, speaks as tho it were. He pictures himself as sitting back in his chair and chuckling at the critics of his policy of watchful waiting. This shows self-confidence. But it is hardly taking the problem quite seriously enough.

Mr. Wilson has set up watchful waiting as the keynote of his Mexican policy. But he has repeatedly, tho spasmodically, acted in quite another way. As one result of his actions, as distinguished from his beliefs, seventeen American fighting men died, and more than a hundred Mexicans have been killed by American arms. As another, there is in the United States Treasury a considerable sum of money belonging to the Mexican people. As another, the American navy has captured a Mexican city, and the American army has ruled that city for months. As another, three great South American powers have intervened to save us from war with a Mexican administration. Is all this watchful waiting?

But with all this, have we lived up to our duty, as the big brother of the Mexican people and as the guardian of American interests and, under the Monroe Doctrine, of international interests on the American continent?

The Mexican people have the unquestioned right to work out their own salvation. But they have the broader responsibility, while they are working it out, of respecting the rights of other nations and other people within their borders. It is the duty of the United States, as Mexico's "next friend," to see that they do it. The Monroe Doctrine estops other nations from interfering on the American continent. If other nations are not to be allowed to protect their citizens and their interests in Mexico, the United States must do it itself. The logic is unescapable.

We send the American navy to Mexico waters to demand redress for an incidental insult to the American flag. What have we done to protect the lives and property of foreigners—Americans and otherwise—in Mexican territory?

We have firmly protested to Great Britain on behalf of American shipping inconvenienced by the British navy in the exercise of its undoubted right to keep contraband of war from its enemies. What protest have we made to Mexico on behalf of American and British and French and German owners of property there, imperiled by Mexico's civil warfare?

The United States needs a broad, clear-sighted, firm



program for the protection of American and international interests in Mexico. It is the President who must outline and carry out the program.

### WHEN A COMMUNITY MUST TAKE ITS MEDICINE

ON another page we print the portrait of the newly appointed member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman. This is the kind of appointment that justifies the experiment, if it is still an experiment, of commission regulation of public utilities.

An interesting contrast is afforded by the present experience of New York City. New York has what is probably the most complete public service commission law in the country. The New York City commission, as originally appointed by Governor Hughes, was of an unusually high order of ability and character. Since then it has been steadily and consistently Tammanyized. Whereas in the first years of its existence it comprized five men with high standards of public service and unquestioned ability as administrators, four of its members at the present time are more notable for their political and corporation affiliations than for sensitiveness to the public welfare or outstanding capacity for public service.

New York is at present stirred up over serious subway and elevated accidents and a general laxness of service on the city's transit lines. There is a growing demand that the Public Service Commission be abolished and some body be substituted which will be a better guardian of the public interest.

The agitation is natural and desirable. The remedy proposed is absurd. The "ripper" bill has no place among legitimate governmental expedients, even when it is used for a good purpose. The proposal is born of an entire misconception of what is wrong with the Commission.

There is nothing the matter with the law. There is a great deal the matter with the personnel of the Commission. The fault lies with the people of the state who at two elections chose to put Tammany Hall in power. From Tammany Governors they had no right to expect anything but Tammany commissioners. No political stream can rise higher than the source. Administration will never be better than the intentions and desires of the people that elect the administrators.

The remedy? There is no immediate remedy, except as an aroused public opinion may work upon even Tammany officials. New York City must dree its weird. There is, however, one thing that Governor Whitman can do. He can and should reappoint Milo R. Maltbie, the one surviving Hughes appointee and one of the most experienced, level-headed and high-minded public service experts in the country. Mr. Maltbie is a Democrat; but this gives Mr. Whitman a fine opportunity to show his determination to put the public welfare above partizan-ship.

The people of New York City can now, if they will, learn a valuable lesson for the future. If they want efficient and public spirited commissioners, they must elect Governors who will appoint that kind of men. The best law in the world will give results no better than the men

who administer it. Massachusetts has a fine public service commission because the people of Massachusetts elect a Governor like David Walsh, who will appoint a commissioner like Joseph Eastman. There lies the remedy, disappointingly remote, it is true, but satisfactorily fundamental. Every state which attempts commission regulation of public utilities may find in New York City an example to avoid, in Massachusetts a pattern to follow.

### REWARDS FOR THE DESERVING

IN a letter just made public, to the American receiver of customs for Santo Domingo, the Secretary of State of the United States wrote, in 1913, as follows:

Can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? . . .

You have had enough experience in politics to know how valuable workers are when the campaign is on and how difficult it is to find suitable rewards for all the deserving.

This is sheer spoils politics. The enlightened people of the United States have been trying for years to get away from just this debasing conception of political appointment. It is disheartening to have a man of Mr. Bryan's character and aspirations put himself thus frankly among the spoilsmen. It is shocking to have the chief of the President's advisers look upon public offices as "rewards" for "deserving" political workers.

This is bad enough, but worse remains behind. The salaries of the offices which Mr. Bryan sought to use as rewards for the deserving are paid out of the Dominican treasury. It is an astounding proposal to pay American political debts with the money of a country which is in a very real sense our ward.

### THE CRAWLING CLAY

THE Panama Canal may not be opened in March because it is not open altho it has been opened several times already. This sounds funny, but it's true. Many times in the last thirty years has the earth been removed from the same place in the Canal prism and still it flows in. A year and a half has been spent in digging out dirt that was not there when the work began, and still there is land where man has willed that water come.

It is a phase in the eternal strife between man and Nature. When the tourist stands upon the top of Gold Hill and looks down upon the Culebra Cut, it is, for all his pride in the great achievement, something of a shock to see this gaping wound in the heart of the hill, this raw, red gash cut thru the lush green covering of the land. So felt Nature and she set about healing the wound in her own quiet and persistent way. She mobilized the land. Two hundred and twenty acres of it have been on the march, steadily moving forward year after year, pushing in the sides, and raising up the bottom. This perpetual avalanche has at times advanced at the rate of fourteen feet a day, and the giant steamshovels, hustling their hardest, could not keep their footing clear. Two hundred miles of track in the Culebra Cut has been overwhelmed and carried away.

The stuff of which the hills are made is stiff and hard enough when first struck, but once exposed and soaked with the rain falling at the rate of ten inches a month, it softens up and begins to slip and slide, to creep and



crawl down into the Cut of the Snake. When prest down in one place by weight of earth on the bank, it rises in another, like one of those pneumatic mattresses on which boys sport at Coney Island. Sometimes the bottom of the Canal has been heaved up suddenly to a height of twenty feet by the downward pressure at some distant point. The top width of the Canal has been widened at Culebra from 840 to 2000 feet and still the angle of the bank is not low enough for stability. If we had tried to dig down eighty-five feet deeper, as would have been necessary for a sea level canal, we should have had to use up most of the ten mile zone to get a slope shallow enough.

We should not be sorry to have the proposed Panama pageant abandoned. It has always seemed to us wrong that when a tunnel was opened the faithful "sand-hogs" who had done all the work should have to stand aside when the headings meet and let a lot of politicians, stockholders and editors, have the honor of passing thru the hole first. We are quite content that the little French tug boat "Louise," which has stuck by the job for thirty years, should have been the first to pass over the great divide by the water-bridge, and we are delighted to see the stream of ships laden with wheat and oil that have used the new route since. The Canal was mostly built for them and they are using it, more of them than was expected. Let the "Oregon" and the rest of the warships wait till some emergency calls them to the Pacific—which we hope will not be soon. The only way to "open" the Panama Canal is to keep the dredges going till the banks settle down.

### ENGLAND AS RULER OF THE MOSLEM WORLD

AN illustration of good which is not unlikely to come out of evil in this war is the effect it will have on Islam. Turkey has taken part in this great war against the Allies, and the titular head of the Mohammedan faith is a subject of Turkey, and has summoned Moslems to join in a holy war for the destruction of Christians, meaning principally English and French subjects in southern Asia and northern Africa. To be sure the effect of his call is not yet discernible, and it is to be noticed that the Moslems in India and Egypt and Algeria do not seem to be paying any attention to it. But it is another matter to which we would call attention. Turkey is likely to be dismembered as the result of her folly, and to lose her primacy in the Moslem world. The Mohammedan sacred places, Mecca and Medina, are in Arabia. Thither goes the stream of pilgrimage. Now Arabia faces Egypt on the west and India on the east, and Britain already has strengthened her hold to the east on the valley of the Euphrates. She holds the protectorate of Aden, the southern point of Arabia and on the west her steamboat lines give her control of Jiddah, the port of Mecca. If as the result of the war the Germans should lose control of the projected railroad to Baghdad, it will probably be taken by England, which will strengthen British influence in both Persia and Arabia. Should the Allies win and Turkey be dismembered, it will be very strange if Arabia does not pass under the control of Great Britain, which will then possess the sacred cities of Islam, as already she governs the larger part of the population that hold to

the faith of Islam. The dread of a holy war will then pass away, with England as protector of the Moslem shrines and ruler of the Moslem world.

### THE CASABIANCA TYPE

SHOULD soldiers and policemen obey orders literally or should they use their brains? There is a difference of opinion on this point. For instance a Russian soldier named Popoff—and most inappropriately so named—was recently stationed to guard the regimental treasure chest of a Siberian convoy train when attacked by the Germans. The officer who posted him was killed in the engagement and the devoted sentry refused to budge from his post unless the order were countermanded by the officer who gave it or the Great White Czar himself. For six days and nights he stuck to it until a telegram from the Emperor, relieving him from the duty, was handed to him. As an example of the sublimity of blind obedience the name of Popoff and his act have been read with the orders of the day to all the troops in the Russian army.

But let us consider another recent instance, this time of no Russian soldier but a New York policeman. The other day when the insulation of the feed wires in the Subway burned out and two hundred passengers were overcome by acrid fumes of the rubber, a few men and women fought their way to one of the ventilator shafts leading up to the street and tearing away the grating that covered it, began to climb out. A policeman caught sight of them and running up, ordered them to stop. This was no exit and it was contrary to the regulations for passengers to come out this way. So the policeman replaced the grating and stood on it, regardless of the hundreds of suffocating people below, until a Subway official arrived on the scene and made him get off. Here was an example of obedience to law, a virtue surely none too common in our municipalities, yet somehow the policeman gets commendation from nobody.

The fatal charge of the Light Brigade is held up to our admiration, but so also is Nelson for putting the telescope to his blind eye and so ignoring the order to withdraw from the fight. Efficiency experts tell us that individual initiative and a willingness to assume responsibility on the part of subordinates will win the commendation of employers, yet on the other hand there is the story told of the elder Vanderbilt. The captain of one of his vessels despatched to a certain port in Europe found on crossing the ocean that his cargo would bring a higher price at another city, and, since this was before the days of telegraphy, he took it there instead. When he returned and reported with pride that he had made ten thousand dollars for his employer, the old Commodore heard him in silence, then wrote out two papers, and handed them to the Captain. One was a check for ten thousand dollars and the other was a discharge. It is easy to see what was in Vanderbilt's mind. His servant had this time gained by the disobedience of his orders, next time he might lose as much or more.

So we come back to the previous question of whether the Balaclava and Casabianca type of mind is to be commended or condemned. Cases may be quoted on both sides. It seems to be one of those questions especially designed to give employment to a debating society, since nobody else is capable of deciding it.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Battle of Soissons In September, when the Germans were forced to retire from the Marne, they took up positions along the northern bank of the Aisne and here they established themselves so securely among the hills and quarries that there has been little change in the lines ever since. For instance, Soissons, on the south side of the river, has been under fire of the German guns in the grottoes of Pasly ever since September 13, and there have been German trenches within a quarter of a mile of the city hall. Soissons has seen much fighting in the course of its long life, tho nothing like the present. It was here that Clovis overthrew the Roman power and so undid the work of Cæsar. In 1870, the Germans took it after a bombardment of only four days; this time they have bombarded it for four months and have not got it yet. The cathedral, dating from the twelfth century, they had not hitherto damaged seriously, but during the heavy firing of last week they hit it seventy-five times. The population of Soissons previous to the war was about 14,000, but of these only 2000 civilians have remained, and they are in dire distress.

The French have thru persistent effort been gradually gaining ground on the north side of the Aisne. They

## THE GREAT WAR

*January 11*—Austrians defend Nida River position against Russian attacks. Germans claim capture of 1600 and killing of 3000 French in Argonne in last two days.

*January 12*—Germans resume offensive north of Soissons. Turkey yields to Italian demands for a salute to the flag at Hodeida.

*January 13*—Turks occupy Tabriz in Russian Persia. Count Berchtold resigns as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and is replaced by Baron von Burian, a Hungarian. Earthquake in central Italy kills 35,000 people.

*January 14*—Near Perthes and Beausejour in Champagne French undermine and carry German trenches. Russians pushing attacks on German lines near Gumbinnen and Mazurian lakes in East Prussia.

*January 15*—French driven south of Aisne at Soissons. French continue attacks near St. Mihiel and Verdun.

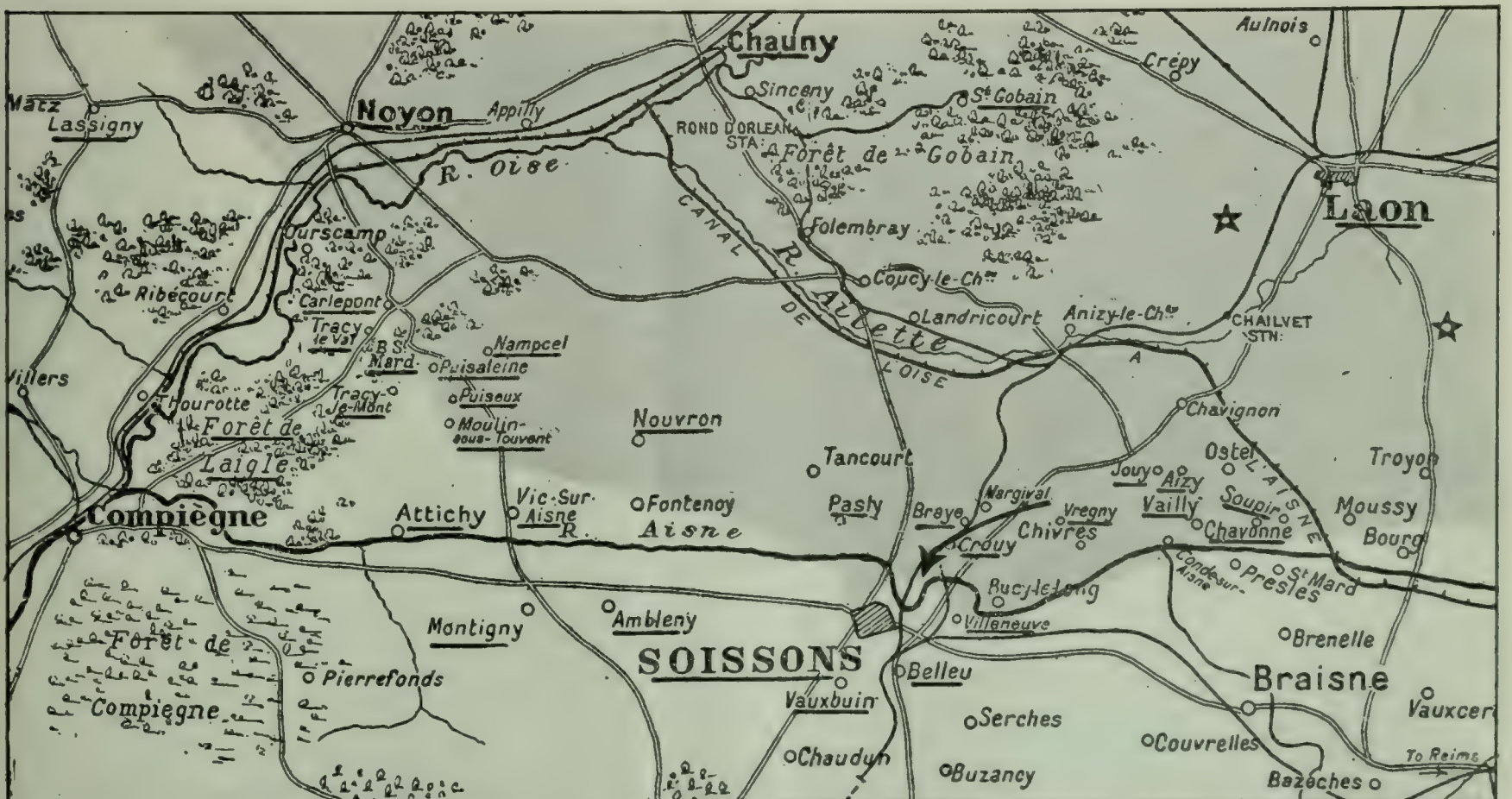
*January 16*—Russians advance in force north of Plock, Poland. Trenches taken and retaken near Arras, France.

*January 17*—French gain two hundred yards near Nieuport. Russians rout Turkish troops in Armenia.

have occupied most of the forest that lies between the Aisne and the Oise and had extended their lines northeast of Soissons to include the villages as far as Vregny. On January 12, however, the Germans took the offensive and in three days had cleared the north bank of French

troops. The movement was regarded as so important that the Kaiser appeared upon the scene and watched his soldiers storm the heights of Vregny. On this plateau they stationed their artillery and pushed the attack night and day against the French, who tried in vain to make a stand at the village of Crouy. The floods in the river had swept away the temporary bridges, so reinforcements could not be sent from the south side and the French were forced to retreat, leaving many of their guns and losing heavily as they crossed the river under fire of the German artillery on the bluffs overlooking Soissons. The Germans claim to have taken 5200 prisoners, fourteen big guns and six rapid firers and to have killed 5000 or more of the enemy.

Whether the Germans will attempt to cross the river and again take Soissons, perhaps even make another dash toward Paris sixty-five miles southwest, or whether they will remain content with holding the Aisne, remains to be seen. There are rumors that the Germans are abandoning the coast towns in Flanders almost to Ostend. In the Argonne forest near Verdun and in the Woëvre near St. Mihiel there has been heavy fighting, but no decided advantage on either side.



THE CENTER OF THE FIGHTING IN THE WESTERN THEATER

At Soissons the Germans, who have held the trenches north of the Aisne for four months, resumed the offensive last week and cleared the French out of their advanced positions north of the river. The Germans attach much importance to this movement





THE THREAT OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

The advance of a new Russian army down the right bank of the Vistula, as shown by the arrow above Plock, may have serious consequences. It threatens the rear of two German armies

#### New Movements in Poland

It is reported from Petrograd that the German troops are no longer scattered over Poland but have been concentrated at centers of communication and that all passenger trains have been suspended as in the days of the first mobilization while the railroads are used exclusively for the transportation of the military. There is much speculation as to where the Germans will strike their next blow. One theory is that they will undertake the conquest of Serbia at which the Austrians have so lamentably failed and upon which the entrance of Bulgaria into the war depends. Another supposes that the German troops are to be shipped to France to make another drive at Paris or Calais. Others suppose that they are intended for the defense of Hungary or East Prussia which the Russians are preparing to invade. Marshal von Hindenburg is, however, continuing his efforts to reach Warsaw. The 11-inch howitzers have been brought to the front in spite of the mud and snow and have been established on concrete foundations in the positions now held by the Germans on the Bzura and Ravka rivers about thirty-five miles west of Warsaw.

There is greater activity on the northern side of the Vistula where the Grand Duke Nicholas has interposed an army said to consist of a million men between Mlawa and Novogeorgievsk for the protection of Warsaw. This force has advanced westward toward the German fortress of Thorn as far as Sierpc on the Skrwa River, defeating the minor

forces opposing them. This is a strategic movement of the greatest importance, for if he can hold this ground or move on to the border he will be in a position to strike the Germans in the flank by directing an attack either north or south. If he turns north he might cut off or compel the retirement of the Germans in East Prussia. If he turns south and crosses the Vistula when it freezes over he could take the German army before Warsaw in the rear.

The freezing of the Mazurian lakes and bogs which form the natural defenses of East Prussia has permitted the Russians to make some gains in this region. The Germans are using ice-breakers to keep the lakes free for the use of their gunboats.

Notwithstanding the enormous losses of the Russians their army grows continuously by the natural increase in population. The young men who come of age to enter the service this year number over 700,000, but this is more than are needed or can be equipped, so the ukase just issued calls to the colors only 585,000.

#### The Austro-Hungarian Situation

The intense cold and heavy snows in the Carpathian Mountains have checked activity in this region, but north of the Vistula, which here forms the boundary between Poland and Galicia, the Russians have continued their efforts to push forward toward Cracow. The Austrian forces entrenched behind the Nida River have, however, foiled all their attempts to cross the river and have indeed in-

flicted heavy losses upon them in return.

Przemysl, the chief fortress of Galicia, which the Russians have besieged almost continuously ever since August, is still holding out and judging by the frequent sallies the garrison is far from despair. According to Vienna the besiegers have lost over ten thousand men thru these sorties during the last few weeks.

Russian forces are concentrating in the southern end of Bukowina next to the Rumanian border with the apparent design of forcing their way thru the passes of the Carpathian Mountains into Transylvania. But Borgo Pass, thru which the railroad goes, consists of deep defiles and a mile-long tunnel, so it should be easy to protect Transylvania from an attack from this quarter. Hundreds of the Austrian officers and soldiers were cornered in lower Bukowina by the Russian drive and to escape capture had to cross the boundary into Rumania, where they were interned.

Rumania has not yet called her reserves to the colors, but the army is being steadily strengthened and the Rumanian students in Swiss universities have been called home. Everything points toward the participation of Rumania in the war by spring if not before.

It is rumored that Austria has made overtures to Serbia for peace, offering to cede a port on the Adriatic. This was the main object of the Serbs in starting the Balkan war and they reached the Adriatic without difficulty, but thru Austrian intervention they were shut out from the coast by the formation of Albania. Now, it is said, Serbia refuses to be satisfied with a port and demands the whole of Bosnia, Herzegovina and the Dalmatian coast.

The Balkan policy of the Dual Monarchy has been under the direction of Count Berchtold and it cannot be said he has made a success of it. He has alienated Rumania and thrown her into the arms of Russia. He encouraged Bulgaria to precipitate the second Balkan war and then suffered her to be robbed of her territory by Serbia, Greece, Turkey and Rumania. His attempt to establish an independent Albania under a Prussian prince was a ridiculous failure. He irritated Serbia so as to bring on a European war which now threatens the existence of the Hapsburg monarchy and in which the Austrians have been decisively defeated by the Serbs in two campaigns. Whether these blunders are due to his own lack of diplomatic skill or to his submission to dictation from Berlin does not matter. It is no wonder that the Emperor-King has at last decided to



dismiss him, but it is something of a surprise that he should have appointed in his stead a Hungarian. Baron Stephen von Burian, who now becomes Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, is a close friend of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and is a son-in-law of Baron Fejervary, formerly Hungarian Minister of National Defense. His appointment, tho favored, it is said, by the Kaiser, is interpreted as meaning the ascendancy of Hungarian over Teutonic influences in the Dual Monarchy. He is now over sixty-three years old and distinguished himself in the administration of the Slavic provinces of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is undeniable that Bosnia and Herzegovina have been more prosperous and made greater progress in industry and education than has independent Serbia, tho the same race peoples both countries.

**Turks Take Tabriz** Altho disastrously defeated in the Caucasus the Turks are taking revenge by invading the Russian part of Persia. A force of Ottoman troops and Kurdish irregulars marching eastward from Van have occupied Tabriz, the capital of the province of Azerbaijan and the second largest city in Persia, and are said to be moving on toward Teheran, the capital. The American con-

sul at Tabriz, Gordon Paddock, arranged the plan of occupation and it was carried out peaceably. The Russian consul and garrison withdrew in advance and only 600 Turkish troops entered the city, the 25,000 Kurds remaining at a distance.

The Turkish Ambassador at Teheran assured the Persian Government that its only object was to free Persia from the Russian yoke, and that as soon as the Persian Crown Prince arrives in Tabriz he will be placed in charge of the province. According to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1906, Russia was to have the northern part of Persia and England the southern as their respective "spheres of influence." Against this partition of their country the Persian parliament protested in vain, and since then the troops of both powers have been gradually taking possession, the British about the Persian Gulf and the Russians in Azerbaijan and the Caspian coast. The Russians established a large force in Tabriz and ruled the city without regard to the constituted authorities. Complaints by the Persians of Russian cruelty and oppression of the inhabitants such as have been published in *The Independent* and elsewhere brought no help because Great Britain was bound by her agreement to give Russia a free hand in northern Persia.

From Tabriz it may be possible for the Turks to invade the Transcaucasian province from the Caspian side, which is unfortified, and perhaps they may secure the help of the Persians in such a movement. The troops sent out from Erzerum to the assistance of the forces defeated at Sari Kamish were checked and turned back near the frontier. The attempt to bring reinforcements by Black Sea steamers from Constantinople to Trebezond was prevented by the Russian fleet, which sank eight transports filled with troops.

**Earthquake in Italy** A number of towns in central Italy were destroyed on January 13 by an earthquake of almost unprecedented severity. The loss of life so far reported is somewhat less than 40,000, which is only about half the fatalities of the Messina earthquake of 1908, which were officially reported as 77,283. But the present earthquake affected a very much larger area and damaged more historic edifices. The first shock came about eight o'clock in the morning and lasted half a minute. This was followed by other shocks the same day and afterward which greatly increased the casualties.

The earthquake was felt all the way from Naples to Florence and



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#### HOT-FOOT ON HIS TRACKS

A remarkable photograph from the region of St. Die in the Vosges. A French despatch rider stumbled into a group of Germans who were as surprised as he. He fought, and when his horse was shot in the leg he leaped to his feet and dashed for a nearby house. He escaped the Germans' bullets and found a detachment of French infantry in the building. The pursuers in turn were trapped.



from shore to shore, but the center of disturbance was in the Apennine mountains and Abruzzi forest east of Rome. The town of Avezzano, about fifty miles from Rome, suffered the worst, for it is estimated that 11,000 out of its 12,000 inhabitants were killed and almost every house demolished. Among the victims were all of the government and municipal officials and many of the soldiers and police, so it was difficult to get relief work organized quickly enough to save the thousands buried in the ruins. A normal school containing 150 girls was overthrown and many of them killed. Near Avezzano was Lake Fucino, which Roman emperors had tried in vain to drain, but which was provided with a tunnel outlet in 1875 at a cost of \$8,000,000 and the site converted into farming land. This district suffered greatly from the earthquake.

At Sora, south of Avezzano, a convent was thrown down and seven Sisters of Charity who were receiving communion and the priest at the altar were all crushed. Only one sister escaped alive and she was severely wounded.

The Italian Government showed itself as slow and inefficient as in the Messina disaster, and it was forty-eight hours before some of the towns were reached, altho they are all within sixty miles of the capital.

The frail construction of the homes of the people is the chief reason for the extent of the disaster. Many houses are built of unhewn stones, often laid up without mortar. The modern structures of ferro-concrete stood the shaking without injury. In Rome, 755 buildings were more or less injured, but only one person was killed. He was struck by the marble statue of Judas Iscariot, which fell from the row of Apostles on the top of St. John Lateran. The great statue of the Savior on the front of St. Peter's was split and 150 windows broken in the dome and elsewhere. The mosaics, which form the chief attraction of the modern basilica of St. Paul's Outside the Walls, were badly broken. The column of Marcus Aurelius, which gives the name to the Piazza Colonna, was twisted around.

**The Week in Congress** In the House, last week, after ten hours' debate, a vote was taken upon a resolution for a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women. The resolution was rejected, 174 to 204. A two-thirds majority is required. A conference report upon the immigration bill was accepted in both branches. It elimi-



#### APPOINTED FOR MERIT

Joseph B. Eastman, who has just been appointed a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. For ten years he has been actively engaged on the people's side in the campaign in Massachusetts for the more complete control in the public interest of the State's public utilities. The year after his graduation from Amherst he became secretary of the Public Franchise League, an organization founded by Louis D. Brandeis and his associates in the Boston franchise fight. He was active in the New Haven hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and in 1913 was assistant counsel to the labor union in the Boston Elevated Railway's arbitration. His fine service gained him the confidence of the railway employees, which with his very thoro knowledge of franchise matters qualifies him for distinguished service on the State commission.

nated the Senate amendments for the exclusion of negroes and the exemption, for a time, of Belgians from the literacy test. This test was retained, and the bill was sent to the President. Some expect a veto, on account of it. The Navy Bill, as prepared by the House Committee, provides for two battleships, six destroyers, and seventeen submarines. It abolishes the so-called "plucking board" and does not increase the number of enlisted men.

Mr. Wilson earnestly desires the passage of the Ship Purchase Bill, and a Senate Democratic caucus has decided to give it all possible support. There will be vigorous opposition and a long debate. The Senate's decision, by a vote of 41 to 34, that a two-thirds vote is required for suspension of the rules, probably prevents action at this session on the proposition, favorably reported as an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, ordering liquor prohibition in Washington. Senator Lodge has made a plea for larger expenditures for the army, the navy, and the fortifications. Sen-

ator Borah, in a political speech, sharply criticized the President's address at Indianapolis.

**The Sullivan Inquiry** Much testimony has been taken in New York, before James D. Phelan, Senator-elect from California, concerning the charges made by Walker W. Vick, formerly Receiver of Customs in Santo Domingo, against the American Minister, James M. Sullivan. That part of it which has especially excited public interest and comment is a letter sent to Vick, in August, 1913, soon after his appointment, by Secretary Bryan. Vick, who had been assistant secretary of the Democratic National Committee, displaced William E. Pulliam, a Democrat, who had held the office for several years, under Republican Administrations. The Receiver (under the fiscal protectorate) employs about 200 men, but only fourteen of them are Americans. Secretary Bryan's letter, dated August 20, 1913, at the State Department, was as follows:

MY DEAR MR. VICK: Now that you have arrived and are acquainting yourself with the situation, can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? Whenever you desire a suggestion from me, in regard to a man for any place there, call on me.

You have had enough experience in politics to know how valuable workers are when the campaign is on, and how difficult it is to find suitable rewards for all the deserving. I do not know to what extent a knowledge of Spanish is necessary for employees. Let me know what is required, together with the salary, and when appointments are likely to be made.

Sullivan will be down before long, and you and he together ought to be able to bring about such reforms as may be necessary there. You will find Sullivan a strong, courageous, reliable fellow. The more I have seen of him the better satisfied I am that he will fit into the place there and do what is necessary to be done.

Mr. Vick sent a list of the fourteen places, but he made no changes in the force. After his resignation, several of the subordinate officers were displaced by men from Nebraska. The Dominican Minister of Finance remarked that his people were accustomed to reward political workers with their own money. The salaries of these Americans are paid by Santo Domingo. Referring to his letter, Mr. Bryan said, last week: "I am glad to have the public know that I appreciate the services of those who work in politics, and feel an interest in seeing them rewarded. I think that is the only charge that can be based on that letter, and, as Mr. Vick received his appointment as a reward for political work, I



thought he was a good man to address in expressing my opinion on the subject."

The testimony thus far, relating to the transfer of deposits from one bank to another by Sullivan's order; his cousin's interest in contracts; the manners of Sullivan, who offended the Italian Minister and British Chargé by receiving their official visit while he was clad only in underclothing; the influence of the favored bank, etc., tends to show that Sullivan was unfit to be Minister of the United States. Witnesses asserted that the evidence had been laid before Mr. Bryan and that he ignored it.

#### Mexico's New President

While Villa and General Angeles, his intimate friend, were in the north, making the agreement for the protection of Naco and directing military operations at Saltillo and Monterey, the convention took up its work at the capital, declining to wait for their return. General Roque de la Garza was made presiding officer. He had been Villa's purchasing agent at Juarez and was said to be a member of his staff. There was a report also that he was Zapata's candidate for the Presidency.

Dispatches from the capital said that the convention on the 13th reelected Gutierrez, to serve for a year, but under restrictions which gave to the convention control of the Government, with power to name members of the Cabinet and to remove the President by a two-thirds vote. It was said that Zapata had withdrawn his forces to Cuernavaca. A part of his army had been whipped by Obregon, Carranza's chief com-

mander, at a point midway between Puebla and the capital.

The report about the reelection of Gutierrez was not contradicted, but on the 16th the convention elected Roque de la Garza provisional President, or "executive of the convention," at the same time claiming supreme executive, legislative and judicial power. The man thus chosen was evidently to be a mere figurehead. Martial law was proclaimed. Gutierrez and three members of his Cabinet, Generals Blanco, Robles and Vasconcelos, fled from the city. It was reported that they did this to avoid assassination. De la Garza was Madero's private secretary and a member of his provisional Cabinet. Villa and Angeles began a hurried journey to the capital.

It is understood that for some time Gutierrez had been at variance with both Villa and Zapata. Carranza, at Vera Cruz, says that Gutierrez recently sent three messengers to him and a letter proposing a union for the elimination of Villa, "whose policy of robbery and desolation causes disgust." These words are quoted from the letter, together with others in which Villa is accused of ignoring Gutierrez's authority by ordering assassinations and in other ways. There were reports that Blanco was seeking to induce Obregon to join him in setting up a government of their own. Carranza ordered a court martial for Gutierrez's three messengers, and it was expected that they would be shot.

#### The Tampico Oil Wells

After compelling a suspension of work at the Tampico oil wells, and forbidding the exportation of oil, because the oil companies de-

clined to pay heavy assessments for the support of his army, Carranza, by decree, nullified all sales of lands, waters or forests made since 1876. At Tampico 1200 employees of the companies were idle. British and American capital is invested there. The British Government, which had been looking to the Pearson oil wells at Tampico for oil to be used by its navy—certain other sources of supply being no longer available—sent vigorous protests to our Government and also directly to Carranza. In our protest there is said to have been a sharp warning. On the 16th it was announced that Carranza had yielded and that the embargo had been raised. The Spanish Government has complained at Washington about the harsh treatment of Spaniards at Puebla and elsewhere.

It has been difficult to ascertain the results of the battles. Usually the story told by one side is a flat contradiction of the report from the other. In the South Obregon has continued to be successful, and his progress toward the capital has not been checked. Villa has repeatedly promised to attack Tuxpam and Tampico, but has failed to do so. It is not denied that his forces took Saltillo after a three days' battle, but there have been conflicting reports about Monterey. Salazar's small army is said to have been annihilated, near Casas Grandes, in the north, by Villa's forces, under Cabral. The agreement concerning Naco has been signed by both parties. Palafox, one of Zapata's men in Gutierrez's Cabinet, has withdrawn his charge that Mr. Silliman and Mr. Canova, representatives of our Government, were bribed to promote the escape of General Iturbide.



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#### A JAPANESE CONTINGENT TO JOIN THE REDCROSS FORCES AT THE FRONT

This party of twenty-one nurses and doctors sailed from New York on the 13th to complete their journey from Japan to the battlefield. The head of the group is Dr. Jiro Suzuki, seated in the center, retired surgeon-inspector of the Japanese Navy



# WOMEN FOR PEACE

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

### DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

**W**E, WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, assembled in behalf of World Peace, grateful for the security of our own country, but sorrowing for the misery of all involved in the present struggle among warring nations, do hereby band ourselves together to demand that war should be abolished.

Equally with men pacifists, we understand that planned-for, legalized, wholesale, human slaughter is today the sum of all villainies. As women, we feel a peculiar moral passion of revolt against both the cruelty and the waste of war.

As women, we are especially the custodians of the life of the ages. We will not longer consent to its reckless destruction. As women, we are particularly charged with the future of childhood and with the care of the helpless and the unfortunate. We will not longer accept without protest that added burden of maimed and invalid men and poverty-stricken widows and orphans which war places upon us.

As women, we have builded by the patient drudgery of the past the basic foundation of the home and of peaceful industry. We will not longer endure without protest, which must be heard and heeded by men, that hoary evil which in an hour destroys the social structure that centuries of toil have reared.

As women, we are called upon to start each generation onward toward a better humanity. We will not longer tolerate without determined opposition that denial of the sovereignty of reason and justice by which war and all that makes for war today renders impotent the idealism of the race.

Therefore, as human beings and the mother half of humanity, we demand that our right to be considered in the settlement of questions concerning not alone the life of individuals but of nations be recognized and respected.

We demand that women be given a share in deciding between war and peace in all the courts of high debate; within the home, the school, the church, the industrial order, and the State.

So protesting, and so demanding, we hereby form ourselves into a national organization to be called the *Woman's Peace Party*.

We hereby adopt the following as our platform

*On Sunday afternoon, January 10, 3000 women crowded into the Grand Ball Room of the New Willard Hotel at Washington, D. C. They formed themselves into the "Woman's Peace Party," the first in the world. They issued a manifesto, unsurpassed, we think, in power and moral fervor by anything that has been issued here or abroad since the Great War began. They adopted a platform radical, sound, statesmanlike, constructive.*

*Tho not a line about the conference appeared the next morning in five of the six leading New York newspapers, which found space to devote sixty-three of their valuable columns to the man-killing in Europe and the alleged reasons why the United States should increase her army and navy, we think the conference so important that we publish in full the final document issued by it, and we urge every one of our women readers to join the party.*

*John Ruskin said long ago that women could stop all wars if only they were determined to do so. We rejoice that the voice of woman is to be heard against the "greatest scourge of mankind," for all wars are primarily waged on women and children.—THE EDITOR.*

of principles, some of the items of which have been accepted by a majority vote, and more of which have been the unanimous choice of those attending the conference which initiated the formation of this organization. We have sunk all differences of opinion on minor matters and given freedom of expression to a wide divergence of opinion in the details of our platform and in our statement of explanation and information in a common desire to make our woman's protest against war and all that makes for war vocal, commanding and effective. We welcome to our membership all who are in substantial sympathy with that fundamental purpose of our organization whether or not they can accept in full our detailed statement.

### APPLICATION BLANK

I hereby apply for membership in the WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY for

myself } as a } sustaining } member  
this organization } local group }  
and enclose \$.....for my Dues.

Name.....

Address.....

Until the appointment of a Treasurer, dues and contributions may be sent to

JULIET BARRETT RUBLEE,  
1105 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

### PLATFORM

The purpose of this Organization is to enlist all American women in arousing the nations to respect the sacredness of human life and to abolish war. The following is adopted as our platform:

1. The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace.

2. Limitation of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture.

3. Organized opposition to militarism in our own country.

4. Education of youth in the ideals of peace.

5. Democratic control of foreign policies.

6. The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women.

7. "Concert of Nations" to supersede "Balance of Power."

8. Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute Law for War.

9. The substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies.

10. Removal of the economic causes of war.

11. The appointment by our Government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.

The conference further adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we denounce with all the earnestness of which we are capable the concerted attempt now being made to force this country into still further preparedness for war. We desire to make a solemn appeal to the higher attributes of our common humanity to help us unmask this menace to our civilization.

### THE PARTY ORGANIZATION

The members shall be: 1. Local groups wherever they can be organized, each to pay \$5 annually into the national treasury. 2. Sustaining members, who shall individually pay \$1 annually into the national treasury.

These officers were elected: Chairman, Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; honorary chairman, Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City; vice-chairmen, Anna Garlin Spencer, Meadville, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry Willard, New York City; Mrs. Louis F. Post, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Jay White, Washington, D. C. Headquarters, Hull House, Chicago.



# WOMEN AND WAR

BY ANNA GARLIN SPENCER

**T**HIS is the first great war in which the voice of women has had power to make itself heard. During the last one hundred years a radical change in the educational, legal, economic and social condition of women has given them a new sense of sex solidarity and of responsibility in public affairs. This change in women's position has given men a new respect for the moral and intellectual initiative of women, and is preparing them to welcome women's aid in the solution of world problems.

The awful conditions in Europe today have sharpened that new social consciousness of women to an eager demand on their part to be used in some new and mighty effort to make this war end war. Up to this point the attitude of women in general toward the organized peace movement has been less morally earnest, and less intellectually instructed, than that which they have shown in other great movements for social progress. Altho the cause has been supported by a few women of exceptional breadth of training, it has seemed to many a remote or academic propaganda. The too exclusively masculine directorships and too undemocratic methods of the peace societies and foundations are

*Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer has been a public speaker on educational and reform subjects since 1870. From 1891 to 1903 she was minister of the Bell Street Chapel, an independent parish in Providence, Rhode Island. She is now professor of sociology and ethics at the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pennsylvania. At the organization meeting at Washington she was elected a vice-chairman of the Peace Party.—THE EDITOR.*

largely to blame for this indifference of otherwise public-spirited women to the war against war. There is, however, a far deeper reason. Had women been as earnest to abolish war as they have been earnest to do away with other social evils, they would either have stormed the existing peace societies in such membership numbers as would have compelled suitable recognition on governing boards, or else have started a women's peace movement of their own, of such imposing power as to win the respect of men's associations.

The reason why women have come so much more slowly into the peace cause than into other less fundamental social reforms is clear to the

thoughtful. It roots far down in the biologic foundation of human society. Dr. Giddings has aptly described the fundamental element in the development of social structure as "the sense of kinship." It works in primitive human society to make the horde, the clan, the tribe, the group dominant within "the ancient city," and the racial or national nucleus intensely loyal to their own "kin"; intensely murderous and hostile toward their "alien enemies." Women, like men, have felt this double attraction and repulsion of the law of kinship. As that law reinforced itself by religious rites, customs and "commandments" from the tribal or the racial or the national gods, women became active instruments in intensifying its power of control. Deborah's song of revengeful victory, still called "sacred"; the public honors paid to a woman who slew an enemy whom she had lured by treachery, as recorded in the Old Testament, into her home; the historic praise of women, of all ages and countries, who by any form of deceit and cruelty destroyed the "alien enemy"—all these show the power of this narrow kinship idea over the idealism of women, as of men. Modern patriotism that is sure God is on its side, that would uphold "my



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## LEADERS OF THE WOMEN'S NEW MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

A group of organizers gathered at Washington. On the left, with furs, is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, next is Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, then Mrs. Henry Villard; in the center is Dr. Spencer, author of this article, then Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Janet Richard, whose lectures on current events have been described in The Independent





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JANE ADDAMS

THE WELL-LOVED LEADER OF HULL HOUSE WAS MADE PRESIDENT OF THE  
WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY AT THE WASHINGTON MEETING



country, right or wrong," and "My race and its culture divinely ordained to be supreme over all," this, which is but a newer form of the old limitations of the kinship sense, lies in the hearts and lives of men and women alike.

The growth of true civilization is marked by the ever-widening area of those esteemed as "kin," and to whom, therefore, helpful service is due. But yesterday many of us felt that this ring of kinship encircled the world: today we see it shrink back to the savage area, and to worse than savage expression of fear and hatred. Women, like men, have been submerged by this upsurging of outgrown but deep-rooted sentiments. It is therefore pathetically absurd to say with a recent speaker that "if women had voted we should have had no war." Yet it is true—and the significance of that truth will be increasingly perceived—that for the short period in which women have had the discipline of world interests they have exhibited an amazing rapidity of assimilation of world ethics. It is scarce a hundred years since democracy began to work in women, to develop in them an individual relationship to affairs outside the home; and already the women of many countries have united for moral reforms and philanthropies, and to wipe out the disqualification of sex in the franchise, in a way that augurs well for their speedy growth in the international point of view in all the high concerns of life. Men, with ages of political experience, professional leadership and world commerce behind them, have been far slower to respond to that spirit of race unity which transcends national and class limitations. Hence there is reasonable hope that when women have had full citizenship and equal opportunity of social training in longer discipline, they will mightily reinforce men's tardy effort to organize the world's moral forces for general human welfare.

Meanwhile the present situation calls for immediate and effective union of all the work of broad-minded and brave-hearted men and women in a great popular propaganda for world peace. To this end, not chiefly to add to the numbers of those engaged in the war against war, but far more to give vitality, freshness, organizing ability among the common people, power of popular appeal and a more ardent passion of protest against human slaughter, the entrance of women in great numbers into the organized peace movement is the supreme need of the hour.

To stir them to such effort, let the

women of the United States and of the world call to mind the special reasons why women should hate war and should fight that militarism that makes for war. All the indictments against these evils that men pacifists have made, women pacifists can make as earnestly. In addition, women have other and still more damning indictments.

Women can charge to the account of war their bitterest slavery to men in the household. The alien man, in the older ages, captured in war, had no rights his victorious enemy was bound to respect. He might be killed, mutilated or condemned to perpetual servitude at will. But the alien woman, torn from her kindred to become the concubine, the slave or the outraged prey of the victor in war, learned what is worse than death, and what is more hopeless than manual servitude. That kinship feeling that in primitive times made women, indeed, the vassal of her clan, but protected her from the unmitigated horrors of personal ownership by a single tyrant, war destroyed, leaving her utterly unprotected. When women trace their long struggle upward from domestic slavery, thru legal but perpetual "minority" to their present direct relation to the state in "contract power" and in citizenship, let them not forget the part war has played in their subjection. All the forces which have worked toward the emancipation of women from domestic bondage root themselves in social order, in peaceful industry, in reason and in law made just and regnant. And all these forces are rendered feeble and impotent in the clash of arms. It is for this cause that women should hate war with a peculiar hatred.

Moreover, women should hate war for its disastrous effect upon their special functions as wives and mothers. Women bear the chief burden of personal care of the young, the undeveloped, the frail and sick, the aged, the feeble-minded, the socially incompetent. They have had to bear that burden ever since social sympathy forbade the strong to kill the weak by fiat of the state. This process of social protection of the incompetent has unquestionably lowered the average standard in human quality where it has worked unmodified by some science and art of race culture. War—and all that makes for war—is the worst hindrance to the attempt to relieve women of this overmastering burden of administering philanthropy, and to give her time and opportunity for her organic function of teaching and developing the normal and super-excellent specimens of the race. Not only

does it destroy uselessly all the common wealth of humanity so terribly needed for projecting and realizing the social control that can truly advance individual life, but it deliberately and monstrosly aids that "breeding downward" which is the bane of civilization.

Economic exploitation, bad as it is, destroys the weakest first. War destroys the strongest first. Not only that, but preparation for war in the form of vast armies and navies on a peace footing increases the social diseases most inimical to family life, unfits men for civic usefulness, and tends in all its influences away from that devotion of life and treasure to the higher interests of human progress on which future generations depend. It is because of women's peculiar functional relation to the social demand for race integrity and race culture that enlightened women must hate war and all that makes for war.

Furthermore, women who know their past in primitive life, and have some realizing sense of the long struggle which has brought women in the more enlightened countries where they are, must join the war against war because of its power to plunge them back in a moment of social chaos to the foot of the hill up which they have so painfully climbed. War, this incredible war, after all the centuries of so-called civilization, puts the women under its mailed fist back in the area of ceaseless, life-killing drudgery, from which the modern woman has but just emerged. It binds again upon her back—less able in muscle and in nerve to bear the burden than was the primitive woman who had not yet learned she had a mind—that ancient burden of beginning an ordered social life once more.

War, and the alien slave-women whom war furnished to ruling households in the older life, gave, indeed, to a select "lady" class the first leisure which women ever gained for intellectual growth and social command. In this sense a privileged caste among women, as among men, escaped, by way of war and the slavery of war captives, from the hardest labor. How few, however, the members of the "lady" caste; how innumerable the mass of women of the common people, those mothers of the race, whose overwork and cruel abuse have been the most appalling social waste of all the blundering prodigality of human life!

Man's inventive genius and his superb organization of industry have released the mass of women from that ancient drudgery that



warped the body and dwarfed the brain. War plunges women back again into complete absorption of their life in the ruder services to the social need. War makes of woman again, as of old, the "breeder" and the drudge. Witness the announcements of the Associated Press that high dignitaries of state churches in the warring nations offer "great reduction in the cost of marriage ceremonies to all enlisted men who will marry before leaving for the front"; some even suggesting "free services" of this sort. What does this mean? It must often mean wives and mothers bearing the double burden of self-support and child support in widowhood, or helping the state in caring for maimed or invalid men after the war is over.

Man's unbridled passions, his clumsy blundering in statecraft, his greed for lands and gold and markets, his autocracy in government and his secret diplomacy made so often of lies, man's willingness and power in his ruling castes to plunge the common people into misery, have combined thus to set back the onward moving mothers of the race. It

is these things all women of light and leading should oppose with all their new-gained power.

Finally, all enlightened and free women, especially those of neutral countries, should make a protest, compelling in its solemn appeal, against war as the supreme outrage on the moral nature of humanity. On a sure sense of ethical values rests all the permanent progress of the race; war, and the things that make for war, give a dual and self-contradictory direction to the idealism of youth, and to the ethical judgment of maturity.

In civic life one is already required by conscience to be truthful in word and deed, to have respect for others' rights, to be just and honorable and humane in all relationships, to conserve and add to the common wealth of material gains and mental achievements for the benefit of all humanity. In war and in the training that leads toward war it becomes a duty to cheat the enemy without scruple, to "kill him first" whether or not it is certain that he means to or could kill you; to harry his wife and children and his aged parents;

to loot and burn and destroy all that he has earned by generations of peaceful toil. It was said before the Civil War in the United States, "A nation cannot exist half slave and half free." Can a world of civilization exist with its moral life half human and half fiendish? The dependence upon "the judgment of battle," among nations as among individuals, has long been the supreme atheism; it denies the sovereignty of truth and justice. That atheism undermines all faith in spiritual values; and by this process it not only destroys by violence the temples of law and culture and worship which man has builded, but, most subtle destruction of all, it sinks under waves of bestiality and passion those ideals on which respect for womanhood and tender regard for the child have fibered the later progress of the race.

It is because of this blasphemy against the Holy Spirit of truth and righteousness and love that all women should utter

A curse from the depths of womanhood,  
That is very salt and bitter and good,  
on war and all that makes for war.

*Meadville, Pennsylvania*



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#### TWO EUROPEAN WOMEN WHO URGED AMERICAN WOMEN TO WORK FOR PEACE

*Paul Thompson*

On the left Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of Austria, organizing press secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who came here on behalf of the women organized in thirteen European countries to ask our aid in bringing peace. She said to the delegates assembled at Washington: "Today in the spirit of this meeting you have laid a foundation for a new Europe. You have set the greatest record for women ever set in the history of the world. You have always been a teacher to the women of Europe, and now you are teachers of the men. . . . We European women think suffrage, when it does come, will end all wars." Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragist, on the right, moved her hearers to tears by her vivid description of war suffering, and commended the spirit of the American women's peace plan, saying "It is founded on a great moral idea, based on the sacredness of human life." War, she said, was made by "international gamblers and degenerates"



# PLAY AND EFFICIENCY

## THIRD ARTICLE IN THE SERIES ON EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**T**HE efficient man plays in order to work more and work better.

Our idea of amusement should be to enjoy it while we play, but employ it after we play. And if we would analyze the holidays that give us most pleasure, we should find them carrying out this idea. The "morning-after" headache belongs to the man who didn't use his head the night before. A pastime is like a meal, we spoil it by thinking while we take it—or by failing to think before we take it.

Every sensible man or woman should possess an *Efficiency Amusement Chart*, the construction and use of which we will now describe. It is based on a close analysis of our work, surroundings, health, temperament, ideals; and of our amusement in relation thereto.

Let us be concrete. Let us take for illustration a manager of a modern city store, and see how he should plan his recreation. (The same principle and method apply to any worker anywhere.)

The store manager is on duty from eight a. m. to six p. m. He is surrounded by the hum of voices, the clatter of typewriters, the din of street noises. He rides to and from his work on a rattling, rumbling street-car; he cannot sleep normally—with crying children, theater parties, newspaper scareheads, pianos next door, late-staying visitors, and early morning milkmen, all pulling at his nerves. But the man's job depends on his being as regular, punctilious and reliable as a clock—therefore he shouldn't have any nerves. He gets no outdoor exercise. He subsists chiefly on restaurant and delicatessen near-food. He must dress up to the minute. He makes his living by attending minutely to all the superficialities. He has no time for music, no taste for art, no touch with the world's great literature. Life is to him a bundle of overwrought nerves connecting a feverish brain, a rebellious stomach, and a pocketbook whose sole function is to disgorge.

What does the man do, in his leisure hours? He joins a poker party

with "the boys," where cigars and drinks further knock out his nerves; or he jabs more sounds into his ears at a crazy musical comedy for the "tired business man"; or he goes motoring and tries to push the speed limit off the map. Yet he fondly believes he is quite sane. And we are all as foolish in our own way.

How should this man order a scientific rest period?

First. Let him write down the influences and ingredients of his daily work and life. They are: noise, hurry, sociability, regularity, responsibility, confinement, fashion, convention, financial worry, sleeplessness, brain fag, muscular weakness, emotional atrophy. Certain physical disorders must proceed from the man's unnatural mode of life; suppose they are eye strain and indigestion.

Second. Let him write down the exact *opposites* of these—a list of the lacking elements in his make-up or environment, whose presence would balance, normalize, refresh and energize him. (See chart below.)

Third. Let him now make a list of all his available sources of amusement—from an evening's fun to the yearly vacation of a month or a fortnight. He will probably have twenty or thirty of these—certainly a wider choice than he imagines before taking inventory, the average person being narrower in nothing than in his routine of pleasures.

Fourth. Let him now take each amusement in List B and compare it with each requirement in List A, noting in the spaces opposite how far his customary mode of enjoyment supplies the elements to increase efficiency—or decrease it. A thoughtful, conscientious building of this chart should mean the breaking of a great light on the store manager.

Fifth. Let him then form the habit of consulting the chart whenever he plans a day or a week or an hour of recreation, until he chooses by instinct and reason the kind of play that makes a new man of him. (The chart for a doctor, a minister, or a college president, would of course be entirely different in many, or all, of the aspects here given.)

The amusements should be marked plus (+) where they increase efficiency, minus (—) where they decrease it, and zero (0) where they have no special effect either way. List B is not complete, but merely illustrative.

Adding the plus marks, then cancelling each minus with a plus, we have the largest plus remainder (12+) for the mountain tramp, and the largest minus remainder (13—) for the dinner party. Hence the former is the best, and the latter the worst recreation, of those here given, for this particular manager of a city store. But all those marked + in the column of values are good for him, and all those marked — are likely to be bad. If any item in List A is of special importance, that should count double, in figuring the totals; two + or two — marks, as the case may be.

Now I am not so foolish as to suppose that a sane man will, for the rest of his days, consult a dry table of Efficiency Values whenever he wants to play chess or frolic with the baby. I do believe, however, that a shrewd, ambitious man will construct this chart for himself, will study it carefully, and will form the habit of choosing his games from the plus side of the efficiency ledger.

The efficiency principles embodied in the Chart may be stated in a few words. A scientific recreation should include:

1. Complete break in routine activities and obligations, with specific rest for overworked organs, nerves, brain-cells and muscles.
2. Exercise for unused faculties and functions, to the point of wholesome fatigue of a kind seldom known.
3. An element of surprise, mental, emotional or spiritual, to reawaken interest in everyday life.
4. Absolute freedom, inner and outer, during the recreation period.
5. Temperamental uplift and renewal.

Change of work is not rest. We delude ourselves with the notion that it is, merely because we do not know how to rest. The American disorder is nerve-strain, for which the only cure is perfect relaxation.

Long ago the nation's richest man learned that a siesta following lunch put him in condition for a new



# EFFICIENCY AMUSEMENT CHART

FOR A MANAGER OF A CITY STORE

(Hypothetical case. Both lists depend on personal conditions of work, health, environment, etc., and must be compiled anew for each individual.)

ACTUAL Conditions Hostile to Efficiency	IDEAL Conditions Favorable to Efficiency	AMUSEMENTS									
		Tennis	Golf	Billiards	Cards	Dance	Dinner Party	Theater— Comedy Tragedy		Romp with Children	Moun- tain Tramp
Noise	Silence	O	+	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	+
Hurry	Leisure	—	+	O	O	—	O	O	O	+	+
Society	Solitude	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	+
Regularity	Spontaneity	+	O	O	O	+	—	+	+	+	O
Responsibility	Irresponsibility	O	O	O	O	—	—	+	+	+	+
Confinement	Outdoor life	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	+
Fashion	Simplicity	+	+	+	+	—	—	O	O	+	+
Convention	Individuality	+	+	+	+	—	—	O	O	+	+
Money worry	Money saving	+	O	O	+	O	—	O	O	+	+
Insomnia	Sound sleep	+	+	O	—	O	—	+	—	+	+
Brain fag	Relaxation	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	O	+
Weak muscle	Exercise	+	+	O	—	+	—	—	—	+	+
Stiff emotions	Use of emotions	+	O	O	O	+	—	+	+	+	—
Eye strain	Rest for eyes	—	+	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	+
Indigestion	Hunger	+	+	O	—	+	—	—	—	O	+
Totals.....		9+	10+	2+	3+	4+	0+	5+	3+	10+	13+
		4—	0—	4—	7—	9—	13—	6—	8—	1—	1—
VALUES.....		5+	10+	2—	4—	5—	13—	1—	5—	9+	12+

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Edward Earle Purinton

day's work in the afternoon. Great factories now hold a recess about three p. m. for a quarter of an hour, to give their employees a rest, with reading, music, games, and so forth. This practise should become universal, not for charity but for efficiency. Concentration follows relaxation; and the time will come when the great business men, like the great authors, do their day's work in three hours.

Thinking with your whole brain means playing with your whole body, loving with your whole heart, longing with your whole soul. Efficiency is wholeness, specialized by turns.

Husbands and wives, however, should make it their solemn duty to be silly together. The man who finds his chief pleasure in business or the club, and the woman who finds hers in matinee thrills or the fashion parade, are slumping toward marital inefficiency at an alarming rate. Every household should have a home gymnasium, in attic or cellar, with an assortment of games for the dining-room table, including the favorite of each member of the family. Our pastimes should center in the home, and we should become uneasy when parents and children no longer enjoy the same things. One reason why every family should have at least

two children is that the parents may have an excuse apiece for going to the circus.

It is just as needful to escape and forget the family at least once a year. The Lord never made two people who could live together sanely and sweetly three hundred and sixty-five days at a stretch. Every wife knows this—but nearly every husband has it to learn. From what I have seen of married life, I believe it is the religious duty of every man to disappear once a year. Not only depart—disappear! And twice a year is twice as good as once. Get beyond the reach of mails, telegrams and telephones. Leave no address behind, merely keep an accident card of home directions in your pocket. Don't let yourself write home, no matter how much you feel like it. Sleep late every morning. Read nothing. Revel in irresponsibility. Roam where you will. Let your watch run down, and refuse to wind it up. Be so anxious for freedom that you forget dinner-time and miss a few meals (your stomach also needs a vacation). In short, return to primitive existence, with all the obligations of home and business wiped out for two weeks or a month. And if you aren't glad to be a regular family man again, loaded down with responsibili-

ties on all sides, then of a truth I don't know men!

Having given your wife, your children and your clerks an equal chance twice a year for respite from the brutal chains of the habitual, you will have supplied a leading factor in efficiency—a scientific period of play.

"But," you protest, "I can't stay away that long, my business would be ruined." Very well, you are lucky. A series of week-ends at play does more for the busy man than a whole month of leisure. The only condition is that you be able to erase your work from your mind in an hour, instead of a week or a month. To master the art of relaxation is to gain more from your short Sundays of freedom than most people gain from a month's pleasure jaunt. Recreation is not geographical, it is mental. We do not work too much for our health and happiness—we think too little.

During the writer's four years in college he held the tennis championship of the school. He was much elated over this. He should have been much deprest. What he needed was to be champion of quoits, or checkers, or hide-the-handkerchief, or some other leisurely, meditative sport. The game of tennis is for fat, rich,



phlegmatic gentlemen; the game of golf is for thin, poor, fidgety ones; but the overfed ones won't play tennis and the underfed ones can't play golf—so why go to all the trouble of this psychological diagnosis? Response to nerve-stimuli is the key to a man's appropriate game. If he is quick, nervous, excitable, he should avoid polo, tennis, high diving, racing of all kinds. Fun, like food, may be meat to one man—poison to another.

In a deeper way temperament is crucial. Ever so often we should leave our work in order to renew the motive or incentive that makes us work. What is your motive? Is it love, or ambition, or altruism, or self-devel-

opment, or the creative impulse? When you feel yourself losing it (and your labor growing dull and monotonous), can you re-discover it soonest by the sea, or on a hilltop, or amid the crowds, or in silent communion with a loved one? A poet and a politician can no more take their recreation together than a lark and a lion could. An accurate measure of a man is the number and variety of his chosen modes of recreation. Their diversity mark his extensivity. To be leader of something is less a goal than to be lover of everything.

The tests for a scientific amusement are few and easy. It should be natural, simple, unconventional. It should combine emotional expression

with nervous relaxation and muscular exertion. It should result in mental and physical balance. It should restore the child in us. It should make us frank, honest, loyal, democratic, whole-hearted. It should give us perspective, and a saner view of ourselves and the other fellow. It should transfer the grip on our game to the grip on our job. It should develop tolerance, patience, keen judgment, fair play, sure method, fine team work. It should leave body stronger, heart bigger, mind clearer, soul finer.

Does your favorite pastime do all these things for you? Then you can make it a "hobby" and ride to the top of the world!

New York City

## THE HOTEL DE GINK

BY BRONSON BATCHELOR

**N**O longer are hoboes to be the stray wanderers of the earth. The romance of the open road and care-free spirit, celebrated from the days of Chaucer to Harry Kemp as the joy of vagabondage, has played out.

In all the vast fraternity of the United Hoboes of America, no one could explain the disquieting unrest, the inexpressible depression that weighed upon the spirits of these itinerant workers of the world.

Then one day Jeff Davis made a great discovery.

Down at the corner of Center and Worth streets, in New York, in a big, empty, five-story building, there

*This winter New York faces the worst unemployment problem in its history. How one man, with the coöperation of the city's Committee on Unemployment, of which Judge Elbert H. Gary is head, is trying to meet the situation for his fellow-unfortunates is told in the following story. Similar "hotels" have been established by Jeff Davis in Seattle and Tacoma, and this latest experiment will be watched with no little interest.—THE EDITOR.*

is the merry ring of hammers and the busy buzz of saws—busy, that is, as men long unused to work could

make them. To Manhattan's 275 hotels is shortly to be added another, euphoniously known as the "Hotel de Gink," and its promoter, chief backer, manager and clerk is Mr. Jeff Davis, hailed by the hoboes as "king."

"You see," says this slim, kindly eyed, wise, young-old man, with the beard of youth still on his face, "we 'boes found we was missin' somethin'. We didn't know just what it was, but it was somethin' we wanted pretty bad. So we started in to investigate ourselves, an' we found what we wanted was a home."

Over beyond the deal table, where the "king" had established his tem-



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GETTING READY TO OPEN THE "HOTEL DE GINK"

"A group of 'subjects' were shuffling cans of rubbish, paper, and dirt toward a stairway, down which they disappeared in a cloud of dust and riot of rattle. . . . What happened to the cans or the dirt below nobody seemed to care"



porary office, a group of "subjects" were shuffling cans of rubbish, paper and dirt toward a stairway, down which they disappeared in a cloud of dust and riot of rattle. Another group languidly followed with brooms and shovels. What happened to the cans or the dirt below nobody seemed to care.

But none of the "ginks" could keep his eyes long off the king. Whether going thru the motions of work or "overseeing" the job—and the overseers outnumbered the workers at least five to one—their faces were turned constantly to the royal precincts ruled off from the rest of the hall by a cord. It was as tho they were still dazed in admiration of their king's achievement.

From the city authorities "for and in consideration of one dollar" King Davis leased the Center street building, which had formerly been occupied by a button making concern, to be used as a home by the out-of-works indefinitely. Then, by royal edict, King Davis himself promulgated the following rules:

Only real hoboos admitted here; no cranks nor preachers talkin' reform.

Any one lookin' for sympathy will find it in the dictionary under the S's.

This is a gent's hotel; don't do nothing you wouldn't do in your own mother's home.

"People ought to take a lesson from us," the king continued, a cup of steaming coffee poised in midair, ready to follow the last of a roll. "When we found somethin' was wrong we started in to find out what it was. We didn't keep puttin' off and puttin' off. That's the trouble wi' society. Everybody's tryin' to put somethin' on somebody else, tryin' to put it on the city, on the church, on their folks, anything so 'George'll do it' and not them. When you pull the wires right, you c'n always get what you want," he added significantly; then turned to his followers.

"Come on, 'boes, get busy; what you'se think this is? We ain't got all night to clean out this floor."

"Yes, sir, when you're wise how to pull the string it's dead easy. This buildin', do you think it costs us anything? The city gives it to us. It's goin' to be a real dump, too. Goin' to have a loungin' room on this floor, upstairs a clothes-pressin' place, and a

shoe-shinin' stand down below. We're goin' to have a barber shop, too—all kinds of men among the 'boes, you know—carpenters, plumbers, barbers, masons, printers—we can fix up the whole place ourself. On the top floor we're goin' to have shower baths, and say, you ought to see the fumigator for their clothes the boys 'a made. Got to keep sanitary these days, you know. Why, this place when we get it fixed 'll be slick's a hospital.

"This ain't goin' to be any hang-out for cranks, either. No 'bugology' or socialists, or anarchists. You treat the public right, and the public 'll stand by you, 's our motto.

"Why, just look at this," and a grimy hand waved toward the morning mail. "Here's an offer to give us a thousand hand towels, here's another for a carpenter brace, some hammers and some ——" a look of sudden responsibility swept the royal countenance.

"Say, Utica, you an' Seattle beat

it over t' Avenue D and get them carpenter braces an' tools. Frisco, you take this 'ere fiver that come in the mail and get a little 'coffee and'. Bring back the change. Red, you better take a look in at that restaurant up on Cherry street tha' they moved out o' the sidewalk. Andy says we c'n rustle somethin' there."

"An' say, I almos' forgot to tell you, this afternoon we're gettin' a pianner. Lot of the boys can tickle the ivories.

"We're willin' to work for what we get, too. Some o' the boys tried the municipal employment agency, but they ain't nothin' in that. We're goin' to have one of our own. Standin' down there all day waitin' for a guy to sing out your name, maybe 'e does, an' maybe 'e don't, an' no thanks fo' you' pains. Here you can be nice an' comfy, an' then when some nice lady wants the snow shoveled, or a commission merchant's got some stuff he wants moved, we're Johnny on the job."

"What? Are the hoboos organized? Betcher life we're organized. Incorporated in the State of Indiana. Our headquarters 's in the Labor Temple at Indianapolis. D' you ever hear the oath that every good 'bo has to take? Well, here it is:

"'I (insert name) d' hereby sol'nly swear t' do all 'n my power t' aid an' assist all those willin' t' aid an' assist themselves. I pledge myself t' assist all runaway kids, and t' try an' induce them to return t' their homes an' parents. I sol'nly swear never t' serve as a scab or a strikebreaker 'gainst any labor organization, an' do all 'n my power fo' the betterment o' myself, my organization, an' organized labor, so'elp'me Gol.' You see, we 'boes have got some heart, after all."

The king leaned forward with almost boyish enthusiasm. Conscious of what mention of the latest of Manhattan's hotels in the press had already done for the "de Gink" in the way of donations, he was eager with hope. In the brown, friendly, smiling eyes there was a touch of wistfulness.

"Say, 'bo, I never like askin' favors of nobody, an' everybody's been mighty kin' to us. But, when you're writin' this up, if you wouldn't min' mentionin' it, we do need a couple of billiard tables pretty bad!"



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"KING" JEFF DAVIS



# FAIR PLAY ON THE HIGH SEAS

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

IT is never an easy matter to get the British people worked up over any Anglo-American dispute or difficulty. They always take it for granted that, whatever it is, it will be settled. That is so even when the international sky in all other quarters is comparatively clear and when a controversy between London and Washington is thus thrown into greater and therefore more contentious prominence. It is trebly so at a time like the present when Great Britain is fighting for her very existence as an independent nation and when she has neither time, energy nor inclination to worry over secondary issues. All British comments on the American note should therefore be read in the light of this profound and universal assumption that Anglo-American relations, while from time to time they may be ruffled by passing differences, can never be gravely disturbed.

Whenever the United States makes a move in foreign politics in an anti-British direction there are always some Englishmen who put it all down to "politics," those mysterious American politics which the outside world has long given up all hope of ever understanding. To some extent the familiar explanation has been forthcoming in this case, too. I have come across Englishmen who have assured me that the Southern cotton planters have put pressure upon their Congressional representatives, who in turn have put pressure upon President Wilson, who is most anxious to relieve his Administration of the charge of being hostile to business and an obstacle to prosperity; and that this, coming on the top of the propaganda of the German agents and emissaries in the United States, and reinforced by the influence of the Western copper interests and by the desirability of capturing the German vote, is the true cause and origin of the stand. There may be something in all this, something, but not, I should judge, very much. In any case very little importance is attached to it in the British press.

There is, however, one aspect of the question which the English newspapers have enlarged upon with much satisfaction to themselves and possibly with some effect on American opinion. They have pointed out that, even from the standpoint of American interests, the contraband question is relatively a small matter and that far greater issues, with a far deeper influence on American fortunes and policies, are on the an-

vil than the more or less of American trade with neutral countries. "The Old World," said the *Daily Mail* on December 31, "is in process of violent demolition; the British Empire is fighting for its very existence; every ideal of international justice, of democracy, of social equity which is dear to American sentiment, has been challenged and assaulted by Prussian militarism; and in a victory for the Allies the security and well-being of the United States and the triumph of American conceptions of society and government are unescapably involved."

That I believe to be a view very generally entertained by the British people. Moreover the larger interests of the two powers are looked upon over here as being in many other respects substantially identical. It is inconceivable to Englishmen that any American with the smallest political instinct or foresight should desire or do anything to promote the calamity of a German victory, the effects of which would make themselves disastrously felt thruout the whole of the United States. It is equally inconceivable to Englishmen that Americans should not be as anxious as they are themselves to bring the war to a close at the earliest possible moment and that they should not realize that while a few individual American traders may gain by its prolongation, the great bulk of American trade must necessarily suffer. Englishmen in short assume both that the British Government has no desire to hamper American exports needlessly and that the American Government has no desire to weaken the economic pressure of British sea-power when legitimately exercised. Two practical and businesslike peoples, thus agreeing on essentials, ought not to take long in adjusting their minor differences on points of detail.

The presentation of the Note came as a surprise to British opinion and also, I fancy, to the Foreign Office, for the reason that we understood the contraband question to be well on the way to settlement. About a fortnight before it was handed in there was an announcement in the British press that a quasi-official arrangement had been come to between the two Governments, by which Great Britain agreed to forego the right of search in the case of vessels whose cargoes had been inspected before leaving port by British Consular officials. We had high hopes that this in time would lead to a workable so-

lution, and that American traders who were not shipping contraband goods would find it to their advantage to fall in with it. The trouble was they could not be forced to do so. There appears to be no executive authority in the United States capable of ordering the officials at American ports to issue certificates guaranteeing the character of a ship's cargo and the trustworthiness of its manifest. A further complication was that Mr. McAdoo had issued an instruction that manifests were not to be made public until thirty days after the vessel had sailed. In British eyes this order, whatever may have been its intention and purpose, amounted to an invitation to American merchants to send to Germany as much contraband as they pleased and promised them the assistance of the United States Government in concealing their operations. It certainly made it necessary for the Admiralty either to lay down altogether its weapon of commercial pressure or to search very vigorously and thoroly every vessel carrying an American cargo. The Secretary of the Treasury must therefore bear the blame for some of the difficulties that have since arisen. No one in England expected that these difficulties would be wholly removed by the permission given to British Consuls to examine cargoes before leaving port. What, however, we did hope was that the plan might develop into some system of joint inspectorship by which representatives of both the British and the American Governments might issue certificates guaranteeing the innocence of a cargo and its immunity from search, seizure or detention. If this could be done most of the friction and delay would disappear and American traders who continued to export contraband goods would do so at their own risk. It is quite clear, and President Wilson has frankly admitted it, that fraudulent manifests are responsible for a good deal of the trouble.

On the British side there have been some undoubted errors both of commission and of omission. Stopping a ship on the high seas and ordering it off to a port that is not its destination is an unpleasant proceeding; and it is quite possible that now and then a British naval officer may have shown some lack of tact and consideration. But where British officialdom has grievously failed is in supplying full and prompt information as to the fate of the cargoes in the vessels thus seized. It has hap-



pened time and again that while the American owners of the ship or its cargo knew that it had been detained, but knew nothing else, and while the American Ambassador in London was calling for particulars, the Foreign Office would be absolutely ignorant of the whole occurrence. A great deal of this delay was certainly avoidable, but the Foreign Office, having of course much weightier affairs to attend to, neglected to speed up the workings of the departmental machine and failed to realize the bad effect produced in America by its dilatoriness and reticence. The British Foreign Office, moreover, while an admirable institution, has very little conception of the uses of publicity. If it had issued a simple and temperate explanation of the British policy of contraband, and if it had followed this up by seeing that the American press was promptly informed of the circumstances of each seizure, I believe much of the irritation would have been avoided.

When the full text of the American Note was published on January 1, it was recognized in Great Britain that the difference between the two Governments was one not of principle, but procedure. President Wilson did not challenge our right both to search vessels and to detain them. His case was that our "present policy toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent, and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation." He expressly acknowledged the right of a belligerent to search on the high seas, and, "when there is sufficient evidence to justify belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes," to detain, American vessels or neutral vessels carrying American cargoes. But he objected to American ships or American cargoes being deflected to British ports as a matter of course and there searched for contraband on the off chance or the vague suspicion that contraband might be found. There should be, he contended, a presumption of innocence in favor of a cargo between two neutral countries and not a presumption of guilt against it. To this the British answer—the popular, not the official answer—is first that it is not merely impossible to search a modern merchant vessel thoroly on the high seas, but that, in view of the radius and efficiency of the submarines, it would be an exceedingly hazardous undertaking even if it were practicable; secondly, that the

diversion of the ship to a British port offers the only chance of really overhauling its cargo; and thirdly that as American manifests, on President Wilson's own admission, are often not to be relied upon, Great Britain can hardly be blamed for looking upon all goods shipped from the United States to neutral countries bordering on or adjacent to Germany and Austria-Hungary with a certain amount of suspicion. Once more the great desirability of a strict official supervision of cargoes before sailing and of the issue of official certificates guaranteeing their innocence is made clear.

The American Note requested, and very naturally, such a declaration of our policy as would clear up the ambiguities which have surrounded, for instance, our treatment of copper. Copper is as necessary in modern warfare as gunpowder and has quite properly been placed on the contraband list. But the President complained that we interfered with the export of American copper to Italy even tho Italy was a neutral country and had placed an embargo on its re-exportation. The truth of the matter is that these embargoes placed by neutral countries on the re-exportation of commodities that are sorely needed in Germany are absolutely valueless. We thought at first that the Scandinavian, Italian and Netherland Governments could enforce the prohibitions they enacted. We soon found that, with the best will in the world, they could not; that the ingenuity of the private dealer, sharpened by the prospect of making a fortune at a stroke, beat them every time; and that goods consigned to Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark or Italy, might just as well have had "Germany" written on their labels. I do not know whether it is realized in America that we have been obliged to prohibit the export of a number of British goods and products to these neutral countries, simply because we found that, in spite of the embargo on their re-exportation, they were finding their way into Germany. In September and October, 1913, the United States exported to Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, 10,900,000 pounds of copper. In September and October, 1914, they sent to the same countries 62,100,000 pounds, or nearly six times as much. Is there a single man in or out of the United States who doubts that practically the whole of this increase went to Germany and that American traders were materially contributing to the prolongation of the war? Is it also, I wonder, understood in the United States that the British Government

pays promptly the prevailing market value of any cargo which it confiscates and that American shippers of contraband goods suffer no actual loss, but only the loss of the inordinate profits they would have realized had the cargoes reached, and been sold in, Germany?

When I say that all thinking Englishmen realize and profoundly regret the hardships and damage that American trade is suffering I am saying what I believe to be the exact truth. There is absolutely not the least desire in this country, on the part either of the people or of the Government, to add to those sufferings, but on the contrary every desire to mitigate them; and if they can be mitigated without weakening the pressure of the British navy's thumb upon Germany's economic wind-pipe, everyone in Great Britain will be unreservedly thankful. There is certainly a keen appreciation among Englishmen of America's difficulties; it is hoped there is an equally keen appreciation among Americans of our own. We hold it to be essential to the success of the Allies, which involves, it must be remembered, our very existence as an independent state and of the British Empire as a corporate organization, that the raw materials of her war factories should be kept as much as possible out of Germany's hands; but in so keeping them, we have no wish whatever to injure America's or any other nation's non-contraband trade with neutral lands. When this is the spirit on our side of the Atlantic and when the American Note shows a similar spirit of reasonableness and good-will to exist in the United States, it is impossible not to believe that a settlement of this very vexed and contentious problem will be reached. The raising of the embargo which is at present imposed on the importation of many raw materials, especially wool and rubber, from the British Empire into the United States; the institution of a special Court of Claims, with an American assessor sitting on it, and adequate means at its disposal for the prompt despatch of all cases involving American owners or consignors; and in particular such an improvement in American manifests and in the official supervision of their contents as would automatically reduce the risk of search and seizure to a minimum—all these expedients have been suggested as possible ways out of the difficulty. Meanwhile Americans may rest assured that we in Great Britain are just as anxious as they can possibly be to have the whole question satisfactorily settled.

*London*



## A BIT OF EGYPT FOR NEW YORK



*Photographs by Charles Phelps Cushing*

MERELY A RAILROAD BRIDGE APPROACH--BUT WITH A BEAUTY OF ITS OWN

**W**ITH the addition of a few hieroglyphs, the new concrete piers of the approaches to Hell Gate Bridge, New York City, would be unmistakably Egyptian. They defile for three miles; and the piers are broad enough on top to carry four lines of railway tracks. Some of the piers are seventy-five feet high, and as you look down thru the archways, the vista makes you think you are standing in the portico of a mammoth unfinished temple.

Picturesque as they are, the approaches to the bridge have attracted less attention than the huge arch which is to span the channel. It is to be the largest steel arch in the world. The present record holder is across Niagara Gorge, 840 feet. The Hell Gate span will measure 1017 feet.

The four-track line which is to cross the Hell Gate structure will furnish a short cut and direct land connection between the railways of New England and those of the



THE VISTA THRU MONSTER ARCHWAYS

South—uniting the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway with the Pennsylvania system's East River and Hudson River tunnels. The link of connection, known as the "New York Connecting Railroad," is only twelve miles long. When it is completed express trains can be run from Boston and other New England points direct to the South and West—making New York a way-station for the first time in its history. Hitherto such thru trips as have been made have necessitated the use of train-ferries or a roundabout routing.

Taken in connection with the Bridge of Cabrillo at the San Diego Exposition, recently pictured here, these photographs show how superbly concrete is adapted for simple, massive construction on beautiful lines. Other buildings at the San Diego Exposition prove that this same versatile medium may be used successfully in producing the most ornate and intricate decorative detail.



# A Number of Things by Edwin E. Slosson

HOW many of us neglect to utilize all our daily opportunities for self development? How many of us are living below our Highest Efficiency? How many of us have failed to acquire The Perfect Figure and the well-known *mens sana in corpore sano*? The answer to these questions will be found in the latest census report on the line marked "Grand Total."

Yet we editors are never weary of telling the people what more they ought to do and how to do it. Day after day, week after week, or month after month, according to the periodicity of the periodical we continue to pour out good advice upon an unheeding world and we will never cease our efforts, however little the effect, so long as we get paid for them.

It has recently become necessary for an editor to take on Physical Culture as a side-line. Accordingly I have devised a system of gymnastics that has certain advantages over anything ever before seen in print. It requires no apparatus except that provided free by the public service corporations of every town. It takes no time that could be more profitably employed otherwise. It does not mar the walls or shake down plastering on the flat below. Faithfully followed it will add ten years to any man's life. By using these exercises night and morning for the past three months I have added ten years to my life and I expect to add another ten before the winter is over.

## STREET CAR GYMNASTICS

### Exercise I. The Two-Step

First movement. Stand on one foot, preferably your own, in the middle of the aisle and put the hands in the pockets, preferably your own. As the car starts take two quick steps backward, balance while you count three on the forward foot with the other suspended in the air, then recover former position.

Second movement. When the car stops take two steps forward in the same fashion, bow or curtsy, and recover, if possible.

### Exercise II. The Liver-Squeezer

First movement. Seize the strap with the right hand and rest the tip of the left foot on the floor if there is room for it. This will serve as a pivot on which the body may turn freely. When the car stops you revolve until the strap and you are twisted to the limit of resiliency and feel like a tether ball. The starting of the car untwists.

Second movement. To avoid a permanent spirality of the vertebral column, move to the other side of the aisle and change off the hand and foot. Perhaps that sentence

is not clear. What I mean is change from the right hand to the left hand and from the left foot to the right foot.

### Exercise III. Chinning

This is not done with gum or conversation, both of which are out of place on the street car. Face toward one side of the car and, watching your chance when some one gets off, seize hold of two adjacent straps. Then bending the arms at the elbows, taking care to bend them inward, never outward, draw yourself up until your hat touches the soup or the soap as the case may be. The knees should not be bent as the swaying of the car is likely to land you in the lap of a man larger than yourself. Repeat the movement five times a block, the short blocks, for five blocks. This exercise strengthens the biceps and the philogastriciveness.

### Exercise IV. The Giant Swing

Stand in the middle of the aisle facing forward. Grasp a strap on both sides of the car with each hand, no, I mean grasp a strap on each side with both hands, or rather a strap on both sides with both hands—this is really easier to do than to explain. Grasp a strap in the manner indicated and if instead of straps they have these new fangled enameled iron ewer handles so much the better because they squeak in time to the movement and so increase the sense of Rhythmic Vibration. Set yourself in motion by kicking the floor or whatever may be behind you and continue the swing of the body until the old cat dies or you are interrupted. This is an excellent exercise but not suitable for rush hours.

I am giving my System freely to the public without hope of reward in this world. I want it distinctly understood that I take no private pupils, but I give a public exhibition of these exercises every day except Sunday from 8:30 to 9 a. m. and 5:30 to 6 p. m. in the Broadway cars. Admission five cents, and go as far as you like.

I saw a ring of little girls dancing in the street and reciting rhythmically as tho it was a ritual:

A B A B  
All boys are bad.

Probably they will be suffragets when they grow up, or, if there are no suffragets then for lack of a ballot-box to conquer, some equally annoying aberrance of the feminist movement. I wish they had chanted instead:

A G A G  
All girls are good.

It would have been quite as true and much less offensive.

## PROCLAMATION BY ANY NATION

This war is purely defensive on our part. We stand in the forefront of civilization. We have long labored to preserve peace. It found its inception in the humiliation which was forced upon {Servia } by a ruthless and barbaric foe. Altho we could not see a proud nation to which we were bound by every tie of humanity conquered and laid prostrate before ruthless hordes of {Huns } we still faithfully strove to keep western Europe out of the quarrel. While our peaceful negotiations were going on the foe was mobilizing on our frontiers. This necessitated prompt action. We demanded that mobilization cease and threatened to mob-

ilize ourselves (for purely defensive reasons) if it did not. The foe then violated the neutrality of Belgium by invading it in force from the {east } {west }

with {Uhlans } {automobiles } and also crost the {aeroplanes }

{French } {Prussian } {Russian } {Austrian } {Servian } frontier without warning.

It will thus be seen by a perusal of our {orange } {white } {yellow } {gray } paper that we have

acted thruout solely on the defensive.

But it is not only or even chiefly upon this ground that we demand the support of the civilized world whose peace we are defending with our breasts.

As apostles of {Latin } {German } {Slavic } {Anglo-Saxon } culture

the task devolves upon us to protect the world from {Russian } {Prussian } militarism and autocracy, from the insane ambi-

tions of the {Hohenzollerns } {Hapsburgs } {Romanoffs } {Mikados }, from the

aggressive and ruthless traditions which have been handed down from the

time of {Karageorge } {Bismarck } {Napoleon } {Metternich } {Genghis Khan } {Jimmu Tenno } Think of how

our foes have treated the {Bosnians } {Poles } {Finns } {Boers } {Alsations } {Armenians } {Koreans }

and imagine our fate at the hands of this ruthless enemy who, as all the world knows, regards none of the rules of civilized warfare and uses dum-dum bullets; who is inflamed with jealousy and hate and to whom the most solemn obligations and treaties are as waste paper! Our whole past history reveals us as the torchbearers of European civilization, liberty and democracy. Do not permit this light to be trodden under

foot! Let not the world be {Anglic- } {Slavic- } {Mongol- } {Teuton- } {Moslem- } ized!

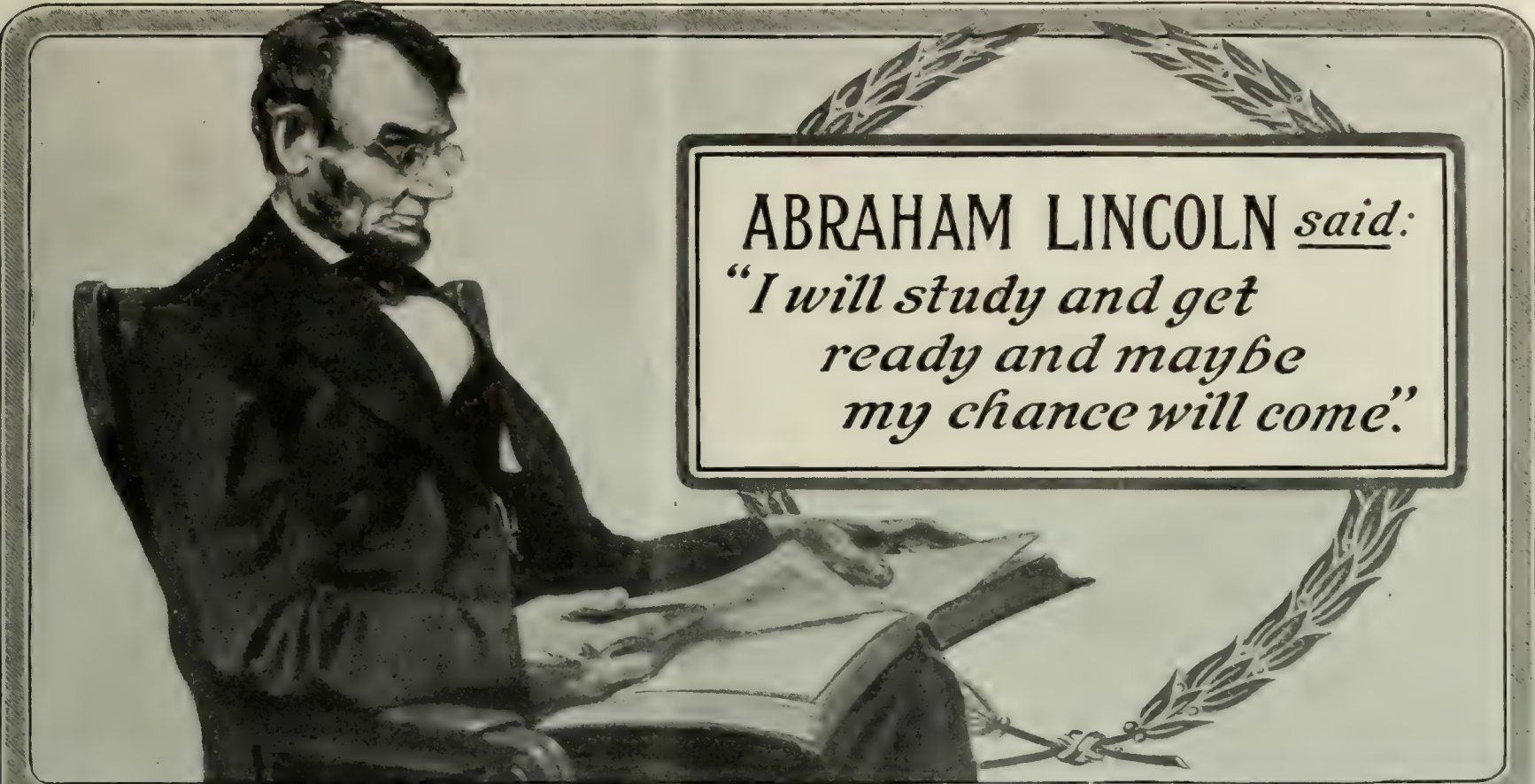
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ [S]

An epigram is a new-born commonplace. A commonplace is an epigram that has succeeded.

A "civilized nation" means merely a nation where there is an occasional civilized person.

The good die young—even in those cases where they live to grow old.





# YOUR Chance Will Come

Born in a one-room log cabin on the Kentucky frontier, Abraham Lincoln had very little chance to acquire an education. But he was determined to succeed. "Some day," he said, "my chance *will* come." So he studied and got ready. And his chance *DID* come.

Your chance will come. Some day you'll be considered for promotion or for a good job in some other line of work. If you are ready, you'll go up—there will be no limit to your chances to advance if you are ready to meet them.

And you *CAN* get ready. No matter if your schooling was limited—if you do have to work long hours. If you really want a better job, the International Correspondence Schools can train you for it at home during your spare time.

Every month more than 400 I. C. S. Students voluntarily report promotions or salary increases due to the help of the I. C. S. What the I. C. S. have done for these men they can do for *YOU*.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Railways	<input type="checkbox"/> Window Trimming
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Wiring	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Card Writing
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Expert	<input type="checkbox"/> Lettering and Sign Painting
<input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> ILLUSTRATING
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Drafting	<input type="checkbox"/> BOOKKEEPING
<input type="checkbox"/> Shop Practice	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenography and Typewriting
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engines	<input type="checkbox"/> Higher Accounting
<input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> Railway Accounting
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<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Textile Manufacturing
<input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigation
<input type="checkbox"/> PLUMBING AND HEATING	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry
<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet Metal Worker	<input type="checkbox"/> AUTO RUNNING

☐ Spanish  
☐ German  
☐ French  
☐ Italian

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Present Occupation\_\_\_\_\_

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City\_\_\_\_\_ State\_\_\_\_\_



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## Independent Opinions

### A BIBLICAL PRECEDENT

In none of the books and papers, White, Blue, Yellow, Gray or any other color, have we seen cited the precedent to which our correspondent calls attention. Certainly there is a strong similarity between the cases of King Sihon and King Albert and we commend Deut. II, 33-35, as a text to ministers who are preaching on the fate of Belgium. As for our own opinion we will merely remark that the armies of those days seem to have paid little attention to the Hague Rules or the Geneva Convention.

Referring to the excitement now going on all over about the trespassing of the infringement of the neutrality of Belgium, let me refer you to the fifth book of Moses, chapter II, verses 24 to 34, and I especially like to ask you to consult those eminent divines in your organization. In this connection it is perhaps interesting to note that even in England voices now are heard that if Belgium was treated shamefully by anybody it was by its King, who forced the poor Belgians to sacrifice themselves for his pecuniary benefit and for the still greater perfidy of England to accept this sacrifice rather than to protect the Belgian's neutrality herself. The horrible cowardice and the heinous cruelty of the British authorities to force the unfortunate Belgians to stand up against an overwhelming foe apparently is lost on the honorable men in your office who simply prove that honor and decency is in your office a very scarce commodity.

E. G. HOTHORN

New York

### SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR

A letter from an old friend of The Independent, W. J. Ghent, author of *Our Benevolent Feudalism* and *Mass and Class*, contains a sharp retort on the criticism of the European Socialists for not preventing the war:

To me the universal howl about the failure of the Socialists to stop the war is a crowning proof of the latent hypocrisy in millions of men. This howl is raised by men who have bitterly fought the Socialist party, who have striven to keep it weak in numbers and influence and therefore impotent to obstruct a war. It is raised by men who are fully aware of all that the Socialists did in behalf of peace. It is raised by men who know that the Socialist strength in the Reichstag is less than one-third of the total, and that even the Reichstag as a whole is a body without power. It is raised by men who know that a general strike in the face of the mobilization of an army of millions would be sheer madness. It is



raised by so-called Socialists who—placed in like circumstances—would have done exactly what their European fellows have done. It is raised by men who would never think of charging a like failure upon Catholics, Protestants or freemasons, peace societies or the Hague Tribunal.

"Oh, for a forty-parson power,  
Hypocrisy! to chant thy praise,"  
sang Byron, and humbly I echo his  
song. W. J. GHENT

Los Angeles, California

#### TREITSCHKE AND BERNHARDI

Several of our friends who are well acquainted with German literature and German thought have called our attention to the exaggerated importance now given in England and America to such ultra-patriotic and jingoistic writers as Professor Treitschke and General Bernhardt. One of them quotes the following statement by Dr. Rade, editor of the *Christliche Welt*, the most eminent religious weekly of Germany:

Neither Treitschke nor Bernhardt has played a part in shaping the present convictions of Germany. Treitschke's *History of Germany* is known to educated men, but this historian died in 1896 and he no longer plays any leading part with us. Bernhardt's book, tho printed in four editions, has not gone much beyond the circle of professional military readers. Certain papers praised it; far more repudiated it. Both writers seem to have won a far greater political significance in other countries than they have with us. Here in Marburg I found it impossible to borrow Bernhardt's book, *Germany and the Next War*; I have now ordered it.

#### THE RHINE AND THE VISTULA

Any one who attempts a geographical justification of Germany must look both right and left or he will find himself in deep water. Dr. Dernburg in his *Independent* article brought up in defense of Germany's proposed annexation of Belgium the following argument:

Geographically, Belgium does certainly belong to the German Empire. She commands the mouth of the biggest German stream. Antwerp is most essentially a German port and the main outlet of the trade of western Germany. That Antwerp should not belong to Germany is as much an anomaly as if New Orleans and the Mississippi delta had been excluded from the Louisiana Purchase, or as if New York had remained English after the War of Independence.

A correspondent turns table upon him neatly by applying the same argument to the eastern frontier where Germany holds the mouth of the Vistula:

Does he not know that Germany commands the mouth of Poland's greatest river? Does he forget that Danzig is the most important Polish harbor and the principal outlet of Poland's commerce?

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## The New Books

### THE NEW ORIENT AND THE OLD

NOT every one, alas, has a seeing eye, a discriminating taste, and—what is best of all—the gift of talking simply and pleasantly on paper. Mrs. Anderson has.<sup>1</sup> As the wife of the American Ambassador, she had an unusual opportunity to see Japan at its most official and at its best, and she has justified her good fortune by more than one timely good word for our friends of Nippon and their courtesy and restraint toward Americans at a time when restraint was not always easy. Further than this, she has enlarged our sympathies by a really charming recital of her own experiences and a particularly appreciative—because simple—account of customs, amusements, religion, poetry, and art in the Islands of the Rising Sun. She runs the gamut, all the way from the solemnities of the Court and dinner with the Mikado, to the story of the Embassy dog, who rode solemnly in a 'ricksha, chief mourner at the funeral of the local veterinary.

She also repeats significantly the Japanese maxim: “When in danger, smile; when angry, smile; when sad, smile,” adding, “It is always etiquette to smile. In so many ways the Japanese are an admirable race, and in none more so than this.” But she does not forget to remind us that in Japan they speak of a “white peril” and the elevation of might above right by the nations of the West.

Mr. Cooper begins and ends his book<sup>2</sup> with the same tragic cry, from the lips of a Japanese teacher: “If only the nations of the West could convince Japan of the need to put more money into education and less into battleships!” But how far are the nations of the West, today, from doing that!

Mr. Cooper had unusual opportunities for studying the Orient. He met men of influence. He saw education not merely from the outside. And he took with him an interest in the moral forces at work beneath civilizations, and, withal, a breadth of view, which make his conclusions well worth while. The wisest of them all, perhaps, is that ready-made Western criteria do not fit the peoples of the East. Mr. Cooper takes us from the Hill Country of North Africa, thru Egypt, India, the Philippines, and China, to Japan, recognizing frankly how unsatisfying is much of the Orient's adoption of European civilization; how barren the education of the West until assimilated and modified by the East to fit its own needs; how dangerous, after all, the sudden breaking from age-long traditions and the attempt to force alien forms upon peo-

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ple unready for them. That the Orient will work out satisfactory forms he believes, but these forms will be true to its own ideals and history, whether they be religious, educational, or governmental. So much promise is there in education in all the Orient and, at the same time so much of peril, that there is illumination as well as humor in the story of the Indian student who wrote "Failed B. A." after his name, recognizing the pecuniary value of even an unsuccessful attempt at securing a diploma.

From this modern ferment in the East it is something of a far cry to the art of the days gone by. Yet the temple treasures of Japan are still many and wonderful. Mr. Pier<sup>3</sup> has made their acquaintance from end to end of the islands; has carefully studied the pictures, sculptures and carvings themselves; and has brought to the task an artistic appreciation and an extensive technical knowledge of the development of both Chinese and Japanese art. As a handbook for one making a first-hand study of the objects themselves, the book should be almost invaluable. It is unfortunate that the necessity for taking up the works temple by temple, and not chronologically, and the very small illustrations—valuable for little more than identification—should so far limit a treatise which contains a mass of valuable and suggestively handled information.

That "for some of us, Orient-born, China lies at the heart of many habitual emotions," is the *raison d'être* of the series of little stories in *Bamboo*, by Lyon Sharman.<sup>4</sup> They are reflections of the old China, in some respects passing away. "If any one supposes," says the author, "that a person can spend his childhood in the Orient, and afterward live wholly as if that childhood had been different, the following tales will perhaps set him right."

<sup>1</sup>*The Spell of Japan*, by Isabel Anderson. Illustrated. The Page Company, Boston. \$2.50 net.

<sup>2</sup>*The Modernizing of the Orient*, by Clayton S. Cooper. Illustrated. McBride, Nast & Co. \$2 net.

<sup>3</sup>*Temple Treasures of Japan*, by Garrett Chatfield Pier. Frederic Fairchild Sherman, New York. \$2.50.

<sup>4</sup>Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. \$1 net.

#### THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

What the Greeks were, their gifts to civilization in religion, politics, philosophy and art, their decadence and a discussion of our contrasted life, are topics ably discussed in *The Greek Spirit*, by Miss Stephens, who speaks from full knowledge garnered by years of study and teaching the Greek language and literature as well as textual criticism of a high order. The book is the product of ripe scholarship and a thoughtful survey of the civilization of Greece.

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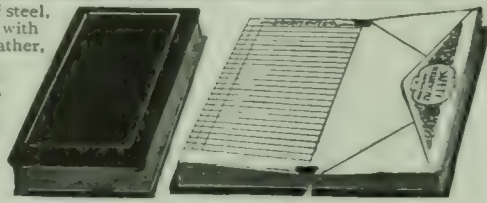
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fully until he found himself in a jungle and then after a hard struggle, with the aid of a woman who loved him, got back to the other road. As a mere recounting of the fight of a man in a big city this book is well done, but the style is dull and commonplace.

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### ENGLAND'S GOLDEN AGE

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### GERMS OF AN AMERICAN DRAMA

It is at the universities, notably Wisconsin, Harvard and Dartmouth, that close observers profess to see signs of promise for American drama. Under the guidance of Professor Thomas H. Dickinson the Wisconsin Dramatic Society has already developed a considerable repertory, of which three one-act dramas under the title of *Wisconsin Plays* have just been published. Of the three, most noteworthy is Zona Gale's *The Neighbors*, with its harsh setting and close study of illiterate rural life. Professor Dickinson contributes *In Hospital* and William Ellory Leonard an Indian drama called *Glory of the Morning*.

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### THE ARGONAUTS OF FORTY-NINE

An unusually human document is the *Diary of Nelson Kingsley*, member of the New Haven Joint Stock Company, kept on his journey round Cape Horn to California with the company in the days of the Gold Rush. The diary is issued as one of the publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, and the humorous misspellings and lack of punctuations have been carefully left just as the author made them.

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### THE TEXTURE OF LIFE

*In Deep Places*, by Amelia Josephine Burr, is often *In High Places*, for many a queen and king are set forth by Miss Burr to be judged on their own testimony. Miss Burr has the word-gift, tho not supremely, and is flaming in Fiametta or trenchant in

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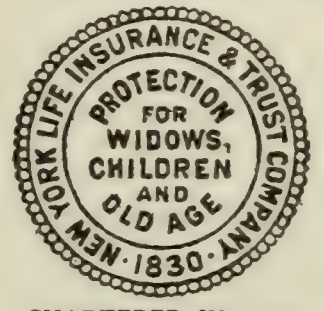
**A NEW LIFE OF DISRAELI**  
It has been two years since the second volume of William Flavelle Money-penny's *Life of Benjamin Disraeli* was published within ten days of the author's death. The third volume, written from Mr. Money-penny's notes by George Earle Buckle, covers the decade from the downfall of Sir Robert Peel to the Crimean expedition. The many heretofore unpublished papers of Disraeli and letters written by him to Queen Victoria add an intimate value to a very detailed consideration of English politics of the time.  
Macmillan. \$3.

**A NEW POET OUT OF THE EAST**  
Essayist, dramatist, poet, religious mystic, serving France in consular offices thruout the East, Paul Claudel wrote for twenty years unknown except to a handful of French literary artists. *The East I Know*, translated by Teresa Frances and William Rose Benét, the first of his work to appear in English, is a collection of delicately phrased sketches, moods set to words, cameos cut from Oriental landscapes, half-mystic reflections on life and death.  
Yale University Press. \$1.25.

**WHITHER AND WHY?**  
Perhaps the mid-Victorian girl, discontented, groping in those vague beginnings of feminism, could not be expected to make friends as easily as Emmy Lou. But if all the febrile disturbance in *Selina* produced one tangible result the book would be more satisfying, tho perhaps less consistent with the period. George Madden Martin's chameleon-like style is more effective in its twentieth century coloring than in that of the early 60's.  
D. Appleton & Co. \$1.30.

**ON THE COAST OF BRITTANY**  
René Bazin is a realistic story teller and like *Redemption* and his other works, *Those of His Own Household* shows his serious, thoughtful touch. The story sternly progresses along its path of sequence with no leisure for humor or for any spark of appeal that lies outside strength of situation and incisive portrayal of Breton poverty. As a result the characters, except Mme. l'Héréec, loving and hating bitterly, fail to demonstrate their individuality.  
The Devin-Adair Co. \$1.25.

**FIT SETTINGS FOR A GREAT AGE**  
So well did the great Florentines and the princes of Papal Rome understand life as a fine art that ever since their day the Italian gardens which formed a large part of its setting have been synonymous with magnificence and wealth. This is the background for Julia Cartwright's appreciative description of the *Italian Gardens of the Renaissance*. With a wide knowledge of the life and literature of the time she has given her book a wider scope than is disclosed by the title.  
Scribner's.



CHARTERED IN 1830  
**NEW YORK LIFE INS. & TRUST CO.**  
52 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by will or otherwise. Manages Property as Agent for the owners. Allows interest on deposits payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

**ACCEPTS ONLY PRIVATE TRUSTS AND DECLINES ALL CORPORATION OR OTHER PUBLIC TRUSTS.**

Statement at the close of business on the 24th of December, 1914

**RESOURCES**

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, \$3,014,023); market value..	\$2,860,475.32
Private securities (book value, \$14,316,782.49); market value .....	14,250,235.75
Real estate owned.....	1,878,139.08
Mortgages owned.....	4,681,571.23
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	3,784,038.54
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral .....	11,563,980.48
Overdrafts (secured).....	53,087.87
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets .....	2,399,202.33
Specie .....	3,002,215.00
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of national banks.....	100,410.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	123,256.03
Suspense account.....	397,462.73
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$45,094,074.36</b>

**LIABILITIES**

Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market value, surplus fund.....	3,493,586.50
Surplus on book values.....	3,688,717.31
Deposits, as follows:	
Preferred:	
Due New York savings banks .....	474,702.62
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary .....	2,782,658.14
Not preferred:	
Deposits subject to check..	30,620,854.89
Demand certificates of deposit .....	900,300.00
Other certificates of deposit (on 10 days notice).....	2,294,815.47
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....	286,734.84
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. ....	7,200.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	98,292.42
Estimated unearned discounts	119,999.24
General account interest....	302,665.57
Annuities .....	2,344,509.92
Life insurance.....	367,735.42
Contingent account.....	19.33
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$45,094,074.36</b>

**MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.**  
January 13, 1915.  
At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held January 12, 1915, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:  
Phineas C. Lounsbury      David L. Luke  
John H. Hanan              Lorenzo Benedict  
Gilbert H. Johnson        George A. Graham  
Edwin E. Jackson, Jr.     Edward K. Cherrill  
Kimball C. Atwood        Augustus F. Kountze  
J. Walter Earle            Herman D. Kountze  
Jose M. Diaz                W. de Lancy Kountze  
T. Irving Hadden  
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, Mr. Phineas C. Lounsbury was re-elected President; Mr. Herman D. Kountze, Mr. E. K. Cherrill, Mr. Kimball C. Atwood, Mr. Gilbert H. Johnson and Mr. E. V. Gambier were re-elected Vice-Presidents, all unanimously.  
E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier



# REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at  
the close of business December 31, 1914:

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$43,093,201.75
Overdrafts, secured and unse- cured .....	3,230.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	3,948,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings .....	775,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings .....	379,780.61
Premiums on U. S. bonds....	241,660.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks).....	2,337,979.84
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, \$80,000; all other stocks, \$520,704 .....	600,704.00
U. S. bonds sold under agree- ment to repurchase.....	910,000.00
Banking house.....	2,150,000.00
Other real estate owned.....	425,592.84
Cash in Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.....	4,054,968.87
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	4,550,219.20
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust com- panies and savings banks....	1,566,951.83
Checks and other cash items..	196,555.31
Exchanges for Clearing House Notes of other national banks..	8,616,717.59
Federal Reserve notes.....	329,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nick- els and cents.....	6,250.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: .....	2,556.19
Specie .....	8,438,901.00
Legal-tender notes.....	2,790,000.00
Amount paid on account sub- scription to \$100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	169,790.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	197,400.00
Customers liability under letters of credit.....	102,440.10
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	324,831.50
Total .....	\$86,711,681.74

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,769,780.04
Reserved for taxes.....	97,905.89
National bank notes outstand- ing .....	3,948,000.00
Due to other national banks..	13,654,651.26
Due to State and private banks and bankers.....	7,315,250.24
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	8,937,284.93
Dividends unpaid.....	4,100.50
Individual deposits subject to check .....	33,890,081.18
Demand certificates of deposit	134,209.46
Time certificates of deposit, payable within 30 days.....	50,000.00
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer.....	987,110.83
Accepted checks.....	2,405,172.65
Cashier's checks outstanding...	2,558,696.66
U. S. bonds sold under agree- ment to repurchase.....	910,000.00
Postal savings deposits.....	1,501,138.00
Bonds borrowed without furnish- ing collateral security for same .....	445,860.00
Letters of credit.....	102,440.10
Total .....	\$86,711,681.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier of the above-  
named bank, do solemnly swear that the  
above statement is true to the best of my  
knowledge and belief.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th  
day of January, 1915.

ALPHONSE OSCAR,

Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 42.

Certificate filed in New York County, No.  
25.

Correct—Attest:

ROWLAND G. HAZARD,  
JOHN T. TERRY,  
LEWIS L. CLARKE,

Directors.

## 6% FARM DEPENDABLE FARM MORTGAGES 7% CITY

Netting the investor 6 per cent. free of all expenses; titles  
guaranteed. For sale by

THE BANKING CORPORATION OF MONTANA

Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00

Post Office Box "D" Helena, Montana

Illustrated booklet and State Map free for the asking.

## FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

January 13, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND  
ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the Preferred  
Shares of this Company will be paid February 1,  
1915, to stockholders of record at close of business  
January 29, 1915. Transfer books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Secretary

# THE MARKET PLACE

## SENATOR LA FOLLETTE AND THE RAILROADS

It was intended that the increase of freight rates granted to the Eastern roads by the Interstate Commerce Commission should become effective, for the greater part of the territory, on January 14, and for the remainder on February 1. Some delay was caused by the action of Pennsylvania's Public Service Commission. The roads were permitted by the national commission to publish the new rates on only ten days' public notice. This was accepted by New York, Maryland, West Virginia and other states, but Pennsylvania's commission unexpectedly insisted upon thirty days.

At Washington, Senator La Follette would like to prevent the roads from taking action in accordance with the commission's decision. He has introduced a joint resolution prohibiting the increase which the commission has allowed. There is a long preamble in which he asserts that it was not shown that the old rates were unjust or unreasonable, and that the commission acted in defiance of law. Undoubtedly the resolution will be the text of a very long speech, the character of which is foreshadowed by an article, signed by the senator, in his own weekly paper. The decision, he says, placed a burden of \$50,000,000 a year upon the people. He ignores the fact that the best current estimates of the additional revenue do not exceed \$30,000,000. "Vague and specious generalities," he continues, were the basis of the decision, which made successful "a raid of the railroads upon the public." The commission regarded the railroad business as "something sacred," which must be protected, even if the companies were "squandering their income in speculation," and were "eaten up by corruption on the inside." He sees the "banker poking the high railroad official in the ribs and with a chuckle exclaiming: 'Easy money, old chap! Easy money!'" The decision, he thinks, is a body blow to regulation, and he sees government ownership in the near future.

Fortunately, the senator's resolution and the speech that is to accompany it will not prevent execution of the commission's orders. The grant, as we have said, does not exceed \$30,000,000. More might justly have been allowed.

While much weight was given by the commission to the effect of the Great War, the roads were fairly entitled to an increase before the war began. Expenses had been growing steadily, owing to state legislation (such as the full crew laws), higher taxes, and large increases of wages awarded by arbitration proceedings which the national Government promoted.

In sharp contrast with Senator La Follette's attitude and assertions were the following remarks made by Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, at a meeting in New York on the 13th:

In recent weeks there have been a number of events, all on the helpful side. First and foremost of these I would put the advance in freight rates. Too long, in my judgment, have the railways, our largest employers and our largest buyers, been cramped within too narrow limits of income. I earnestly hope that for them the dawn of a better day has come, one of more general public appreciation of their valuable services to the nation, and of the remarkable efficiency with which, upon the whole, they perform that service. It is good for us, also, that there has been going on, too little noticed, what one may call the democratization of the railways in their ownership, so that one great system boasts, and may justly boast, of a hundred thousand shareholders with average holdings that are but small. In a lesser degree this is true of others.

The need of the Eastern roads is shown by reports published last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the effect that their gross revenue in November last was \$100,705,000, against \$113,947,000 in November, 1913. Altho by rigid economy they had reduced their operating expenses from \$88,572,000 to \$76,595,000, their net revenue had fallen from \$25,375,000 to \$24,109,000.

## THE GOLD POOL

Dissolution of the so-called "gold pool" of \$107,000,000 which was made by contributions from the national banks of the country last autumn to assist in the liquidation of pressing foreign obligations, following the outbreak of war, appears now to be at hand. Only a small part of the first instalment, which was to be deposited in Ottawa, was sent to that city. It was on account of these foreign obligations that Sir George Paish came to this country, as a representative of the British Treasury. Before he returned to England, however, the growing balance of trade in favor of the United States was making a natural settlement of the differences.

The excess of our exports over our imports has risen from \$57,000,000 in October to \$79,000,000 in November, and about \$110,000,000 in December. It is understood that trade balances, with the aid of the fund for the New York City municipal obligations, and of private arrangements of persons and corporations, have almost wholly extinguished the European debt, with the exception of that part of it which is represented by foreign holdings of American securities. Exchange between this country and Great Britain is now practically normal, and some are beginning to expect imports of gold. Prob-



ably, however, such exports, to any considerable extent, will be prevented by some plan to be devised by committees of bankers appointed here and in London.

The situation has been affected, of course, by the large expenditures here for our war supplies. There should also be mentioned a very recent transaction, virtually a loan of \$25,000,000 to the Russian Government by a group of New York banks and banking houses. In this loan, J. P. Morgan & Co. are assisted by the National City Bank, the Chase National, the Mechanics' and Metals National, and the Guaranty Trust Company. The money is to be expended in the purchase of supplies here for export.

### WHEAT

For some time the prices of wheat and flour have been rising. At Chicago, wheat was sold last week for nearly \$1.50 a bushel. Probably the price will continue to advance, and our people must expect that the war will greatly increase the cost of bread. So far as can be learned—and the Government has been making an inquiry—the advance has not been due to speculation or manipulation. The situation may be briefly described as follows:

On July 1 our supply of wheat, with 76,000,000 bushels carried over, was 967,000,000 bushels. About 618,000,000 are required for food in our own country, and for seed. Of the 349,000,000 remaining, 190,000,000 have been exported, and 80,000,000 more have been sold for export. As wheat is going out at the rate of more than 1,000,000 bushels a day, it can be seen that the entire exportable surplus will be exhausted by the end of March or the middle of April. There will then be a gap of two or three months before the new crop is available.

Who are the buyers? Among them are five European governments. Large purchases are made by organizations for the relief of Belgians and others. It should be borne in mind that there was a wheat shortage, outside of the United States; that Russia's surplus is "bottled up," and that Australia is not exporting. Moreover, if the war continues, it will be impossible to grow a normal crop this year in Europe, owing to a lack of farm labor. A representative in Congress from Indiana, Mr. Farr, asks that exportation be prohibited. We do not expect to see an embargo on the shipment of wheat. In the near future consumers may be in favor of it. They will be opposed by our agriculturists.

Bills have been introduced at Albany for the repeal of the railroad full crew law passed nearly two years ago, when the Democratic party was in control. It may be recalled the similar law in Missouri was repealed in November last by popular vote.

The following dividends are announced:

American Light & Traction Company, preferred, 1½ per cent; common, 2½ per cent, and 2½ shares common stock on every 100 shares common stock outstanding, all payable February 1.  
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, common, 1 per cent, payable January 30.

## The Home Insurance Company

No. 56 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

### ONE HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT JANUARY, 1915

#### SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....		\$2,161,179.98
United States Bonds.....	\$150,000.00	158,000.00
State and City Bonds.....	4,795,733.00	4,578,573.33
Rail Road Bonds.....	10,505,000.00	9,470,540.00
Miscellaneous Bonds.....	2,907,000.00	2,740,200.00
Rail Road Stocks.....	10,840,500.00	11,341,890.00
Miscellaneous Stocks.....	1,150,000.00	1,361,000.00
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks.....	139,300.00	388,175.00
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate.....		5,500.00
Premiums uncollected, in course of transmission and in hands of Agents.....		2,857,845.96
Accrued interest.....		250,635.00
		<b>\$35,313,539.27</b>

#### LIABILITIES:

Cash Capital.....	\$6,000,000.00†
Reserve Premium Fund.....	14,268,024.00
Reserve for Losses.....	1,554,384.79
Funds held under Reinsurance Treaties.....	437,656.32
Reserve for Taxes.....	250,000.00
Reserve for Miscellaneous Accounts due and unpaid.....	100,000.00
Reserve as a Conflagration Surplus.....	2,000,000.00†
Surplus over contingencies and all liabilities including capital.....	10,703,474.16†
	<b>\$35,313,539.27</b>

Surplus as regards policy-holders..... **\$18,703,474.16†**

#### DIRECTORS

LEVI P. MORTON	JOHN CLAFLIN	WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW	JOHN H. FLAGLER	ELBERT H. GARY
GEORGE H. HARTFORD	WILLIAM D. BALDWIN	THOMAS B. KENT
HENRY F. NOYES	LEWIS L. CLARKE	CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr.
LUCIEN C. WARNER	CLARENCE H. KELSEY	FREDERIC C. BUSWELL

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, PRESIDENT

FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, VICE-PRES.

CLARENCE A. LUDLUM, VICE-PRES.

CHARLES L. TYNER, VICE-PRES. AND SECRETARY

AREUNAH M. BURTIS, SECRETARY

HENRY J. FERRIS, ASST. SECRETARY

HOWARD P. MOORE, ASST. SECRETARY

VINCENT P. WYATT, ASST. SECRETARY

New York, January 1st, 1915.

#### EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, January 12, 1915.

At the annual election held this day the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Vincent Loeser	Frederic T. Hume
Oscar Stiner	Francis B. Griffin
Maximilian Morgenthau, Jr.	Willard S. Tuttle
	Leander H. Thorn

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Vincent Loeser was re-elected President and Mr. Oscar Stiner was re-elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

#### THE IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 12, 1915.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held today, the following named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Charles F. Bassett	H. H. Powell
Isaac D. Fletcher	Henry Spadone
Henry R. Ickelheimer	Edward Townsend
William A. Jamison	Edw. Van Volkenburgh
James W. Lane	John J. Walton
Adolph Lewisohn	P. B. Worrall

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Edward Townsend was unanimously re-elected president and Mr. Edward Van Volkenburgh and Mr. H. H. Powell were unanimously re-elected vice-presidents.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

#### GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President.

256 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

For 16 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

**6% NET**

**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	\$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been re-deemed.....	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.



REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE  
NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, State of New York,  
at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$6,701,676.28
Overdrafts, unsecured, \$915.09	915.09
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	495,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits (par value).....	1,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits .....	101,640.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings .....	224,760.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks), including premiums on same	821,173.27
Bonds, Securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded).....	250,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank .....	\$96,000.00
Less amount unpaid 80,000.00	
	16,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same.....	4,475.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank .....	555,881.93
Due from banks and bankers (other than above).....	721,655.76
Outside checks and other cash items, \$300; fractional currency, \$3,956.48.....	4,256.48
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank .....	22,700.75
Exchanges for Clearing House	483,284.04
Notes on other national banks	32,060.00
Federal Reserve notes.....	6,500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Specie .....	719,886.50
Legal tender notes.....	136,900.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to \$100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed, \$46,567.50), less amount, if any, returned to subscriber, \$13,970.25 .....	32,597.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)...	25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer...	99,000.00
Accrued interest receivable..	13,350.51
Total .....	\$11,469,721.86

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund .....	600,000.00
Undivided profits .....	161,070.61
Reserved for taxes.....	1,213.43
Circulating notes.. \$500,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit .....	4,500.00
	495,500.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above).....	3,859,338.91
Dividends unpaid.....	30,000.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check .....	4,465,668.00
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.....	99,150.00
Certified checks .....	61,977.94
Cashier's checks outstanding	159,456.53
United States deposits.....	92,723.93
Postal Savings deposits....	194,359.57
State and municipal deposits .....	202,262.94
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days.....	47,000.00
Total .....	\$11,469,721.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, EDW. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDW. V. GAMBIER, Cashier  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1915.

JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public  
Correct—Attest:  
KIMBALL C. ATWOOD, } Directors  
A. F. KOUNTZE, }  
J. W. EARLE, }

UNITED STATES REALTY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY  
111 Broadway, New York, January 12, 1915.  
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, held this day, a dividend of One per cent. was declared, payable on February 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 21, 1915. B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer

120 Acre FARM for sale, North Stonington, Conn. Old apple orchard. 40 acres cultivated. Modern 13-room house. Good Water. 1½ miles from trolley. Address ALLYN L. BROWN, Admr.

# INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

## THE VIRTUE OF RESERVES

Many of our older readers remember the days of the old Mutual Reserve Life Association, the great exemplar of assessment life insurance. It had innumerable imitators. The country was populous with organizations formed for the purpose of furnishing life insurance on what was called the natural premium plan. They were all coöperative. They flourished under the guise of mutuals. Their promoters taught the credulous that their affairs were completely in the hands of the members. They had, as never before, grafted the principles of democracy on the life insurance plant. "Natural premium" assessment insurance was recognized by the uninformed as the inevitable protest, regularly evolved, against the gigantic and menacing evils resultant from the old line legal reserve system, with its "unnecessarily" heavy premiums and constantly accumulating funds. The slogan was: "Keep your reserve in your pocket." It sounded well, it seemed logical and it was effective. Hundreds of millions of so-called insurance responded to this rallying cry. Men of little scientific knowledge, and less conscience, promoted it and laid up fortunes.

Where are these institutions now? And more to the point, what is the condition of those, its deluded supporters, who grew old and uninsurable before time proved the system a snare—the insured who survived their insurers? Assessmentism at its best remains only among the younger fraternal orders, while the older ones are tottering to their fall. The powerful among them, the Knights of Honor and the American Legion of Honor, are fast fading memories. Those which yet struggle bravely onward do not advise their members to keep their reserves in their pockets; on the contrary, they have a wholesome respect for the practical virtues of a reserve which reposes in the fraternal treasury.

These reflections are induced by noting the case of a policyholder in the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose death occurred at an advanced age last October. He entered the company sixty-one years ago, at the age of thirty-five, taking a policy for \$1000, at a premium of \$22.80 a year. He used his dividends each year to reduce the payment he had to make to the company, the aggregate net sum thus invested being for the whole time \$722.47. Sixty-one premiums at \$22.80 would be \$1390.80, so we find that the amount of the dividends used was \$668.33. His first premium, at age thirty-five was \$22.80; his sixty-first, \$3.45, the difference of \$19.35 being the dividend that year. When the policy of \$1000 was paid to his heirs, the latter

also received, in addition, a mortuary dividend of \$12.97, a total of \$1012.97.

Now here is the point: At age thirty-five the "natural" or assessment premium would have been the mortality cost, plus such sum as was used for expenses. The mortality rate at age thirty-five under the American Experience Table is \$8.95. But it does not remain stationary. Twenty-three years later it is \$22.94; at age seventy it is \$61.90; at eighty, \$144.47, and at ninety-one, the age at which this policyholder died, it is \$532.47. In sum, had this man possessed the opportunity during sixty years to keep his life insured on the "natural premium" plan—and no man ever will, because no organization using that plan could last that length of time—he would have paid less than he did to the Massachusetts Mutual for about one-fourth of the time, after which the cost would have heavily increased each year as indicated. During the last year, as we see, the actual death cost was in excess of fifty-three per cent of the insurance. During the last five years it was \$2032.58, or more than 203 per cent.

Assessment insurance, like many other fallacies, has not been without value. It has furnished needed benefits to thousands of families—at inequitable prices, be it noted. But its great service lies in the fact that it has educated millions to the necessity of keeping their lives insured. It has been a kindergarten for the masses. But it can never provide permanent protection at an equitable cost until it accumulates proper reserves, and by proper is meant adequate. No man is insured—that is guaranteed—who holds that sort of protection unless it has behind it the reserve that will care for the growing mortality which accrues with age. If in good health, the sooner that man gets old line life insurance, the better off will be his dependents.

## NOTES

The annual balance sheet of the Home Insurance Company, of date December 31, 1914, shows total assets, \$35,313,539 and a policyholders' surplus of \$18,703,474. The reserves maintained are: premium fund, \$14,268,024; unpaid losses, \$1,554,385; reinsurance treaties, \$437,656; taxes, \$250,000; against conflagrations, \$2,000,000. During the year the assets increased \$1,596,464 and the policyholders' surplus \$2,053,295.

In an address delivered recently before the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago, Arthur Hawxhurst, insurance manager for Marshall Field & Co., adverting to the attack made on the insurance companies by Insurance Superintendent Potts of Illinois, denied that the latter were making excessive profits out of the business and asserted that the cost would be reduced only when a reduction was made in the waste by fire. He pronounced state fire insurance a fallacy. He predicted that the improvement which would be made in the conduct of the fire insurance business would come thru the expense account.



SUMMARY OF 70th ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company

346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President

NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR IN 1914

Exclusive of Revivals and Increase in Old Policies

\$223,571,200

TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS

\$790,935,395

TOTAL PAID-FOR INSURANCE IN FORCE

\$2,347,098,388

JANUARY 1, 1915

Balance Sheet, January 1, 1915

ADMITTED ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Real Estate ..... \$9,826,142.06	Policy Reserve .....\$651,889,465.00
Loans and Mortgages ..... 156,674,059.30	Other Policy Liabilities ..... 11,856,997.88
Collateral Loans ..... 150,000.00	Premiums and Interest prepaid ..... 4,048,933.57
Loans on Policies ..... 153,375,218.04	Commissions, Salaries, Taxes, etc. .... 1,333,293.05
Bonds and Stock (Market Value Dec. 31, 1914) ..... 438,322,671.10	Dividends payable in 1915 ..... 17,104,119.86
Cash ..... 13,904,565.01	Reserve for Deferred Dividends ..... 88,902,104.00
Interest and Rents due and accrued.... 9,291,253.31	Reserves for other purposes ..... 15,800,482.25
Premiums due and deferred ..... 9,331,486.79	
Total .....\$790,935,395.61	Total.....\$790,935,395.61
INCOME, 1914	DISBURSEMENTS, 1914
Premiums:	Payments to Policy-holders:
On New Policies ..... \$9,061,420.82	Death Loses .....\$26,269,756.21
On Renewed Policies... 79,153,606.31	To Living Policy-holders 45,693,673.36
Annuities, etc. .... 2,252,150.86	\$71,963,429.57
\$90,467,177.99	Paid under supplementary contracts and other payments ..... 365,019.12
Real Estate Rentals ..... 693,969.50	Com'ns and other Pay'ts to Agents..... 6,831,867.23
Interest on Mortgages ..... 7,509,010.87	Medical Examinations and Agency Expenses, etc. .... 2,657,836.44
Interest on Policy Loans ..... 7,158,715.58	Home Office Salaries ..... 1,786,881.72
Interest on Bonds ..... 19,293,228.99	Taxes, Licenses and Insurance Dept. Fees 1,190,478.01
Interest on Bank Deposits, etc. .... 284,474.61	Rent and Real Estate Taxes and Expenses 887,186.65
Profit on Sale or Maturity of Assets.... 30,263.58	All other Expenses ..... 1,269,732.81
Increase by adjustment in Book Value of Ledger Assets ..... 256,967.41	Loss on Sale or Maturity of Assets .... 621,589.06
Other Income ..... 572,766.11	Decrease by adjustment in Book Values.. 1,704,666.22
Total.....\$126,266,574.64	For Reserves to meet Policy Obligations 36,987,887.81
	Total.....\$126,266,574.64





## Make It a "Happy New Year!"

**T**OMORROW marks a new year.

For many it ought to mark a new vision, a new realization of the possibilities in a 100,000,000 country.

1914 was not what it should have been, largely because so many men insisted on darkening their horizon instead of rimming it with brightness.

They lacked the pluck to fight hard times, to swim up stream. It seemed harder, and a little more dangerous, than floating down stream with the current. So they drifted and doubted, and went backward when they might have gone forward.

Who ever gained by looking back? The man who takes new ground is the winner—his is the spirit that conquers.

He is not fearful that it isn't fertile ground because it is new; he has the courage to try, the grit to do his own ploughing.

His thoughts are not fixed on the poor results that might possibly follow; he is not seeking failure—he is hunting success. He will dig it out, somehow.

That spirit should prevail everywhere in this country as the New Year comes into being.

The greatest nation in the world now at peace has no real reason to doubt its prosperity, to lack faith in itself. It ought to feel very sure of its future.

It has great tasks ahead of it—bigger, more far-reaching and more enduring in their influence than any nation ever faced.

They are the problems of good fortune, of new opportunities, of new roads to national wealth and strength.

We shall not solve them by timidly attacking them, or by wondering whether we are equal to them.

That was the spirit of 1914—and we all know how dearly it cost manufacturer, financier, and workingman.

Let it go with the passing year. Talk no more of hard times, of doubtful

results, or plans for decreased production.

Begin the New Year with faith. Make it a "Happy New Year" in fact as well as in phrase, by going at it confidently, hopefully, courageously.

If you do, you can make 1915 a winner.

*This is the second of the series of forward-looking illustrated editorials which we are reprinting from the New York "Evening Mail."—THE EDITOR.*

### PEBBLES

The world is so full of a number of kings,  
I'm sure we should try to get rid of the things.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Bonny English child at mother's knee:  
"—and please God make me a good girl.  
Amen. How would it be, mother, to give  
the Germans cigarets filled with gunpow-  
der?"—*Punch.*

Lily—"I wish ye'd quit yer cryin', Vio-  
let. Yer face is gettin' all muddy."—*Life.*

Stude (to house-party queen)—Shall we  
dance or talk?

Queen—I'm so tired let's dance.—*Penn  
State Froth.*

British Village Worthy (discussing possi-  
bilities of invasion)—"Well, there can't  
be no battle in these parts, Jarge, for there  
hain't no field suitable, as you may say;  
an' Squire 'e won't lend 'em the use of 'is  
park."—*Punch.*

Mrs. Frost—We have a French waitress,  
and so we always speak French to each  
other at our meals.

Mrs. Snow—Why so?

Mrs. Frost—Well, we don't want her to  
know what we're talking about, do we?—  
*Life.*

The nicest women have a feeling that  
whatever a man wants to do is opposed to  
the best interests of women. Women have  
the same feeling about men that Afro-  
Americans have about the whites, who  
were formerly their masters.—*E. W.  
Howe's Monthly.*

Lady Book-Buyer (rather difficult to  
please)—I like this one, but—I see it is  
printed in Germany.

Salesman—Well, if you like it, madam,  
I wouldn't take too much notice of that  
statement. It is probably only another  
German lie.—*Punch.*

### THE MOO-COW-MOO

My pa held me up to the moo-cow-moo  
So clost I could almost touch,  
En I fed him a couple of times, or two  
En I wasn't a fraid-cat—much.

The moo-cow-moo's got a tail like a rope  
En it's raveled down where it grows,  
En it's just like feeling a piece of soap  
All over the moo-cow's nose.

En the moo-cow-moo's got deers on his  
head

En his eyes stick out of their place,  
En the nose of the moo-cow-moo is spread  
All over the end of his face.

En his feet is nothing but finger nails  
En his mamma don't keep 'em cut,  
En he gives folks milk in water pails  
Ef he don't keep his handles shut.

'Cause ef you or me pulls the handles, why  
The moo-cow-moo says it hurts,  
But the hired man he sits down clost by  
En squirts en squirts en squirts.

—*Edmund Vance Cooke, in "Chronicles  
of a Little Tot."*



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, February 1, 1915

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## J U S T A W O R D

Among the new and striking features  
provided for in The Independent's ed-  
itorial plan for 1915, none will be more  
interesting and popular than the "In-  
ner Numbers," to be published from  
time to time thruout the year. A sec-  
tion of four pages, bound in the center  
of The Independent, will be devoted to  
one important subject of wide popular  
interest. This section will add substan-  
tially to the interest and scope of the  
number in which it appears, without in-  
terfering with the regular weekly pro-  
gram, or reducing the space allotted to  
the editorials, articles, pictures and de-  
partments which every week make The  
Independent, in a very complete sense,  
a journalistic record and forecast of  
human affairs. Three of these numbers-  
within-numbers, scheduled for early  
publication, are as follows: "Motoriz-  
ing America," March first; "Made in  
U. S. A.," April fifth; "Little Travels,"  
June seventh.

Enclosing a draft for nearly a hun-  
dred dollars to apply on his account  
for copies of The Independent used un-  
der his direction, a Professor in a large  
Western college says: "I have never  
used anything, altho my experience  
runs thru a period of several years,  
that compares with The Independent as  
a guide for the current events reading  
of a college student."

And the Principal of an important  
High School in New York State sends  
this cheering note: "My Modern His-  
tory Class consisting of twenty-four  
members have been using The Inde-

pendent to supplement the text. Twen-  
ty-one out of twenty-four members  
passed the Regent's examination held  
this week. You may be interested in  
learning that the Department of Edu-  
cation at Albany will accept The Inde-  
pendent on its list of Required Read-  
ings."

An advertising agent in Pennsylvania  
writes: "My attention has just recently  
been called to The Independent on ac-  
count of articles by Mr. Purinton, and  
I want to say that I believe them to be  
the most commonsense efficiency articles  
I have ever read."

The newspaper friends of Colonel  
Roosevelt are poking fun at him because  
he lately said that the fact of his having  
been the President of the United States  
prevented him from speaking on a  
great many subjects, and prevents him  
now from so speaking. The New York  
*World* mentions the serum cure for car-  
buncles and the question of lighting the  
subway when the power has been turned  
off, besides dum dum bullets and the  
amount of nutrition in Germany's war-  
bread, as the only topics it can think of  
not yet discussed by the Colonel. But  
the year is still young!

"The War and After" is the title of  
an article which will be published in  
The Independent shortly. Its author,  
Wilhelm Ostwald, feels absolutely cer-  
tain "of the termination of the war by  
the triumph of the German-Austrian  
allies." He prophesies that the change  
in the political significance of the Brit-  
ish Empire will be so vast that the  
present generation of Englishmen will  
be unable to grasp it.

## T H E R E D C R O S S

Each Contribution of Two Dollars or  
more constitutes the giver a Member of  
the American Red Cross for the cur-  
rent year, with a free copy of the Octo-  
ber issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*.  
The Independent will send—by author-  
ity—to each contributor a Certificate of  
Membership and a Red Cross Button.

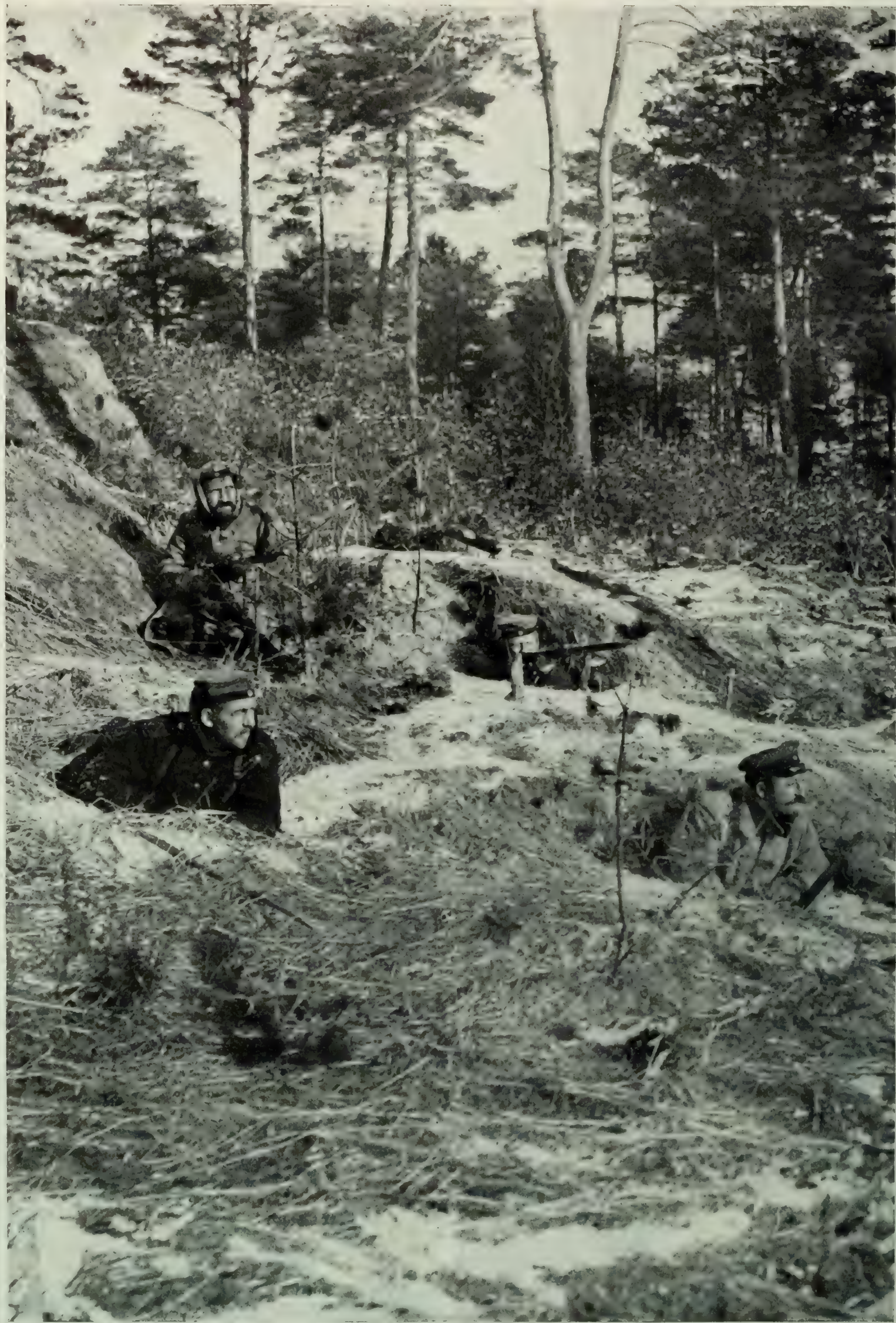
The total amount contributed to the  
Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru  
The Independent is \$5,649.87.

The following list covers the con-  
tributions of the past week:

Arthur G. Gehrig, Cristobal, C. Z., \$2;  
Rev. John J. Jefferies, care First Congre-  
gational Church, Bonesteel, S. D., \$22; C.  
A. Keefer, Grafton, W. Va., \$2; F. A.  
Kimball, Hartington, Neb., \$2; Miss Sarah  
E. Lakeman, Ipswich, Mass., \$2; Marion  
Congregational S. S., Marion, Mass., \$2;  
Eleanor and Blanche McIlvaine, Oakmont,  
Pa., \$2; Alfred H. Nash, Abington, Mass.,  
\$2; Geo. Nevins, Virden, Ill., \$2; H. A.  
Richards, Enid, Okla., \$2.50; R. E. Stew-  
art, Lockwood, Mo., \$2; Stoneborough  
Presbyterian Church, Stonboro, Pa., \$8;  
J. H. Stoner, Waynesboro, Pa., \$7; Mrs.  
T. B. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$2; Henry  
N. Thomson, Clarkdale, Ariz., \$25; W.  
Birch Wilson, Ada, Ohio, \$2; Fred. Win-  
dle, Bradford, Mass., \$2; Miss Nan E.  
Wade, Lockwood, Mo., \$2; Walter S. Wat-  
son, Wilmington, Del., \$2.

For Belgian Relief Fund: Miss Bessie  
M. Smith, New London, Iowa, \$5; Waldo  
W. Stevens, Washington, D. C., \$2.





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#### PLANTED DEEP IN THE ARGONNE FOREST

GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS IN RIFLE PITS. HEAVILY CLAD, THEY ARE ABLE TO RESIST  
EVEN THE COLD OF THIS SNOW-COVERED HILLSIDE



# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1915

NUMBER 3452

## AN AFFRONT TO HUMANITY

**A**N honest soul can scarcely speak of the bill to exclude worthy illiterates from this country without indignation. We wonder that the President should have thought it necessary to hear words on the subject. His own sense of right spoke before the bill was passed, and it comes to him with all its stain upon it.

The bill is a lie that deceives nobody. It pretends to keep out people as dangerous because ignorant. The danger comes from much better educated people than they. The sponsors for the bill are those who want to reduce immigration, just that and nothing else, and for just one reason, so that there will not be so many who will want laborers' jobs. Have they a whit of pity for the poor people who are suffering starvation and living death in the lands at war? Not a bit; they are too hatefully selfish. They will not even allow an exception for illiterates who are suffering persecution or who, like the Belgians, have been exiled from their own country.

And here we are, in a land that has room in plenty for a hundred million more, where we are all better clothed and fed and housed than in any other country

on this wide globe, coldly, meanly, contriving to shut out the neediest, the most unfortunate, not because they are insane, or have sore eyes or scabby heads, or are anarchists, but simply because they had no chance to learn their letters, tho they are healthy, strong, able and eager to work and pay full toll of labor for the bread they will eat. We are not willing they should bring in their children who may well grow to be congressmen themselves or senators.

And how needless, even from the point of view of these selfish lawmakers, is this pernicious bill! Without their aid immigration is greatly decreased already, and so long as the war continues immigrants cannot come, and after the war ends poverty will keep them at home, to their loss and ours. We can think of the bill only as an insult to humanity, and a blot of disgrace upon a nation—the one on earth that can best afford to give needed hospitality to the neediest.

Is this our open door? Do we give our money, our wheat, our knitted scarfs to feed and warm the unfortunate abroad, and do we shut our gates against Belgians and Hungarians and Russians and Jews, because they cannot read?

## THE CASE OF THE "DACIA"

**C**AN a merchant ship of a belligerent nation be sold after the outbreak of war to citizens of a neutral nation and sail the seas unmolested?

That is the question involved in the case of the "Dacia." The "Dacia" was a German boat. When the war began she was in the harbor at Port Arthur, Texas. She was bought by an American citizen of Michigan. He loaded her with cotton and sent her on a voyage to Germany. A British cruiser will probably capture her on the high seas and take her before a British prize court. What ought to be her fate?

The application of the rules and customs of maritime warfare to the case are not entirely clear. This for two reasons. The Declaration of London, embodying the code of rules for war upon the sea drawn up by the representatives of the nations of the world, has not been ratified and hence has no binding force. Therefore, technically speaking, neither nation can appeal to a provision of the Declaration in support of its contention. In the second place, it is by no means clear just how the fundamental principle should be applied to the facts in the case.

While the Declaration of London has not been ratified, and is therefore not law, it is the best formulated opinion of the world on the subject of maritime warfare. It

cannot be set forward as law in an international court; but it is perfectly legitimate to invoke it before the tribunal of public opinion.

Article 56 of the Declaration of London reads as follows:

The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed.

By this article, the presumption is raised against the legality of such a transfer as that of the "Dacia." The burden of proof rests upon the purchaser to show that the transfer was not made for the interdicted ulterior motive. In plain words, the "Dacia" is guilty until she proves herself innocent.

It is clear, then, that Great Britain will be entirely justified in seizing the "Dacia" and taking her before a prize court. What should the court decide? The decision of that question hinges upon the ability of the ship's owner to prove that the transfer of ownership was not made "in order to avoid the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed."

On the face of it, it looks as tho this would be a hard thing to prove. The "Dacia," flying the German flag, would sail the seas exposed to all the consequences of capture and destruction that are the immemorial por-



tion of enemy ships. As a German ship, there were only two places for her—a neutral port and the bottom of the sea.

By becoming an American ship she might avoid these dangers. To hoist the American flag was the only way out.

Now it is conceivable that the new owner of the "Dacia" was actuated by quite other motives. But, under all the circumstances, it does not seem probable. She was a German boat. She has sailed with a cargo of cotton for a German port.

But the question is one for the prize court to decide. There is, however, one thing greatly to be regretted. This case, like every other similar one, will be decided by a partizan body. A British prize court will try the case, and the decision will have all the lack of convincing force that is inevitable when a cause is adjudged by one of the parties in interest.

Questions of naval prizes are international questions. They should be decided by an international tribunal. The Conference of London adopted a plan for an international prize court. But that plan, along with the Declaration, has thus far failed of ratification.

When the "Dacia" is captured, let the United States propose the creation of a temporary international prize court for the consideration of this particular case. If Great Britain would consent, it would be a long step forward.

The fate of the ship herself is not a tremendous matter. But a just and enlightened decision on the underlying principles involved is of the highest importance to all concerned and to the world. A single decision by an international body in a case of this sort would give a strong impulse to the cause of the judicial settlement of international disputes.

The "Dacia" case is minor in itself. But it may have far-reaching effect upon the plan proposed by President Wilson for a government owned merchant marine. If an American citizen cannot buy a German ship without having her sunk offhand by the British navy, could the United States Government expect any different fate for any ships that it might buy from German owners? To be sure, it is not an essential part of the President's plan that German ships should be bought for the proposed merchant marine. But there are many idle German ships in harbors all over the world. What would be more natural than that their owners should seek to sell them to the United States, if the administration's bill became law? Where else could we find promptly the material for our new merchant marine?

It would be well to have the international law of the matter straightened out before the project is entered upon. The case of the "Dacia" offers a splendid opportunity. Why not seek to have it brought before an international prize court, to be created by mutual consent for the purpose?

#### BILLY SUNDAY'S WAY

WE freely admit that we do not like Billy Sunday's way; but any way to start men on the upward road is better than no way at all.

Billy Sunday's way, which is set forth more at length in an article on another page, is coarse, rude, vulgar—but it works. It is on a level with the dancing red devils

of the miracle plays in the churches of five hundred years ago, which came out of lurid pits and frightened ignorant multitudes to the fear of God. So with contortions and gesticulations and vociferations, all directed to the object of persuading the excited hearers to come forward and pledge themselves to be obedient disciples of the great Master, he draws them forward by the hundreds and then the thousands in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

The eccentricities are glaring, but to be pardoned, even when he pleases his hearers by some outbreak against the churches, by lampooning the very ministers on the platform who had invited him, and insults reverence and grammar and sense and truth, in a good cause. We do not suppose that all the ten thousand converts who have shaken hands with him at the end of a rousing campaign will hold out a month, but if half or a quarter of them do Philadelphia will be better for his coming to gather in those whom the churches could not stoop low enough to reach.

The Billy Sunday way is good for the Billy Sunday sort who have no care for God or church until they can fall all together like fruit shaken from the tree by a tornado. But how much better, indeed how much more abundant, the handpicked fruit.

These are the valuable permanent converts who have been taught from youth their duty of consecrated love to God and man and have without passion or excitement, but with quiet fixed mind, entered upon the only worthy life, with less, perhaps, to repent of, but with a calm resolution which hardly appreciates its own grandeur. Over such converts the angels rejoice, with little fear that when the sun is up the hasty faith of their thin soil will wither away.

#### FAKED ACTROCITIES

WAR is bad enough and eruptions of savagery common enough without the fabrication of any more instances. But the temptation to exaggerate and to believe in the barbarity of the enemy is so strong that every war produces a plentiful crop of faked cases of atrocity, often narrated with great detail. The most striking case in the present war is the Englishwoman who reported the horrible mutilation by the Germans of her sister, a nurse in Belgium, and produced affidavits of physicians to prove it. It was proved in court that she had made up the whole story and forged the signatures of the physicians. It is highly creditable to British justice that she should have been brought to trial and condemned.

But this may be matched from the other side, for the Germans also are endeavoring to remove the unjust aspersions which have been cast upon their enemies. The allegations that Belgian non-combatants had mutilated the wounded German soldiers in the early days of the war were supported by convincing detail as, for instance, that in the Maastricht hospitals there were six such cases and that a wounded officer had written home that in the Aachen hospital where he was there were forty wounded Germans whose eyes had been punched out by the Belgians. *Das monistische Jahrhundert* has investigated the matter and publishes the statements of physicians in the hospitals of Maastricht



and Aachen in which they say that up to September 24 no instances of any such mutilation had been observed or were known to them.

The Carnegie Commission which investigated the Balkan wars discovered many cases of such spurious atrocities. The Greeks were particularly active and ingenuous in fabricating evidence during the first month of the second Balkan war when Bulgaria was cut off from the world. By exchanging the clothing and cutting up the bodies, photographs of "Bulgarian atrocities" could be produced to order. But the effect of this was somewhat shaken when the Greek priest whose mutilated corpse had figured in the illustrated papers of the world turned up later in Constantinople safe and sound.

During the Boer war false charges of brutality and violation of the rules of civilized warfare were made on both sides. In the *Australian Review of Reviews* Mr. Stead tells of selling a photograph he had received from a friend in Johannesburg showing British wagons crossing a spruit under fire from the Boers. This was reproduced in one of the leading British weeklies with the addition of a red cross painted on each of the wagons and several shells bursting around, while underneath was an inscription stating that this was how the Boers respected the Red Cross!

One of the bad effects of such falsifications is to make the reader skeptical and indifferent toward the real cases of savagery which war always engenders. We must not conclude from the two gross instances of the "frame-up" which we have cited that the Germans may not have been brutal in Belgium or that the Belgians have not maltreated the Germans. The armies of Germany and France, comprizing all able-bodied men, must include the most brutal and depraved to be found outside the insane asylum and the prison, while a professional army in time of peace like the first British troops attracts roving and reckless men and is below the average of the population. The decrease in crime at home since the war began, notwithstanding the distress of the times, indicates that many of the criminal type have gone to the front.

### OUR COMMON

**I**N the days when our common was in the midst of the village we all could keep an eye on it and knew when the grass was getting run out by overfeeding. Even when the community grew bigger and the common had to be moved so far from the courthouse square that it took the boys all the time after school was out to get the cows home we still knew what was going on there, how many cows were pastured, and how they were faring.

But now our common has got so big—over three hundred million acres—and lies so far out that none of us has seen it all or any of the family either. We have to go by what we hear about it from the Keeper of the Common, who lives down in Washington, not far from the White House. His name is Houston, tho whether he pronounces it *ow* as they do in New York, or *oo* as they do in Texas we don't know. But that doesn't matter now; what we were going to say was that we have just heard from him and he tells us that our pasture is getting badly run down and something ought to be done about it right away. He is encouraging

about the crops; says that our wheat crop of 892,000,000 bushels is the largest ever; that our cotton crop of 15,340,000 bales is the second largest; that our apples will fill 259,000,000 bushel baskets, which is more than we ever harvested before; and that taking the six cereals altogether—corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye and rice—we have nearly five billion bushels, which is 428,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1913. That seems like a lot of foodstuff, doesn't it? But Heaven knows we need it with all those women and children starving over the way because their men folks have stopped work and gone to fighting.

But when Mr. Houston gets to talking about our stock on the range he sings a different tune. We need more meat than ever because the people on the other side of the water are clamoring for it and because we have more mouths to feed at home, about two million a year more. But we have ten million fewer cattle, ten million fewer sheep, and five million fewer hogs than we had in 1899. No wonder our butcher puts up his prices.

Now Mr. Houston, who has charge of our timber lots, too, has been trying some grazing experiments there, and he has found that in 1905 one animal needed 81 acres, but in 1913 it took only 51 acres to feed an animal. And the feeding is better than ever, instead of being spoiled by eating it two months into the ground, as is done on our common, where nobody is around to look after it. He thinks that if he could take care of the open pasture land as he does of the grass patches in the woods, we could keep twice the number of beasts on as well as not. It seems to us that Mr. Houston is talking sense. Let's put him in charge of this big pasture of ours and see what he can make of it.

### TEACHERS FOR BOYS

**T**HE continuing discussion of the question whether it is expedient that boys of ten to sixteen or seventeen years of age should be taught by men, has its ups and downs of earnestness and attention. Of late we have observed a marked increase in both the insistence of the debaters and the space given to it in the local newspapers in various parts of the country. Apparently the advocates of a larger proportion of masculine teachers for adolescent boys are having the best of the argument.

As every one who keeps the run of educational matters knows, women have largely displaced men as teachers, not only in the elementary grades, but also in the high schools. Step by step with the substitution of women for men as teachers, the statistics of school attendance have shown an increasing proportion of girls to boys in all the high school years, and particularly in the years beyond the first.

Interviews with young men in various trades who have been willing to tell why they dropt out of school at the end of the elementary courses, or soon after entering the high school, have produced much testimony that boys over twelve years of age are eager to associate with men, and that they feel more comfortable and more important to be in work under a male "boss" than to be spending their time in school under a woman teacher. There is little room for doubt that this is a stubborn fact of American social psychology, and as such



it must be reckoned with by all students of our educational possibilities.

If there were no other reason for urging the employment of a larger proportion of male teachers, this fact would be reason enough, but other reasons there are. We have been especially impressed by a view of the matter which has been presented in numerous letters to the local press, in both eastern and western states. In brief, it is that far more important than book study is the influence of example upon the lives of boys in their early youth, and that however fine and admirable may be the character of a woman teacher, it cannot make the same impression upon boy nature that is made by the personality of a manly, active, wide-awake man, whose interest in boys as boys, in their sports, their athletics, their plans and ambitions, makes perhaps the strongest appeal for good that can play any part in a boy's life. The writers of these letters say frankly that they send their boys to private schools where the teaching is given by men, or that they would send them to such schools if they were financially able.

These are serious indictments of present policy in public school matters. We have no fear of woman's influence in American life. It is certain to be an increasing influence for good. But it will not do to forget that the influence of man also is a fact which human experience throughout the generations has taught us to take seriously. We cannot afford to drop it out of the reckoning. There should be employed in the upper grades of all coeducational schools at least as many men as women, and probably more.

#### THE LESSER BREEDS TESTED

WHICH are the "lesser breeds" and which is the "superior race"? It is likely to be tried out in Hawaii, where the yellow and white races have a fair chance for competition.

An educational test was made lately there, as we learn from the Honolulu *Friend*. The records were looked up of the graduates for five years of the three largest Honolulu high schools and three grammar schools, 804 in all, of whom 251 were of American or north European parentage, 191 Chinese, 113 Japanese, 112 mixt white and Hawaiians, 77 Portuguese, 28 Hawaiians, 22 Chinese-Hawaiians, and 10 Koreans. Of the Japanese graduates 30.1 per cent obtained the grade of A, or 90 on a scale of 100; of the Koreans 30 per cent.; of the Chinese 26.7; of the Chinese-Hawaiians 18.2; of the white Hawaiians 16; of the American and north European 13.2; of the Portuguese 11.7, and of the pure Hawaiians 10.7 per cent. It will be observed how far the American children fell behind their yellow competitors. Very likely they did not try as hard; but a big part of genius and success depends on the capacity to take pains.

#### THE THINKING HORSES

THE papers publish long lists of artists, authors, scientists, etc., who have fallen in the Great War. But this is not all. The loss of equine genius must also be taken into account. And, come to think of it, horses which can extract the fourth root of 7890481 in ten seconds, as can Muhammed and Zarif, if we may believe Maeterlinck, are more rare in the world than men who

can make a passable picture or poem. The German army conscription exempts none for rank or genius, so the Elberfeld horses had to go to the front just the same as ordinary cab horses who could not spell a word or extract a root, except of the vegetable kind. As Kipling said:

No proposition Euclid wrote,  
No formulæ the text-books know  
Will turn the bullet from your coat,  
Or ward the tulwar's downward blow.  
Strike hard who cares—shoot straight who can—  
The odds are on the cheaper man

and horse as well, so we need feel no surprize to hear that these learned quadrupeds have already fallen victims to the war.

Probably Kluge Hans, the first of these arithmetical prodigies, has escaped the fate of his followers, for he must be now nearly twenty years old and the faculty, whatever it is, seems to disappear with age as it does in the case of Colburn, Inwaudi and other infant prodigies of the human race. Perhaps, too, his spirit was broken by the book of Herr Pfungst which showed to the satisfaction of most scientists that Clever Hans got his clues for pawing the right numbers from the unconscious signals of his master. But this theory, barely acceptable in his case, becomes almost incredible when extended over the more marvelous feats of the horses trained by Herr Krall at Elberfeld. Maeterlinck's theory, that they fish their information up from the illimitable ocean of the subliminal whence he gets his poetry, is still harder to believe. But after the war doubtless the education of animals will be taken up again in the Land of the Thinking Bayonets and there will be a chance to solve the mystery. But let us beware lest we raise up a race of Houyhnhnms which shall conquer the human.

#### A NOTABLE REVIEW

WE have often wondered why it was that we have in America no magazine which in matter and style could compare with the great English quarterlies and monthlies such as the *Edinburgh*, the *Fortnightly* and *Nineteenth Century*. We hoped a few years ago that the *International Quarterly* was going to supply that lack, but, like the other attempts, it failed, owing, they say, to overgenerous payment of its contributors, surely not a common fault with periodicals.

But the *Yale Review* will be at least the equal of the English reviews if it can be kept up to the mark of the last issue. The January number contains a dozen articles; all of them are long enough to say something and all of them do. For instance, President Hadley in his reminiscences of Trietschke clears up the prevalent confusion of his teaching with Nietzsche's when he says:

Nietzsche preached the paramount duty of self-assertion. Trietschke preached the paramount duty of self-sacrifice. Nietzsche held that Christian morality, and in fact all morality, represented outworn superstition. Trietschke held that Christian morality was the most fundamentally necessary thing in life.

Then there is a very valuable exposition of the German theory of neo-mercantilism by Professor Emery, an account of the little known literature of the Belgians by Professor Clarke, a lively chat on "The Worst Edition of Shakespeare," by C. S. Brooks, and a variety of other articles both worth reading and readable, and finally forty pages of real criticism of important books.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

*January 18*—French capture village of La Boisselle, near Albert, France. Germans take Kielce, Poland.

*January 19*—German airships raid Yarmouth and other Norfolk towns. Turkish troops again routed in Russian Transcaucasia.

*January 20*—French gain trenches near St. Mihiel. Turks driving Russian Jews from Palestine.

*January 21*—Russian army north of Vistula only thirty miles from Thorn. British aeroplanes bombard Zeebrugge, Bruges, Ostend and Essen this week. German aeroplanes bombard Dunkirk.

*January 22*—British occupy La Bassée. Germans regain trenches near St. Mihiel.

*January 23*—Russians fighting to gain passes leading from Bukowina into Transylvania. French struggling to reach Steinbach and Cernay, Alsace.

*January 24*—Five British dreadnoughts attack German squadron in the North Sea and after a running fight of four hours sink the armored cruiser "Blücher." German troops are being sent to Hungary, while Austrian and Hungarian troops take their places in France.

### Four Hundred Miles of Siege

For the last four months the long curved line of the opposing armies, stretching from the North Sea to Switzerland, has scarcely shifted enough to be noticeable upon the scale of a magazine map. Wherever the Allies have gained a little ground they have in most cases lost it shortly after by the Germans concentrating their troops at that point. Only at the extreme ends of this "far-flung battle line" have the Allies made any permanent advances. In Flanders they have gained a strip some three miles wide. In Alsace they have gained a strip about ten miles wide. For the rest of the line between these points honors are about even and neither side can claim any striking success.

As a matter of fact, it is obvious that neither party is anxious to take the offensive and make the sacrifices necessary to break the entrenched lines of the enemy. Both sides are more saving of men and ammunition than at first and count the cost carefully before attempting any adventurous movements.

The only important gain made by the Germans in the last few months was at Soissons, and here they merely recovered ground which they had recently lost thru the gradual encroachments of the French on their positions north of the Aisne. Having driven the French back to the river the Germans contented them-

selves with a bombardment of Soissons from their side without attempting to cross. If they had gained such an advantage in the early weeks of the war we may imagine that they would have found it difficult to resist the temptation to make a dash thru this breach toward Paris, only sixty-five miles away.

The battle of Soissons illustrates the advantage of having the colonial troops to draw upon. It was a Moroccan rifle regiment which served as rear guard and held the Germans

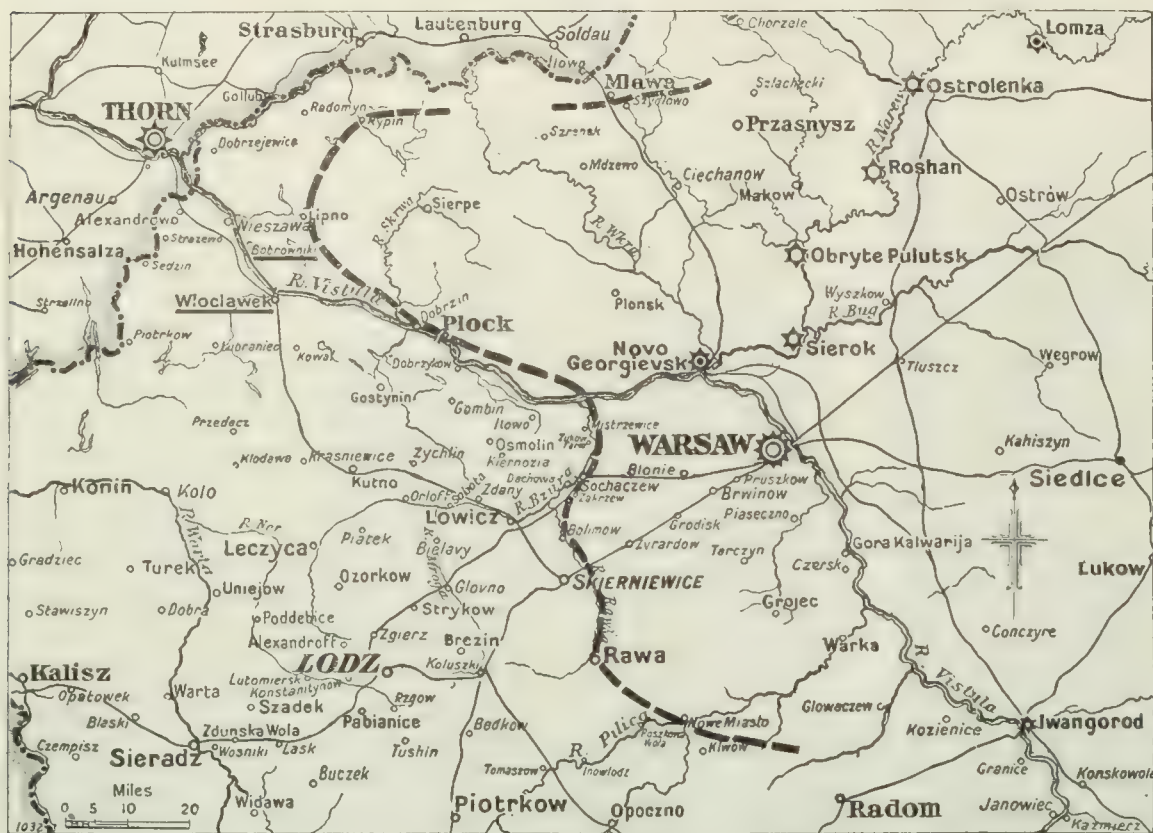
back on January 14 while the French troops retired in the direction of Soissons. At four o'clock in the afternoon Africans were posted on each side of the road, concealed by the ruins of the village of Crouy, and told to hold the ground for one hour. As the Germans approached within 500 yards they were received with a hail of balls from the machine guns which laid them in heaps. Those who escaped were reinforced and returned to the attack with the bayonet, but were again repulsed. It



THE LINE OF THE DEADLOCK

The almost continuous fighting all along the line from Flanders to Alsace makes scarcely a perceptible change on the map. On that part of the line which runs north on the left of the map the Allies have gained a few hundred yards near Dixmude, La Bassée and Peronne. At the angle near Soissons the Germans have regained lost ground. In the Argonne there has been fierce fighting, but without decisive results. The desperate attempts of the French to cut the line connecting the German outpost at St. Mihiel with their base at Metz by attacks from the south have been frustrated. In Alsace the French are making very slow progress toward Colmar, Mulhausen and Altkirch. The shaded area is territory held by the Germans.





THE PUZZLE OF POLAND

This map from the *London Times* presents the curious situation which has developed in Poland. The heavy line representing the Russian front shows that the Grand Duke Nicholas in his drive toward the German fortress of Thorn has forced his new army in between the German forces in East Prussia and the German forces south of the Vistula. It remains to be seen which side will be able to take advantage of this double flanking movement. While the Russians have been gaining possession of the territory north of the Vistula, the Germans have held their entrenched positions before Warsaw and in the south have advanced toward Radom.

was not until six o'clock, after twice being ordered to retreat, that the Moors withdrew. That the French are able to incorporate Moroccan troops in their regular army is remarkable, since it is barely a year since the French effected a conquest of Morocco. The Morocco question was one of the chief causes of the present war, for when Germany found that France and England had made a bargain by which the former was to have Morocco and the latter Egypt, she protested against being shut out of North Africa and demanded compensation. The Entente, however, refused to give way and Germany, finding that her financial condition would not permit her to make war then, postponed hostilities till the present time.

#### German Cruiser Sunk

A squadron of German warships attempting to approach the English coast on the morning of January 24 was sighted by the patrol squadron of battle cruisers under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. The German vessels, finding themselves outnumbered and outclassed, at once made for home at the highest speed. The British pursued and by superior speed kept up with them until the German vessels reached the protection of their mine field seventy miles northwest of Helgoland. The fight lasted over four hours and extended a hundred miles. The chief English vessels engaged were the superdreadnoughts "Lion," "Tiger" and "Princess Roy-

al," the dreadnoughts "Indomitable" and "New Zealand," the last being a gift of New Zealand to the imperial navy. All of these vessels are of recent build and have a speed of twenty-seven knots an hour. The German vessels were dreadnoughts "Moltke," "Seydlitz" and "Derflinger" and the armored cruiser "Blücher." The "Blücher" fell behind and was sunk shortly after one o'clock. Out of her crew of 885 there were rescued 123. This is the first time in history that vessels of such size have been engaged in combat.

#### The Confusion of Poland

In the eastern campaign, as it is recorded from day to day in the newspapers, the reports of decisive movements are separated by long periods of obscurity in which it is impossible to ascertain which side is gaining or what is going on. The last fortnight is such a period. We hear nothing definite from either side, but there are vague rumors of momentous changes in the Polish situation. It is clear, however, that the Russians have made progress in the north and the Germans in the south.

Last week we called attention to the strategic importance of the first of these movements. The new army which the Grand Duke Nicholas has put into the field north of the Vistula is threatening or has already occupied Mlawa with its right wing and Plock with its left, while the center is still advancing westward in the direction of the historic Ger-

man stronghold of Thorn, which commands the Vistula at its exit from Russian Poland. Here the Russians seem to have succeeded in overcoming the German defense of the Skrwa River and in approaching within about twenty-five miles of the frontier of West Prussia. But it is now reported that Marshal von Hindenburg has thrown a force across the Vistula above Plock and so taken the Russian army in the rear. This reproduces on a larger scale the same curious situation as existed at Lodz a few weeks ago, when each army had the other outflanked and partially enveloped. The present entanglement can probably not be cleared up without the same wholesale slaughter, for the Russian and German armies overlap for a distance of more than fifty miles.

In south Poland the German and Austrian forces have advanced and occupied Kielce for the third time. The Russians retired to Radom, about thirty miles to the northeast, where they have massed their troops for the protection of Ivangorod, one of the most important of the Vistula fortresses, which the Germans early in October approached close enough to bombard.

#### The Conquered Territory

Both the Russians and the Germans are extending their administration over the territory they have occupied, with the evident intent to give the population the impression of permanent possession. Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, was, immediately after its capture, renamed Lvov and the Russian language made obligatory in the public service and schools, altho there are few Russians there. The population of Galicia is mostly composed of Poles, Ruthenians and Jews.

The Germans in like manner have changed the name of Lodz to Neu Breslau and have established a civil administration. The German governor is endeavoring to relieve the suffering of the people, who were left without food or fuel in the midst of the winter. A special train of seventy cars of coal was dispatched to Lodz for the electric light plant and the poor and twenty-five carloads of provisions have arrived. The woolen and cotton goods factories, which are the mainstay of the city, will be started up as soon as possible now that the railroad connection with Germany has been restored.

The population of Poland, torn by racial and religious feuds even in time of peace, is now more than ever in internal enmity because as a community passed alternately under German and Russian, first one fac-



tion and then the other would become dominant and take revenge upon its opponents by denouncing them to the authorities. On account of the aid which the German population of Poland has given to the German army, Grand Duke Nicholas ordered all Germans east of Warsaw to dispose of their property within six days in order that they might be removed into the interior of the empire. The same order has been extended to all Germans and Austrians in Finland and the Baltic provinces, who were obliged to leave by January 28 or be liable to penal servitude for life. The Russian Government has presented to the Spanish Ambassador at Petrograd specific charges of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Germans in Poland, including cases of the shooting of innocent civilians, the use of explosive bullets, the killing and mutilation of wounded, and the rape of women and girls. The Germans have made similar accusations against the Cossacks in East Prussia.

**The War in the Air** The war news of the week reads more than ever like a realization of one of Wells' prophetic romances. Airships on both sides have been more active than before, tho they have caused more commotion than damage. The most sensational was a raid on the English coast of Norfolk on the evening of January 19. It is not yet known exactly what they were or whence they came. The German account alludes to them as "naval airships" and states that they returned to their home port undamaged. This port is possibly Cuxhaven or some other German station



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FROZEN AT HIS POST—ONE SERBIAN SENTRY

and not the Belgian coast, for it is said that they passed over Holland on their way. This raises the question, which has been so frequently discussed without settlement in recent years, whether passage thru the air is in violation of the neutrality of a country. The airships are thought not to be Zeppelins, but smaller dirigibles, perhaps of the non-rigid Parseval type.

The night was still and clear, but the airships were not visible except when they used their searchlights, tho the noise of the motors was heard when flying low. The first indication of their presence was the explosion of a bomb in Yarmouth. Eight bombs were dropt here, apparently with the object of destroying the shipping and barracks. Some

of them failed to explode and only one did any serious damage. This struck and completely demolished the house where a cobbler, Samuel Smith, was working at his bench. Part of his head was blown off by a fragment of the shell and Martha Taylor, an unmarried woman, more than seventy years old, who was going by in the street, was shattered and killed. The bomb finally buried itself in a hole six feet deep. One of the unexploded bombs is forty inches around the base, twenty-three inches tall and weighs sixty pounds. Some aerial torpedoes, provided with propellers, were also used.

This airship or another one passed inland to King's Lynn, sixty miles west of Yarmouth. Here also two persons were killed, a boy and a woman, the widow of a soldier who recently fell at the front. Apparently the airships were searching for the King's residence, Sandringham Hall, about ten miles north of King's Lynn, on the supposition, based perhaps on the information of spies, that the royal family was there. But the King and Queen had left twelve hours previously for London, and, owing to the extinction of lights, the Hall was not found. Cromer and Sheringham on the north coast and half a dozen other towns were struck by bombs before the airships departed at midnight, but surprisingly little damage was done. Many windows were smashed, but the total destruction of property due to the raid was not over \$15,000.

The Kaiser sent a message of congratulation to Count Zeppelin, commodore of the German aerial fleet. The German newspapers are jubilant over the demonstration that



Paul Thompson

WHERE TRENCHES BECAME GRAVES

On the great battlefield between Lodz and Warsaw where the Grand Duke Nicholas checked one German drive. The dead of both armies were buried in the Russian trenches, the line of which can still be traced





Paul Thompson

## HOLDING THE ROAD AGAINST THE COSSACKS

A forest road near Lodz. German artillery is shelling the advancing enemy and a shell has just burst. The road is partly barricaded

against these new weapons England is no longer protected by her insularity.

The English aviators have recently raided several Belgian and German towns. On January 16, nine English aeroplanes showered bombs on Ostend, doing considerable damage to the barracks and railroad station. The town of Essen, equally famous for its Krupp steel works and model workingmen's homes, was also bombarded from the air. During the Christmas holidays the English aviators were actively engaged in searching for the German field headquarters, and it is said that one of them succeeded in dropping a bomb within 200 yards from the place where the Kaiser was dining. On January 23, bombs were dropt from British aeroplanes on Ghent and Bruges.

The German aeroplanes have attacked Dunkirk many times in the last month, and are said to have inflicted considerable damage upon the town and fortress, altho the loss of life has been small. In the aerial raid of January 21 a dozen bombs were dropt, one of which smashed the windows and furniture of the American consulate at Dunkirk and slightly wounded the American consular agent. One of the German aeroplanes was brought down and the two aviators were killed.

**Turkey in the War** The first move on the part of England in the campaign against Turkey was to secure possession of the head of the Persian Gulf, to which the British have long laid claim. Then they pushed up the Shatt-al-

Arab, the channel thru which the combined Tigris and Euphrates empty into the Gulf, and captured Kurna, which stands at the junction of the two rivers. This put them in control of the outlet of two great rivers of Eastern Turkey, while the Russians are acquiring possession of their headwaters in Armenia. It also gave the British access to the oil fields of Persia near the Shatt-al-Arab, in which the British Government a few months before the war bought a controlling interest in order to get liquid fuel for the navy. The Turks have attacked the British positions and claim some success at Kurna and Basra.

Constantinople also claims successes against the Russians in the Transcaucasus, but, making all possible allowances for the exaggerations of Petrograd, we must believe that the Turks here have suffered a disastrous defeat. According to the Russian account three out of the five army corps which entered Transcaucasia were completely destroyed and the remnants of the other two are retreating toward Erzerum, followed by the Russian troops. The Turkish Redif or reserve troops were without tents or uniforms, and when the Russians surrounded them in the forest they found 900 frozen to death with their rifles in their hands. The defeat of the Turks has greatly discredited General von Sanders, the German officer, in charge of the Ottoman army and Enver Pasha, the Young Turk leader, who is chiefly responsible for the entrance of Turkey into the war on the German side.

The Russian Jews who have been colonized in Palestine by the Zionist

societies are being expelled by the Turks. Their lands are being seized by the Arabs and the wheat collected by the relief committee in Galilee confiscated for the army. The Jews are fleeing to the Syrian ports, hoping to escape to Egypt. The United States cruiser "Tennessee" is aiding in the work of rescue by making regular trips between Jaffa and Alexandria to carry off the fugitives. Over 7000 men, women and children have been taken to Alexandria, most of them entirely destitute.

**The Italian Earthquake** Further reports of the earthquake in central Italy add to the horror of the disaster. In some of the remote mountain towns the fatality was greater than at Avezzano. Out of a population of 3682 at Gioja di Marsi only 700 persons escaped. At Collamele, 1000 out of 1500 were killed. At Ortucchio 400 people or more were attending service when the church collapsed and crushed all but four women. In this town of 2500 less than 400 were left alive. Paterno lost nine-tenths of its population of 2000.

A heavy fall of snow added to the difficulty of rescue, and it was not possible to save all who were imprisoned in the ruins. Many perished from hunger or cold, but in some cases women and children were taken out alive a week after the earthquake. The famished mountain wolves sometimes reached the dead or wounded before the relief parties could get to them. The Italian Government has appropriated \$6,000,000 for the earthquake sufferers. The Pope has received contributions to the amount of \$4,000,000 and the Government about the same. Ten thousand refugees have been received in Rome.

On the night of January 19 there was a second series of earthquake shocks, centering about Calabria in Italy, but felt as far as France, Switzerland and the Ionian Isles.

**The "Dacia"** The case of the steamship "Dacia" has excited much interest in this country and in England. This ship, owned by the Hamburg-American Company, had been interned at Port Arthur, Texas, until recently, when she was bought at a low price by E. N. Breitung, who procured American registry and put on board a cargo of cotton intending to send it to Bremen. It was seen that, if this should be allowed, a precedent would be established for the purchase of other idle ships here. In our ports there are fifty-eight German or Austrian merchant vessels which have



been tied up since the beginning of the war. The North German Lloyd Company owns twelve of these and the Hamburg-American Company twenty-four, one of them being the great "Vaterland."

The case was not wholly unrelated to the Ship Purchase bill pending at Washington, for supporters of that bill at one time considered the possible purchase of the idle German ships by our Government. It was recalled that some time ago the "Alexandria," a Hamburg-American ship, was bought and registered at San Francisco, that she went southward with a cargo, and that this cargo was delivered to Admiral von Spee's German squadron off the coast of Chili. Reference to this was made by persons who express the opinion that this venture with the "Dacia" was designed by friends of Germany to cause friction between Great Britain and the United States.

When it is proposed that the ship should go to Rotterdam instead of Bremen, this did not change the British Government's decision, that it would seize her and make her the subject of inquiry in a prize court. It was held by Great Britain that if she were allowed to go unmolested, this would establish a precedent permitting the sale of all the German ships already mentioned. But England would buy the cargo or forward it on another ship. The owner decided to take his chances in a prize court. The sailing was delayed, however, and at the beginning of the present week the ship had not started to cross the ocean.

**Exports and War Orders** Owing mainly to increased exports of war supplies, our excess of exports over imports was \$131,863,000 in December. To this sum it had risen from \$16,000,000 in September, \$56,000,000 in October, and \$79,000,000 in November. The growing favorable balance of trade has caused dissolution of the gold pool formed some months ago for an adjustment of our debts in Europe. There were great shipments of breadstuffs in December, their value having been \$55,000,000, against \$11,000,000 in December, 1913. The month's export of oats exceeded those of the entire preceding year.

Large new orders from the nations at war have been reported. Henry Ford, the manufacturer of automobiles, said last week that he was considering an offer of an order for 40,000 motor cars, involving the payment of at least \$16,000,000. They are to be delivered at the rate of 2000 per day. The Russian Government has given to a firm in Seat-

tle an order for 15,000 railroad cars. At the DuPont powder mills in New Jersey a large number of men are working night and day. From Boston, last week, 600 horses were shipped on an order for 20,000 to be sent from that port. A steamship carried from New York 250, in part execution of another order for 10,000. In St. Louis it is asserted that \$8,000,000 has already been paid for American horses by the belligerents. Twelve cargoes of horses have been shipped from one dock in New York. Many have been bought by the Italian Government, which recently established in New York a credit of \$4,000,000 for its purchases.

Soldiers of the Allies in the trenches want harmonicas, or mouth organs. Formerly large quantities of these were exported from Germany, but now the orders are sent to this country. A few days ago one of our manufacturers shipped 150,000 harmonicas. Ten sixty-ton locomotives from the Baldwin works are on their way to Vladivostok, and twenty-five more will soon follow them. These, of course, are for Russia, which has established with New York banks a credit for \$25,000,000, to be expended in buying supplies. Factories in Binghamton, New York, are work-

ing on a French order for 500,000 pairs of shoes. English steamships are carrying from New York, on their decks, fourteen-inch guns, fifty-three feet long, made at the Bethlehem Steel Company's works. Four have been shipped. The British Government has expert representatives at the company's mills.

**Deputy Sheriffs Kill Strikers** Deputy sheriffs, sworn in to protect the Liebigs and Williams & Clark fertilizer works at Roosevelt, New Jersey, shot into a crowd of strikers on January 19, killing two and wounding more than twenty. The factories, near Elizabethport, are controlled by the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Nine hundred men have been on strike since January 4, demanding a return to the wage scale which prevailed until last October. During the four days before the shooting over a hundred deputies, furnished by a Newark detective agency, had been placed in the factories. The strikers believed this the first step toward bringing in strike-breakers and began to search trains arriving at the factory stations. On Tuesday morning, according to the employers'



Paul Thompson

#### ONCE A BAR—NOW A DISPENSARY

The Casino at Le Toquet, France, has become the Duchess of Westminster's war hospital, and now accommodates 250 wounded men per day. This was the American bar before the war



statement, the strikers piled ties on the track, ignored the warning of the deputies, and fired on them when they attempted to remove the obstructions. The policeman on duty at the station made affidavit that no ties were placed on the track, that the strikers were wholly unarmed, and that some twenty deputies made an unprovoked attack on the strikers after pickets had peacefully boarded and left the eight o'clock train. Most of the wounded were shot in the back and legs as they fled before the bullets. The mayor of the borough has issued a statement describing the shooting as "cold-blooded murder," and the sentiment of the local officials and the public is strongly with the strikers.

Twenty-eight deputies, identified by strikers and other witnesses, were arrested and held for the grand jury on a charge of murder in the first degree. The Federal Industrial Relations Commission also sent agents to investigate the shooting.

The funeral of the two strikers who were killed was held on Saturday without disorder. The leaders of the union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have urged the men to remain orderly, and the county prosecutor has served notice on the I. W. W. to keep its hands off.

**Hayti's** In Hayti one revolution quickly follows another. **Revolutions** **Davilmar** Theodore recently became President because he had led a successful revolution against President Zamor, who had gained the office by a similar revolt. Now there is an uprising against Theodore. The leader in the field is General Guillaume, who is already President by his own proclamation. On the 16th, the rebels took possession of Cape Haytien, whose garrison surrendered peacefully by agreement. Two or three days later Guillaume's forces there surrendered to the general representing Theodore's Government, also by agreement, and it is said that this general and Guillaume have formed a secret alliance. Guillaume started for the capital, and a decisive battle in the vicinity of Gonaives was expected. There is another revolutionary movement, led by General Laroche, formerly Minister of War.

Our Government has been advising Theodore to accept its offer of a fiscal protectorate, which would involve our use of Mole St. Nicholas as a naval station. It has been estimated that the path of eighty per cent of the Panama Canal traffic lies

near this port. But Haytians bitterly oppose control or administration of their customs service by American officers.

#### The Situation in Mexico

It has been difficult to follow the movements of the militant groups in Mexico, where the situation, as Secretary Bryan says, has become "mixed." After the flight of President Gutierrez from the capital, with 5000 soldiers, he caused to be published a long signed statement in which he accused Villa of being guilty of murders and robbery, saying that he had put to death, in defiance of the President's orders, General Aragon, Prof. David Berlanga and others. Members of the convention, he asserted, had fled for safety to San Luis Potosi. Villa, he continued, had virtually made him a prisoner and had threatened to kill him. He could not submit to a "ferocious military dictatorship." Gutierrez sought an alliance with General Obregon, Carranza's leading military officer, but Obregon could not be induced to turn against Carranza. His written reply to Gutierrez was published.

Villa made a hurried journey from the north with troops and artillery, but he did not enter the capital. For a time he remained at Queretaro, and then went north again. He had the support of Garza, the new President, and of the convention, which confirmed his appointment to the command of all the forces. There were reports that he could not agree with Zapata, who remained at Cuernavaca, but left 10,000 of his men in

the capital. But Zapata signed a statement in support of Villa, and two or three of Zapata's friends, Palafox being one of them, were placed in Garza's new Cabinet. Garza published bright predictions of coming victory, and said the capital was in good condition. Private reports say, however, that there has been a carnival of murder and looting in the city. Villa asserts that Gutierrez stole \$5,000,000 from the treasury and carried it away. The convention has demanded return of the money. The latest available reports show that Gutierrez, deserted by a majority of his 5000 men, has disappeared.

**Villa's Plans** Many have been led to believe that Villa, convinced that he cannot permanently agree with Zapata, and that he cannot retain possession of the capital, intends to make a new republic in the north, including the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila, with parts of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. This republic would have nearly one-half of Mexico's area, but only one-seventh of the entire population. It would have three Pacific ports, but none on the Atlantic side, if some of the published accounts of his purpose are correct. Villa, however, is now directing a campaign for the capture of the coal fields and the northern oil wells. If he should be successful he would have the eastern port of Tampico.

He has lost General Benavides, one of his best fighters, who took with him a considerable force of troops at San Luis Potosi, and his soldiers have been driven from Guadalajara by the Carranza Governor of the State. There have been vague or conflicting reports about the fighting. Obregon was within fifty-five miles of the capital and his capture of it was predicted. But his advance was checked by Zapata, who, it had been said, desired only to resume his guerrilla warfare in the state of Morelos. The capture of Puebla by Zapata was reported, and then denied. There are three or four governments now, and several independent revolutionary groups. All of these are casually fighting, and all are victorious, if their own reports are accepted. There was a revolt of Carranza troops at the capital of Yucatan, but his army suppress it. Villa may finally establish his power in the north, but he is opposed there by Carranza forces, the Herrera and Salazar independent revolutionists, and such other groups as may enter the field. It is impossible to foresee the results of conflict in any part of Mexico.



Paul Thompson

#### RE-ENTER THE HORSE

With the London motor busses threading their way from railhead to firing line on French battlefields, their places at home are taken by the old horse-drawn vehicles of the familiar type



# GOLUMPUSSED IN FLANDERS

BY A LIEUTENANT IN THE LONDON SCOTTISH

THE letter I last sent off to you carried us, I think, up to November 13, on which day our rest in billots came to an end. I don't know whether our system of billotting might interest you, but in case it might, here goes.

For such a purpose certain areas are allotted to the various divisions which are, for the moment, resting; these areas are subdivided for the brigades and again for each regiment; then again, regimentally, for each squadron. When possible each squadron sends on in front a billotting party who have to find sheds, etc., for the horses, or, if there are none suitable, fields; then somewhere for watering the horses, and hay; then, if possible, nice hay-loft for the men, and finally some sort of a house for us. *With luck* all these arrangements have been made by the time the regiment arrives so that each squadron can move on at once to its area and each troop to its farm or farms in that area. Bed? Well, if we are lucky we get a bundle of straw; if we are still more lucky we get the straw and, the squadron cart having arrived, our flea-bags (sleeping bags or Wolseley Valises) as well.

Well, talking of Friday, November 13—we were to go into support, so had reveille at four a. m. and moved off at six; soon arrived at our immediate destination, a field. It was a beastly day, with a high wind and rain—plenty of it. At 3:15 p. m. we moved off, on foot, to our old trenches to the west of Mersines—three to four miles away—again cross-country, rotten. Some bad news awaited us; the Germans had the cheek to start shelling our “cooking” farm so that it was no longer safe to light a fire or go there during daylight; this was a great nuisance as it meant that we could get no hot drink during the day—in this weather a very appreciable loss. Late that night it cleared up and got deuced cold. The next day we were favored with heavy showers and it remained very cold; we noticed most in our fet, which were absolutely frozen.

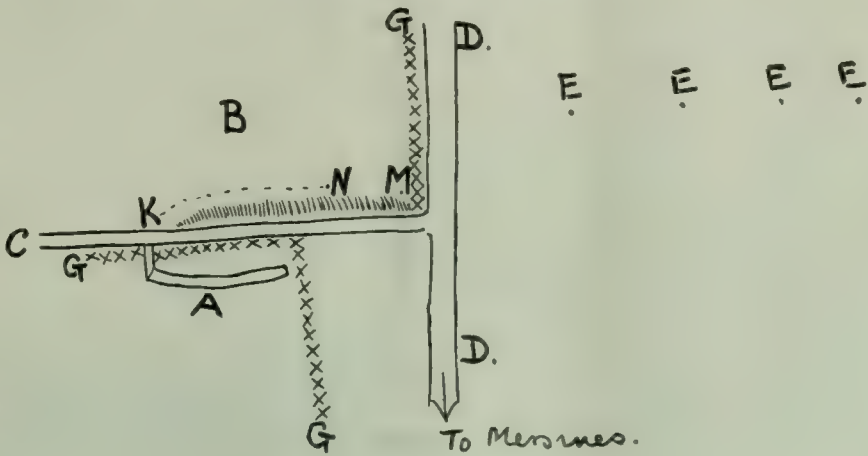
During the afternoon we were severely golumpussed. Same old story, most unpleasant. One man was buried (in nice wet clay). Things were too hot to do more than unbury his head; he asked for a cigaret and one was lit for him and stuck in his face. I believe he was quite comfortable un-

*Here is a real letter from the front—where men toil over frozen roads and know “the misery of the soaking trench” and sleep—now and then—on straw-littered farmhouse floors, and yet are jauntily talking of the enemy as “ger boys” and of the great German shells as “coal-boxes” and “golumpuses,” and where a man buried to the neck in clay, with only a cigaret for solace, was “quite comfortable until he was fully extracted.” The London Scottish are territorials—that is, members of the reserve—but in this war their brilliant fighting has proved even to the officers of the regular army that they are “real soldiers.”—THE EDITOR.*

til he was fully extracted, and no damage was done.

Night came at last and with it peace and quiet except for the snipers. It was fine, but very cold, quite a severe frost. Next morning—the 15th—the enemy first coal-boxed the trenches on our left and I thought it would be a good opportunity to get a photo of a “Little Mary” exploding. Here is a little sketch to show the situation.

A is my trench, having behind it C, a muddy lane, and B, a field which stood four or five feet higher than C and A. DD the main road to Mersines, GGG hedges (shown thus xxxxxxxx). EEE general line where the coal-boxes were exploding. M the spot from which I thought I could get a good photo. K.....N the course I pursued and N, where I stopped. (K to N approximately sixty yards.)



Off I set, climbed into the field behind and gaily promenaded toward the corner of the hedge, got out my camera and was fixing the focus and shutter when another good photo was spoilt: when I arrived at just about the point N some durned fool ger boys evidently thought I was an excellent target and put four bullets round my ears, in rapid succession. Well, I thought I'd let the bally photo

rip. I was rather disgusted tho, when I got back to my trench and one of my men asked me if it was I "drawing the Germans' fire." After this interlude it soon clouded over, a nasty wind got up and then it snowed, then we had sleet and finally it rained; rained solidly all day, and the cold was rotten. I got very peevish as we were sincerely coal-boxed during the morning and our turn for that really came in the afternoon, but eventually it panned out all right, as we were given a peaceful afternoon.

Two of our officers had a providential escape during the morning. It was this wise: It did not take us long to find out that German gunners always shell an area in the same way, i.e., they place their shells from their right to left, each succeeding shell being a bit to the left of the last one until they come to the left flank of the particular area to which they are, at the moment, paying attention, and then they return to the right flank again. Now, one of these officers was watching the placing of some shells and he saw that if the line was continued the next one would be uncomfortably close to himself, so he suggested a strategical movement to a flank. Accordingly he and the other chap crawled away along the trenches. Not thirty seconds after they started their crawl a golumpus landed in their trench, in the exact spot that they had just left. If they hadn't moved—well, I leave it to you. Rather late that night we were relieved; it was impenetrably dark and streaming with rain.

On November 19, we suddenly moved off at 10.30 a. m. Almost at the very moment that we started it commenced to snow, keeping it up all day. We had a miserable march, as it was a nasty raw-cold day with a high wind that blew the snow down one's neck. It was just cold enough for the snow to be where it was not trodden, but the roads were fearfully crowded with miles of artillery on the move, wagons and troops, so that the mud was ghastly; also, the roads being so crowded our march was deadly slow. After passing thru a village called Hooge we dismounted and then, marching a mile or so further, turned off, stumbling and sliding, thru a wood to the trenches we were to occupy, arriving at about 9 p. m. Those trenches were rotten; not a scrap of straw; very narrow, and



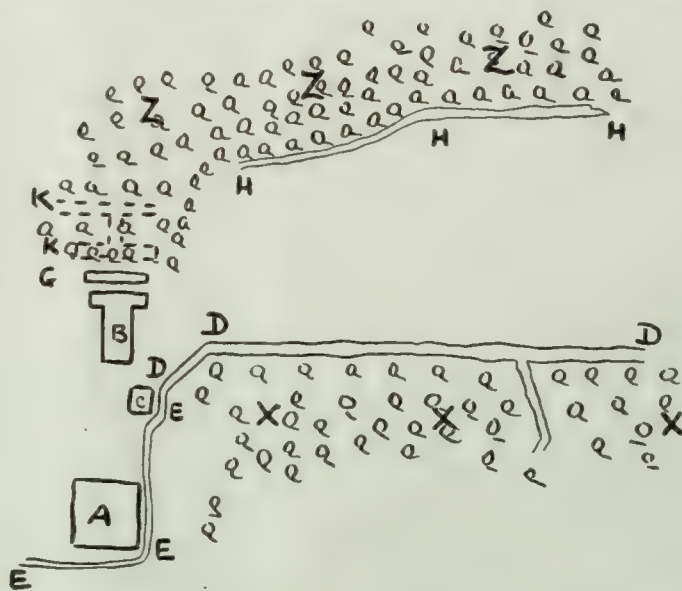


THE TRENCH "D" AND THE STABLE "B"

we so crowded that there was scarcely room to sit, much less lie down. Our trench ran along the edge of the wood, the Germans lining another wood about 150 yards in front of us and in one place on our left flank only about twenty yards. Very soon after we arrived it cleared up and got fearfully cold; our clothes were covered with a sheet of ice; no warmth was obtainable by any means, it was almost agony for one's feet; oh, yes, it was quite beastly. We had a little to eat with us; just some bread and sardines and jam; but nothing to drink. (We had not eaten since breakfast.) The Germans kept up a fairly heavy rifle fire all night, occasionally sending their flares across our lines, but they never hit anybody. A miserable long night and one longed for the day to come; one seems never to be content. Very soon after daybreak we looked forward to night.

November 20 was a gorgeous day, the sort that is all that one can desire—if one is in a position to enjoy it—not much wind but it held very cold, freezing hard all day; one could not move at all from the trench, so there was no chance of getting even temporarily warm by taking little excursions. We were heavily coal-boxed all thru the morning and were further honored by an introduction to the "souvenirs" issued by the ger boys' mortars. Nasty spiteful things; some of us thought we were drunk when the first one came our way, and this was odd because intoxicating liquors are, at the best of times, somewhat scarce in the firing line and on this occasion particularly so. But just think of this: we were standing about in the trench, some of us occasionally taking a snap-shot at a ger boy if one had the temerity to show himself; others basking (?)

and then pounce for it. It lay on the ground, an innocent enough looking aerial visitor, for an appreciable time and then—oh Lord—with a deafening and almost stunning crash the thing went off. Earth, stones, bits of steel—everything round about—was blown a tremendous way.



And now I had better make another rough sketch to explain what comes next. The trench G in front of stables B [shown in the photograph above, made by the author] was held by another regiment, the officers using the living portion to sit about in. The buildings A and B were already absolutely shattered by shell fire; however, during the morning the enemy put a lot more shells into these buildings as well as into the trench G and the communicating trench E-E-E; they succeeded in wiping parts of these trenches clear off the face of the earth—killing four men only—the building B was also, of course, quite untenable. Accordingly these po-

sitions were evacuated and then the enemy gave up paying particular attention to these parts and scattered their souvenirs about a bit; we had a very merry time of it.

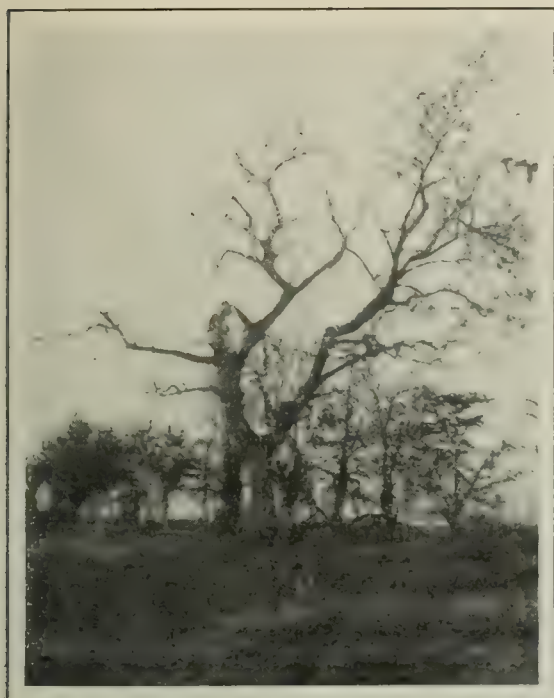
An extraordinary and appalling sight was presented by the trees in our wood: blasted, cut down, shattered and riven by shell fire; great, big trees, cut clear thru and lying prone across our trench; others half cut thru and now standing bent in all sorts of directions. All cut, scarred and gashed by fragments of shells, in some cases great jagged pieces of steel buried in the thickness of the tree and in one case a whole shell, unexploded and intact, just protruding; a glimpse of ruin and hell, and, during this enemy's shelling, the sound and sensations of the same thing. During the afternoon we were thusly entertained only intermittently; at times we heard voices—of the enemy—in the house B, but we paid no attention to them—for the time being. One of our aeroplanes passed over us and thence over the enemy, high up, but in that clear air very distinct. To amuse ourselves, we started counting the number of shells shot at it by the enemy; we got to eighty-six, on its way out, and then gave it up, bored. Jove, they must be brave chaps, those flying birds. At dusk the men who had been blown out of their trench G came back to retake it.

First they had to re-dig the communicating trench E and then their officer in charge warned me that he was going to reconnoiter the house and asked me to cover him with our fire if necessary. We saw a light in the house and I was wondering whether it was the officer in question when he returned, saying that he could not go into the house as there were lots of ger boys there.



A "GOLUMPUS HOLE"—WHERE A BIG SHELL BURST





A SHELL-SCARRED TREE

What extraordinary people these Germans are, a weird mixture of mad, foolhardy bravery and complete lack of it—they can't face cold steel. Now, as you will see from the sketch, the windows of the house B absolutely enfiladed the main line of our trench D-D, so the position was somewhat uncomfortable.

I immediately turned on as many men as I could cram into the line facing the house to put some rapid fire into the windows, and there was soon a very pretty din. For a time they answered from the house, particularly from the windows of the upper floor, but they shot high *and didn't hit a single one of us*; upon my Sam, I can't imagine how they missed us; the range was not more than twenty yards and they had simply to shoot straight down on top of us and along our line; we must have pretty well "put the wind up them" (term out here to mean "worried," "scared"), and of course our fire *was* pretty hot, nearly thirty men putting in about fifteen aimed rounds per minute each. Soon things quieted down and we resigned ourselves to await our relief, with the best patience that we could muster; the idea, tho, of getting our feet warm did not tend to make us patient, particularly when the hour of our relief—6.30 p. m.—passed. And there we sat. I waited until 10.30 before the French, who were to take over these trenches, turned up. The prospect of a five and a half mile march on my flat feet has never before very much appealed to me, but all of us were, on this occasion, extremely pleased with it. And so, at last, off we set, plodding along the hard, high road; and hard it was—now; no slush or mud, but frozen stiff.

And, oh my Christian aunt, after a mile or so what gyp our feet gave;

tingling and tickling and stinging when the blood at last began to move. We marched thru Ypres; I think that this was the most eerie experience I have ever met; not a lamp lit in streets or houses; the buildings standing stark against the star studded sky. During the last two or three days the Germans had been shelling it heavily with big guns at long range and now, here and there, glimmered a few last flames from burnt out buildings, and one passed thru areas in which mere skeletons remained of what were once human habitations. And over all a deathly silence broken only by the measured plod plod of our boots on the cobbles. Ough! that sort of thing makes war very dismal.

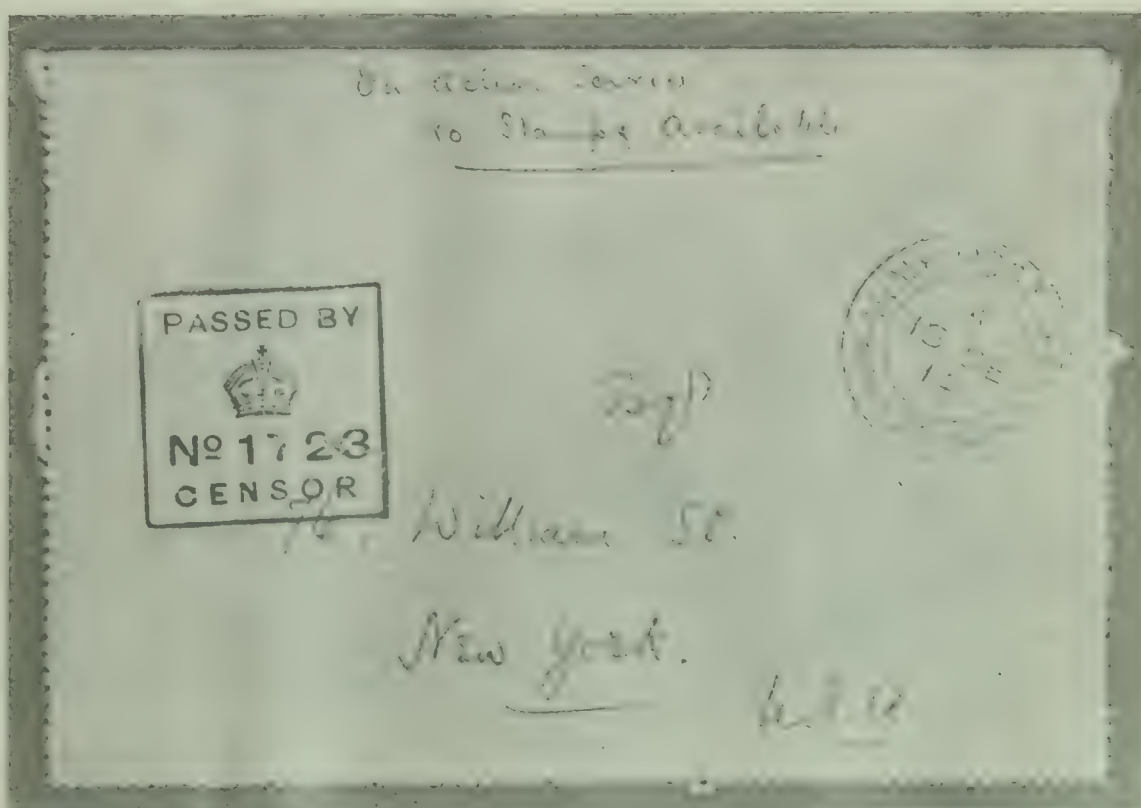
We had some breakfast as soon as we got in and then had two hours' sleep; that evening we heard that we would probably have to go into the trenches again next day, but, thank goodness, that business fell thru.

Since the 21st we have been uninterruptedly resting here, and every officer in the division is being given three days' leave in England; we go in reliefs, of course, and my turn comes in three days from now, so I shall post this letter from town. It is a funny idea, in the middle of the biggest war the world has ever seen, to go home for a three days' brightener—bless my soul, think of hot baths and real, live four-legged beds and things; it is hard to wait, but I suppose it will be ghastly to come back to bully beef, no washes and such-like.

There is one matter in which I do not wish to be misunderstood: two or three times I have mentioned a

scarcity of food, but this has been in no way due to a failure on the part of the supply column. There is only one adjective that I can think of to apply to our supply of food and equipment thruout the whole campaign and that is "Marvelous" with a capital M. 'Tis true, we sometimes get a bit bored with bully beef or other tinned meats, but we get issued with a lot of fresh meat, too, usually when we are in a position to cook it. Tea, sugar, jam (nearly always plum, I am afraid), bully bread, bacon (than which better cannot be bought)—up they come every day, in addition, of course, to oats and, now that the country is eaten clean, hay for the horses. The country is alive with our motors; touring and limousine cars for anyone and everyone who may need them in the execution of their duties; beautiful new—I was almost saying luxurious—ambulance cars gliding rapidly and silently to and fro between the firing line and rail-head; streams of motor busses—now painted battleship gray—conveying infantry from one part of the field to another; steam wagons and motor lorries—gaily decorated with their old advertising signs—bringing up endless supplies for men, horses and guns. It is rather hard on one, tho, when you are trekking along, hungry, thirsty and tired, to be passed by a lorry flaunting in your face such a request as "Drink so and so's stout" or "X Y Z's Scotch whisky is old and matured"—the brutes.

It is very pleasing that these things, and the arrangements for their distribution, should be so good; but how we wish that the crop of plums had been a little less plentiful!



HOW A WAR LETTER TRAVELS TO THE HOME POST OFFICE

The names of the sender and the addressee have been erased in accordance with their desire for anonymity





*Philadelphia Inquirer*

#### BILLY SUNDAY'S WAY

PHILADELPHIA HAS TALKED OF NOTHING ELSE FOR A MONTH.  
HE GOES NEXT TO PATERSON, NEW JERSEY



# BILLY SUNDAY

BY CHARLES E. HESSELGRAVE, PH.D.

IT is evening, and the streets are astir with an unusual number of people making in one general direction. The street cars, bearing special signs, are jammed to the very steps, the sidewalks are overflowing with eager thousands hurrying toward the "tabernacle." In size and aspect it is a real baseball or football crowd, but it is not the season for either game. Not even "the biggest show on earth" could draw such multitudes day after day.

The secret power which draws together this heterogeneous mass lies in religion, religion mediated thru the extraordinary personality of the "baseball evangelist," Billy Sunday, and the organized workers who respond to his leadership. Week after week his tabernacle will be filled to its utmost capacity twice or even thrice daily. When every available seat is taken thousands will struggle for standing room where they may hear the evangelist's voice, and sometimes still other thousands will be turned away. Probably not since the days of Pentecost has a Christian evangelist preached to such throngs.

## DOPING IT OUT FOR THE LORD

It is no wonder that he stirs the religious imagination, evokes harsh criticism, and receives unstinted praise. His methods are spectacular, his theology is raw, and his language more appropriate to the baseball field or the race track than to the pulpit or the prayer-meeting. Sensitive souls shudder when he "dopes it out for the Lord" and "soaks it into Satan," and declares his intention to "stay on his job until hell freezes over." He justifies his manner and method by the fact that he secures results, such as they are. Years ago he tried milder means more in conformity with custom, but found them ineffective. "Then I loaded my old muzzle-loading Gospel gun with ipecac, buttermilk, rough on rats, rock salt, and whatever else came handy, and the gang has been ducking and the feathers flying ever since." By this, or in spite of this, the crowds are won and thousands each year are converted.

For more than ten years Sunday has been going from village to village, from city to city, with his gospel message, not once meeting with rebuff or defeat. Opposition and criticism have not availed to reduce his prestige. His audiences each year have been larger than those of the preceding. The fact is that his astonishing success as a traveling evangelist, culminating in the great

*William Ashley Sunday has been an evangelist since 1896. He claims to have received about 75,000 conversions since then, and in his campaign at Philadelphia last month as many as 697 persons professed conversion at a single service. In New York people are already speculating what will happen when Sunday comes—for he is working eastward and constantly attacking greater cities and sooner or later must come to grips with "God-defying, devil-ridden New York," as he calls it. Dr. Hesselgrave is pastor of the Central Congregational Church of South Manchester, Connecticut.—THE EDITOR.*

meetings at Philadelphia, has made him a national figure and brought into serious consideration his methods and his message.

The most prominent initial impression made by Mr. Sunday is that of a forceful and domineering personality, a master of the situation. His earnestness and sincerity cannot be doubted. His faith in his cause never wavers. His attractive powers are subtle and varied, but three outstanding characteristics are sufficient to give him a firm hold on the attention of a mass meeting held today under any auspices.

## KIN TO THE MAN IN THE STREET

First of all, Mr. Sunday is a man sprung from the common people, and he never allows his hearers to forget this. The fact that several generations ago the name of his forbears in Pennsylvania was written *Sonntag* is significant of his extraction. Thru the death of his father in the Civil War he was early brought face to face with the privations of poverty, while the struggles of youth and the baseball experiences of early manhood have given him a fellow feeling with all sorts of men.

The average man feels that he is in contact with a life strikingly akin to his own in its hardships, temptations, failures, and limitations, and that somehow thru this sympathetic touch he will learn the secret of Billy Sunday's success, achieved without the aid of high birth or special privilege. Mr. Sunday on his part proclaims by every trick of language and turn of thought his alliance with the man in the street who looks askance at "the King's English," revels in the latest slang, and handles all subjects "without gloves."

Again Sunday is an actor of no mean ability. He seizes upon the comic elements of every situation and

exploits them with genuine relish. He dramatizes his stories and turns his platform into a stage on which he presents the various characters with more effectiveness than nicety. Those who visit Sunday's meetings are always sure to witness some spicy presentations of selected scenes from the "passing show" of life.

And thirdly Billy Sunday utilizes, whether he shares them or not, the prejudices and antipathies, the suspicions and social strivings of the masses in America. He well knows that a fling at pride of birth, or accumulated wealth, or college breeding is certain to strike a responsive chord in every large audience. Mr. Sunday plays upon these social moods and half-formulated feelings with masterly success, and turns the tides of aroused passion into religious channels. Without regard to the specific content of Mr. Sunday's message, this combination of qualities is bound to give him a large hearing in any considerable American community.

## A FIGHTING GOSPEL

When one analyzes the Gospel Billy Sunday preaches, he is struck by its simplicity and meagerness. It is essentially the threefold promise of forgiveness for sin, the help of God in true living here, and a heavenly reward hereafter. The motives to which the evangelist appeals, however, are more complex and varied, and do not always correspond to his Gospel. Prominent among these, of course, are the longing for inward peace and harmony with God, and the desire to escape from the consequences of wrong-doing. These motives would be ordinarily weak, but Sunday reinforces them with extraordinary skill by his emphasis upon the reality of God and the imminence of punishment thru the sorrows of this life and the tortures of the next. Even so, these selfish appeals would fail if they were not shot thru and thru with a social dynamic.

All the fears engendered by his confident threats and daring pictures of eternal torment are not to be compared in effectiveness to one of Sunday's stirring calls to fathers and mothers to arouse themselves and save their children from the pitfalls and dangers that everywhere abound in modern society. Pronouncements about the hottest kind of future hell may leave the young man cold and indifferent, but the taunting demand that he be not found a cad or a coward in the struggle of life sets the red blood coursing. Whole regiments troop forward at the trumpet call for



volunteers to fight all forms of hypocrisy and meanness, and drive out society's pirates: the open saloons, bad houses, bad business, and soft-handed thieves. It is these strong social motives that make sturdy men "hit the sawdust trail," and enlist multitudes for the war against sin.

That Mr. Sunday can thus arouse men in large numbers to a regenerate life in spite of his obstructive and often destructive theological teaching is a high tribute to his extraordinary powers and the wonderful organization which works under his direction. For it must be acknowledged that the evangelist's theological background is a confused hodgepodge containing more drawbacks than helps to his real work and tending to destroy his largest usefulness. His premillennialism and his anti-evolution propaganda blind him and his followers to some of the great forces that are working for the Kingdom of God. His vaunted reliance upon the Bible and his provincial interpretation of it as sufficient authority in all things, scientific and historical as well as religious, his crass dualism, and immoral concepts of atonement, not only prejudice men's minds against the truth and tend to connect religion with ignorance and obscurantism, but sow the seeds of reaction and strife, which must in the future weaken the impact of the Church against the forces of evil.

#### A NARROW OUTLOOK

Most of Sunday's doctrinal teaching will have to be ignored or rooted out before his converts can see clearly the true task of the Church in building up the Kingdom of God. Indeed the grave defects in his work arise from this source and not from his use of slang, coarse expressions, and pulpit swearing, repellent as these sometimes are. The fact is that the evangelist has only a part of Jesus' Gospel, and this he holds in terms of Jewish apocalypticism and Greek dualism, and so emphasizes this fragment that the true perspective is lost. What should be—and was with Jesus—the central theme, becomes a subordinate issue. The chief end and aim—a righteous social order—is reduced to the chance by-product of a metaphysical scheme of personal salvation. There is also grave danger that multitudes will be led into the serious error of regarding the Gospel as entirely dependent upon views of the world which cannot possibly be maintained against the leavening power of common school education. What can the Church do with either the converted or unconverted who have their minds

imprest with such a vicious stamp under the pressure of a strong personality and the softening influences of religious emotion?

#### SNUBBING THE CHURCH

This is a question which drives straight into the heart of the future work of the Church and suggests another defect in Sunday's work. His whole type of teaching and influence undermines men's confidence in and respect for the institutional activity of Christianity. Progress without permanent organization is impossible. An impulse toward reform needs no institutional support to make itself felt, but any worthy effects will be preserved, if saved at all, by incorporation into the institutional life of the world. Popular leaders are apt to be blind to this necessity and so frequently weaken the very foundations on which they must place their own structure, if it deserves perpetuation. Mr. Sunday is no exception. One cannot listen to him long without feeling that, despite his assertions to the contrary, the Church as an institution for leavening society with the principles of the Kingdom is worthy of small esteem and often contempt.

A further element of danger in the man's work is evident but difficult to estimate. Whatever social discontent or unrest or spirit of revolt is created by his criticism of present practices and his emphasis upon justice and equality is not directed toward the natural end of social reconstruction. He has a panacea for personal unrest and dissatisfaction, but no program for social alleviation, except the destruction of the saloon. There is no word of reorganization or social reform in Sunday's message. If we add to these grave faults the more noticeable and deeply serious offense that Sunday so frequently commits in violating the holy of holies in religion, the sacred precincts of the human soul in its devotions, we have an array of objections to his work that is hard to meet.

#### HIS GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

Yet his achievements for good are believed by many to be more than an offset to his defects.

In the first place it is a fact beyond question that everywhere he goes Billy Sunday brings religion to the fore. The churches are deeply stirred. People in the street and shops break the usual reticence about religious matters and talk freely on these subjects. The newspapers put the evangelist's doings on the front page, display his spicy sayings, and for a time at least give more space to moral and religious discussions

than to sports or crime. The attention of multitudes of the indifferent is secured and they are brought within the reach of the Church. The problem as to what the Church can do for them in the condition in which Sunday leaves them is another matter. Religion at any rate is made a thing of first concern in the towns where he works.

Again the evangelist awakens great numbers of people to the prevalence of gross moral evils and incites his adherents to work for their eradication. His crusade against "booze," social vice, and gambling is admirable in its force and effectiveness. His power as a leader in such moral reforms inspires both hatred and fear in those who fatten on the weaknesses and vices of their fellow men. Thousands of those who have lost their grip on spiritual realities and moral principles, those who have turned away from the Church and Christian living, those even who have wallowed in the mire of the underworld, many seemingly past hope of recovery, have been reformed and quickened into new hopefulness and started in a new career of high resolution and worthy service. Such splendid fruits of his labors will be largely augmented, at least in many minds, by the "harvest of souls," which is Mr. Sunday's own immediate aim, and by the constant reinforcement which he gives to the old fashioned virtues of honesty, devotion to pure family life and neighborly helpfulness.

Just because there is such a mixture of good and evil elements in Sunday's work, it is extremely difficult to estimate its total effect. Standards will vary, and the sifting process of decades is necessary to bring forth a final judgment. At present it seems very doubtful whether any permanent addition will be made to the Kingdom of God by his whirlwind efforts, while they carry with them so many seeds of disintegration and decay; and it is certain that so far as his teaching is effective in establishing doctrinal views and creating an attitude of mind, the churches for generations to come will have to reckon with the reactionary forces he is setting in motion. Thoughtful men can only regret that so capable a leader and so striking a personality, inspired by religious zeal and enthusiasm, should not catch the larger vision of the Kingdom for which Jesus stood and to which Christianity is pledged, and use his rare gifts and resources in a well rounded, constructive mission, a work for which the world seems quite ready.

*South Manchester, Connecticut*





*Underwood & Underwood*

#### JOSEPH EDWARD DAVIES: TRADE COMMISSIONER

FEW POLITICAL CAREERS HAVE BEEN MORE METEOR-LIKE THAN THAT OF JOSEPH EDWARD DAVIES, WHOM PRESIDENT WILSON HAS TAKEN FROM THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS AND PLACED ON THE NEW FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, PROBABLY TO BE ITS HEAD. IN 1901 HE TOOK HIS LAW DEGREE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, AND THE FIRST YEAR AFTER HIS ADMISSION TO THE BAR HE WAS ELECTED PROSECUTING ATTORNEY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, AND SERVED AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. IN 1910 HE WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND THE NEXT YEAR BECAME THE WISCONSIN MEMBER IN THE NATIONAL COUNCILS OF THE PARTY. FOLLOWING HIS MANAGERSHIP OF WESTERN DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1912, PRESIDENT WILSON MADE MR. DAVIES COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS



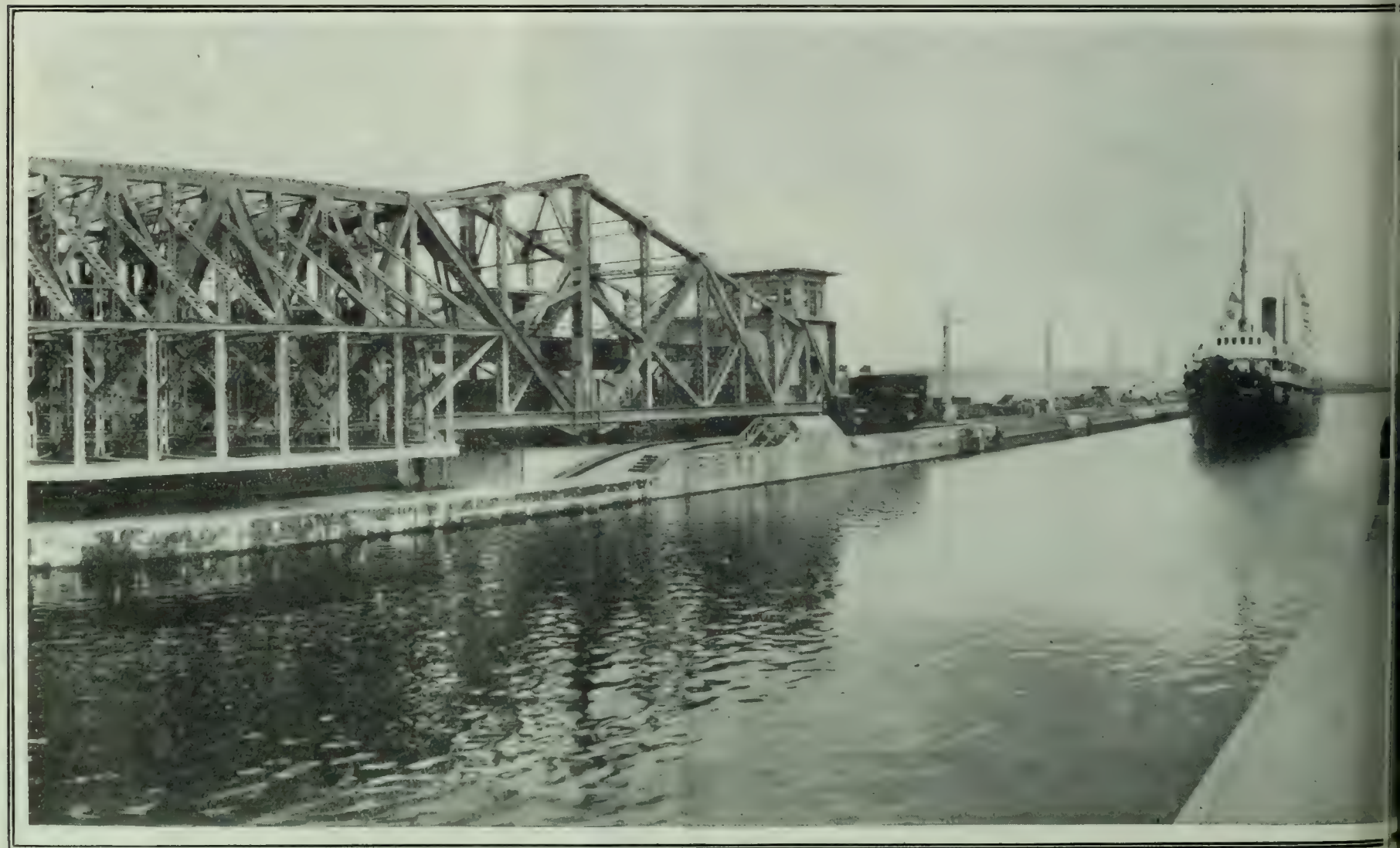
# THE WATER BRIDGE



PASSING FROM THE

**T**HE upper picture is a panoramic view of the locks at Pedro Miguel. The apparent curvature is an optical delusion due to the range of the camera which includes an arc of nearly 180 degrees. On the left a vessel from Balboa is being raised to the height of over eighty feet above the sea level for passage over the great divide thru the Culebra Cut. As soon as the water which is pouring in thru culverts at the bottom of the chamber has raised the water to the level of the chamber above, then the double miter-gates of the lock will be opened by folding the leaves into the recesses which may be seen in the concrete sides of

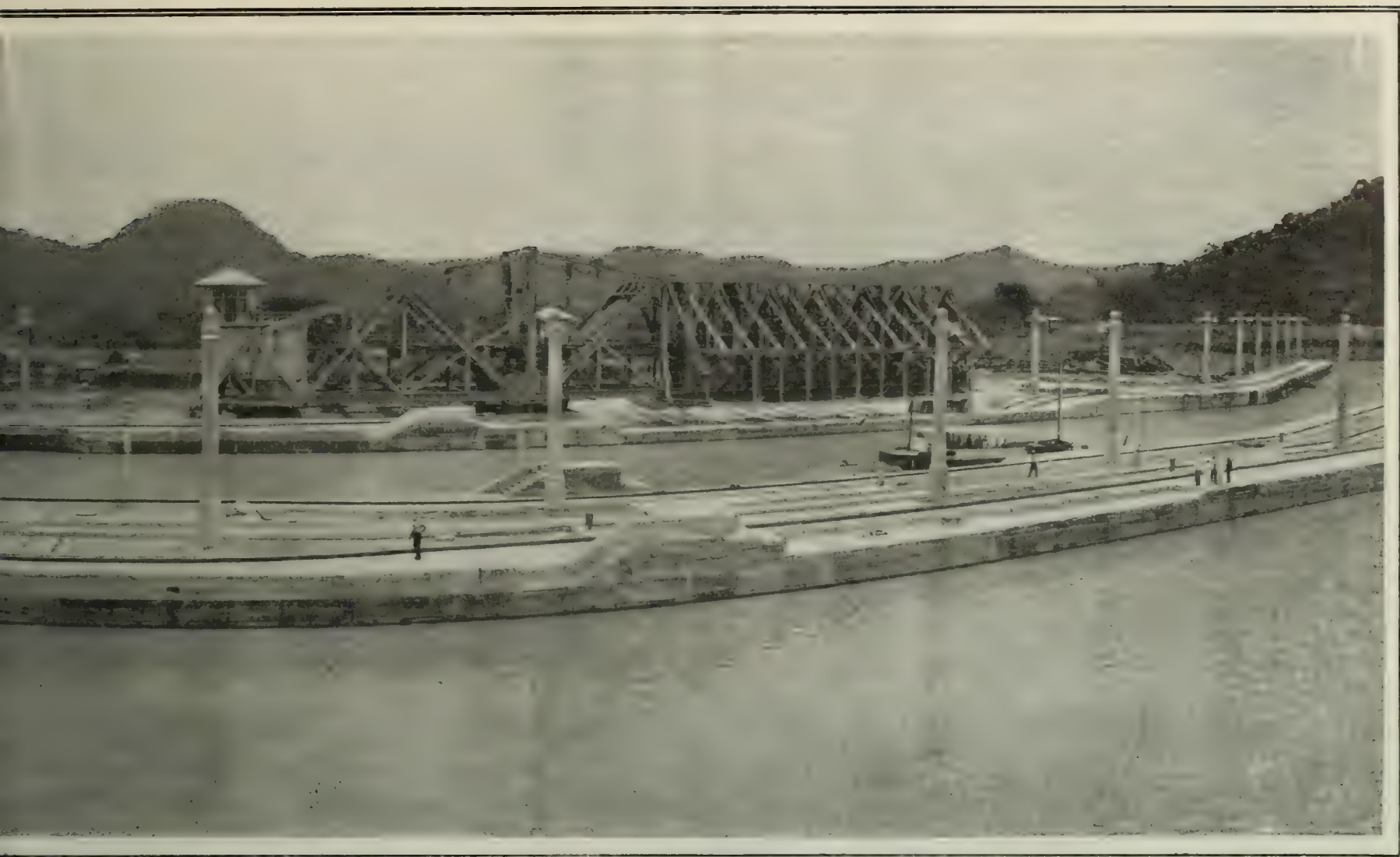
the chamber. The leaves of the gate are sixty-five feet wide, eighty feet high and seven feet thick, weighing each 730 tons. They meet at an obtuse angle directed toward the upper end of the locks so as to resist the pressure of water above, on the principle of the arch. It requires only fifteen minutes to empty or fill a lock. It will be seen that the gates are duplicated so vessels may pass up and down at the same time. The lower picture shows the emergency dams, looking like steel bridges which may be used in case of a breakage of the gates. The one on the right has been thrown across the locks and the steel plates are



THE WESTERN GATE



# JOINS TWO OCEANS

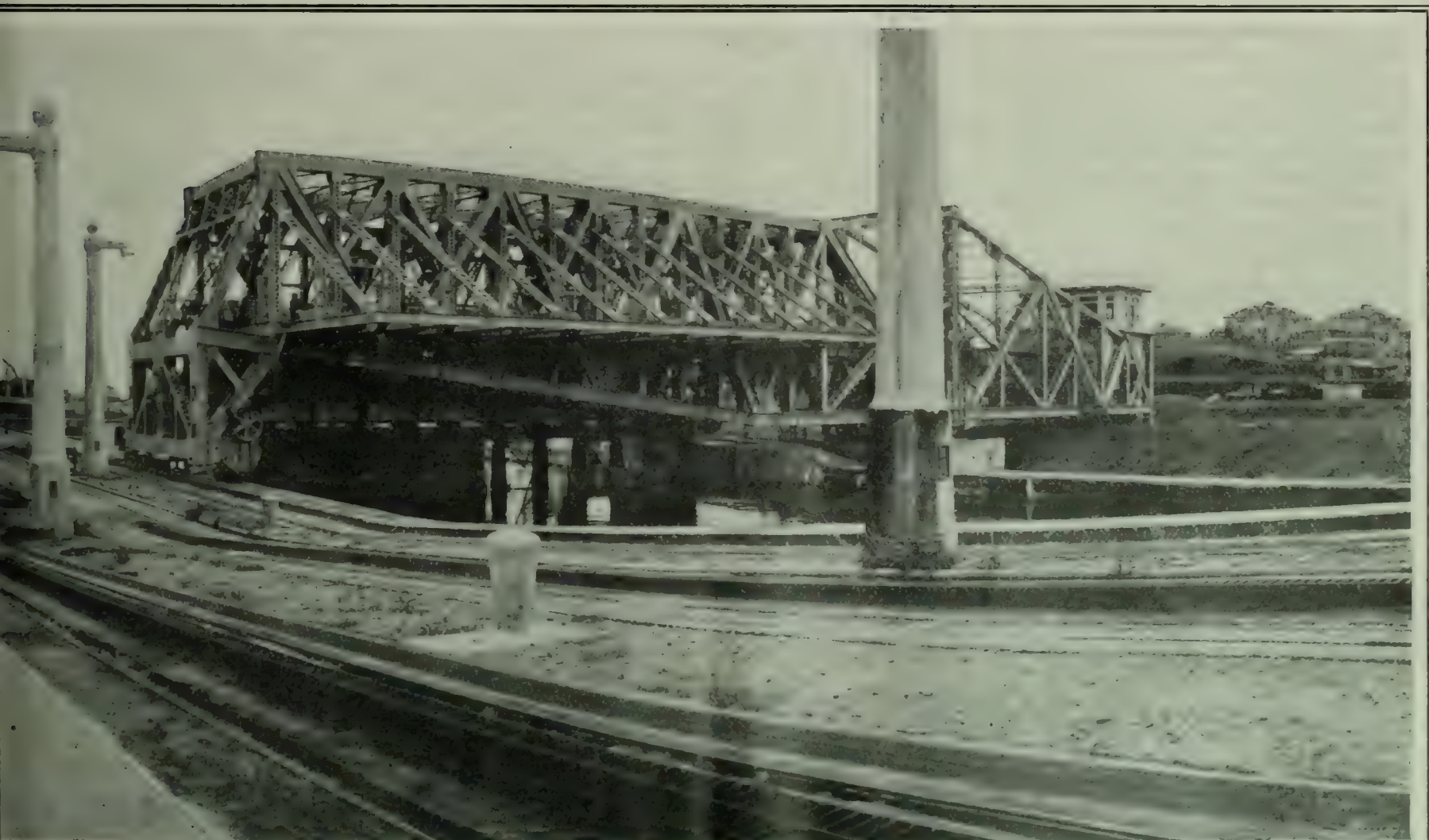


## TO THE ATLANTIC

underneath to shut off the water. The cog rails on the side walls are driven by the electric towing locomotives. The power for this, as well as the lights seen on the rows of concrete lamp-posts on the walls of the locks, is obtained from the water pressure of the dams. We are now beginning to get some returns on the four hundred million dollars we have invested in the Panama Canal. During the first three months of the year, from the first of September to the last of November over one million dollars was taken in tolls. Half of this was from coastwise traffic, which Congress at first proposed to exempt from all dues. The

principal lines now running regularly thru the Canal are the American-Hawaiian, between New York and San Francisco and Honolulu about every three days, and the Luckenbach Steamship Company, between New York and San Francisco every ten days. For the month of December the Canal tolls amounted to \$1,547,100.45, from 356 ships of a total tonnage of 1,743,899, almost equally divided between eastward and westward. The principal cargoes were wheat, coal, nitrates, sugar, oil, cotton, iron ore and lumber.

*Photographs © by International News Service*



PANAMA CANAL





# THE MOVING WORLD

## A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES



### ANIMATED NATURE

Once a Tam O' Shanter dog  
With a plaintive piping frog  
And a cat whose one extravagance was clothes  
Went to see a bounding bug  
Dance a jig upon a rug  
And a beetle balance bottles on his nose.

THIS poem of our childhood was apparently prophetic of the jungle circus which Raymond L. Ditmars has staged for the motion pictures. As Curator of Mammals and Reptiles at the New York Zoölogical Gardens, Dr. Ditmars has acquired an uncanny familiarity with snakes and "such-like varmints," as those who have attended his lectures have seen, and now those who have not had this privilege may thru the movies see some of his pets, such as the nine-foot cobra and Gunda, the man-killing elephant. At the other end of the scale we have athletic exhibitions by insects, such as the housefly which—or who—plays with pithball dumbbells while riding in a chair on the back of an elephant beetle. At his Scarsdale studio Dr. Ditmars has constructed a sort of telephoto-microscope camera by which he can take pictures of the antics of insects and small animals for projection on the screen to a size that brings them within the range of our sympathy and understanding. These films, therefore, offer advantages for the actual study of insect movement and habits superior in some respects to life itself. It is a curious experience to feel a whole audi-

ence watching with muscles tense from sympathy a scarabeus laboring to roll its big ball up a two-inch declivity and then to hear the spontaneous outburst of applause as the coleopteran Sisyphus finally triumphs over the gravitation of the earth.

Dr. Ditmars has put together his latest films in a series called *The Book*

### THE HOME LIFE OF BIRDS

Moving pictures of remarkable interest to ornithologists were shown recently before the National Association of Audubon Societies. They consisted of pictures made by William L. Finley, an expert ornithologist and photographer, on several of the lakes in northern California and southern Oregon, and showed such rare and shy birds as Wilson's snipe, grebs and various terns, in the privacy of their homes, as it were. The cameras had been set by their breeding resorts under a cleverly contrived "blind" made of tule-flags and left there until the birds had entirely recovered from any fright or suspicion that they might have had at first.

More distinctly educational was a series of pictures exhibiting the rearing of a family of bluebirds by the two children of the photographer. These birds were taken into the house from an abandoned nest just after they were hatched and grew up with the utmost tameness and affection for their young benefactors; and all the pretty ways in which they manifested this trust and affection were shown in a long reel of kindly interest. The moral lesson of care was no more

conspicuous than was the zoölogical instruction as to the food and ways of a bluebird family. It is unfortunate, however, that these films are the property of the State of Oregon and are not permitted to be used outside of the state except by Mr. Finley.



GUNDA, THE MAN-KILLER

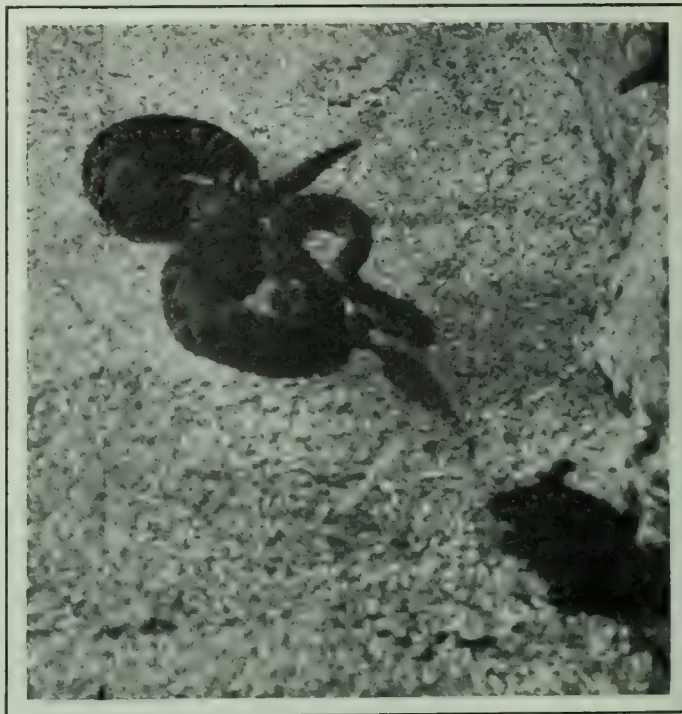
of *Nature*, of which "the jungle circus" forms the finale. In this the waltzing mice and the walking-leaves do steps surpassing the modern dances, the frog is both clown and high-diver, the jerboas do the jumping act, the monkeys the trapeze performance and the skunk, by

his mere appearance on the scene, adjourns the circus. (George R. Meeker. *New York*.)

Many American universities are using motion pictures in their classroom work, but the State University of Washington is, we believe, the first to introduce a course in the art of writing dramas for the film. Already the department of journalism is able to point with pride to the fact that some of the students taking the course have got real money for their photoplays.



THE DIVING FROG OF THE CIRCUS



NO CIRCUS FOR THE VICTIM



# BATTLE CRY OF THE MOTHERS

BY ANGELA MORGAN

Bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh,  
Fruit of our age-long mother pain,  
They have caught your life in the nations' mesh,  
They have bargained you out for their paltry gain  
And they build their hope on the shattered breast  
Of the child we sang to rest.  
On the shattered breast and the wounded cheek—  
O, God! If the mothers could only speak!—  
Blossom of centuries trampled down  
For the moment's red renown.

Pulse of our pulse, breath of our breath,  
Hope of the pang that brought to birth,  
They have flung you forth to the fiends of death,  
They have cast your flesh to the cruel earth,  
Field upon field, tier upon tier  
Till the darkness writhes in fear.  
And they plan to marshal you more and more—  
Oh, our minds are numb and our hearts are sore!—  
They are killing the thing we cherish most,  
They are driving you forth in a blinding host,  
They are storming the world with your eager  
strength—

But the judgment comes at length.

Emperors! Kings! On your heedless throne,  
Do you hear the cry that the mothers make?  
The blood you shed is our own, our own,  
You shall answer, for our sake.  
When you pierce his side, you have pierced our side—  
O, mothers! The ages we have cried!—  
And the shell that sunders his flesh apart  
Enters our bleeding heart.  
'Tis over our bodies you shout your way,  
Our bodies that nourished him, day by day  
In the long dim hours of our sacred bliss,  
Fated to end in this!

Governors! Ministers! You who prate  
That war and ravage and wreck must be  
To save the nation, avenge the state,  
To right men's wrongs and set them free—  
You who have said  
Blood must be shed  
Nor reckoned the cost of our agony—  
Answer us now! Down the ages long  
*Who has righted the mother's wrong?*  
You have bargained our milk, you have bargained  
our blood,

Nor counted us more than the forest brutes;  
*By the shameful traffic of motherhood*  
*Have you settled the world's disputes.*  
Did you think to barter the perfect bloom,  
Bodies shaped in our patient womb  
And never to face the judgment day  
When you and your kind should pay?

Flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone,  
Hope of the pang we bore alone,  
Sinew and strength of the midnight hour  
When our dream had come to flower.

O, women! You who are spared our wo,  
You who have felt the mother throe  
Yet cannot know the stark despair  
Of coffins you shall never bear—  
Are you asleep that you do not care,  
*Afraid*, that you do not dare?  
Will you dumbly stand  
In your own safe land  
While our sons are slaughtered and torn?  
Bravely thru centuries we have borne  
And suffered and wept in our secret place,  
But now our silence and shame are past,  
The reckoning day has come at last—  
We must rise! We must plead for the race!  
You who behold the mothers' plight,  
Will you join our battle cry with might,  
Will you fight the mothers' fight?  
We who have given the soldiers birth,  
Let us fling our cry to the ends of earth,  
To the ends of Time let our voice be hurled  
Till it waken the sleeping world.  
Flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone,  
Toil of the centuries come to speech,  
As far as the human voice can reach  
We will shout, we will plead for our own!

Warriors! Counsellors! Men at arms!  
You who have gloried in war's alarms,  
When the great rebellion comes  
You shall hear the beat  
Of our marching feet  
And the sound of our million drums.  
You shall know that the world is at last awake—  
You shall hear the cry that the mothers make—  
*You shall yield—for the mothers' sake!*

## THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—NINETEENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

**I** MIGHT, perhaps, after a study of the evidence of Theism, and a statement far too brief of the basis and rule of duty, here end my discussion of belief and the reasons of belief, for all that is absolutely essential in Religion and Morals has now been reached if not covered. For it is incredible that a good God would not look with favor on a good man, who tried to live a life of good will to his fellow men and of honor toward God; for "what doth the Lord thy God require of thee" beyond this? For we may be sure that the abundant good will of God will be toward such a candid soul, even if

he knew no more and believed no more than this. But some further discussion is needed, both because much more is believed and often demanded, and also because further religious faith has been of great service in keeping men in the path of duty.

Passing, then, to the subject of Scripture, I observe that the adherents of a number of religions have books, or a collection of books, which they regard as sacred and authoritative. Chief among these religions are Hinduism, with its Vedas; Buddhism, with its Tripitaka, or Three Fold Path;

Zoroastrianism, with the Avesta; Hebraism, with the Old Testament; Christianity, which adds the New Testament, while retaining the Jewish Scriptures; and Mohammedanism, with the Koran; the old Egyptian Book of the Dead, and a long series of Babylonian hymns, and a multitude of other holy books, that have originated, some of them, as late even as our own day, of which our own country has produced its full share, such as the Scriptures of Mormonism and Christian Science, while Persia has within a century given us the holy books of the Babists. Because the religion in which I have



been educated and to which I have adhered is Christianity, I am obliged with great conciseness to give some reasons why its sacred books are superior to any others, and what is the nature of the authority on which they rest.

I can immediately dismiss the religion of the Vedas, for it is polytheistic. That excludes it from comparison; it is plainly untrue and unworthy.

Buddhism comes next. That also must be dismissed for a different reason. The central aim which it presents to its adherents is that they rid themselves of desire and ambition and feeling and hope, since all existence is bad, and the ultimate goal is absorption of being in the universal infinite; and this is to be achieved by a series of incarnations of successive lives of renunciation of pleasures. It appears to me to be a hopeless and hateful religion which offers no sort of evidence for its incarnations.

#### WHAT ZOROASTER ACCOMPLISHED

Zoroastrianism is a great advance on either of the two religions of India. It is so impressed with the conflict of good and evil in the world that it concludes there must be two mighty spirits, each supreme in his sphere, the utterly good Ahura Mazda, and the utterly bad Ahriman. These two are independent in their being, and so not infinite either in power or wisdom, for neither can destroy the other, at least during the present dispensation. Ahura Mazda created the world and all things in it good; he also created good spirits to rule the universe, what we would call angels and archangels. But whatever he created that was good was offset by corresponding evil creations by Ahriman, evil spirits, storms, diseases, wars, etc. Fire was the emblem of the good god, and sacrifices were offered to him. Much was made of purity of life, but of this, ritual purity was a great part—even the earth must be freed from defilement. There is a judgment after death, and also a final judgment, after which those who have been in Hell will endure a limited further punishment, when all things will be restored by the deliverance of a Savior. Then Ahura Mazda will destroy Ahriman, the good spirits will each destroy his evil counterpart, the icy mountains will be leveled to fertile plains, and a new dispensation of righteousness will reign on the earth. There is much in this like Judaism and Christianity, but the dualistic element in it, altho the power of Ahriman is finally overcome, together with its excessive ritualism, makes it, noble religion tho it is, far inferior to Juda-

ism or Christianity. Unfortunately we do not possess the original Zoroastrian writings, only texts of perhaps eight centuries after Christ, and we do not certainly know whether in the case of elements common to both the Jewish religion borrowed from the Persian or the reverse.

#### JUDAISM TODAY

The Jewish religion knows only one supreme God, creator of all things and of all beings. He is the infinitely wise and good God. This is its great excellence, and it accordingly insists on justice and righteousness. It had in early times a full ritual of sacrifices, but its ritualism mainly ended with the destruction of the Temple. It has in its Scriptures no clear doctrine of a future life of reward or punishment, but there are intimations of it in its later Sacred Books, and its apocryphal books are familiar with Heaven and Hell and with the activities of angels and devils. Present-day Judaism emphasizes the existence of God and the bearings of duty on this world, but pays little attention to the next. It retains the Mosaic legislation, with the observance of the seventh day and the feast days, but omits the sacrifices. While at present circumcision is universally retained as a distinctive rite, the more advanced keep nothing else except it be theism, and their religion is little more than ethical culture added to racial nationalism. In its stricter usage I cannot accept any of its ritualism as belonging to a pure religion, and in its more radical form it is scarcely a religion. Even so it is a racial religion, based on a rite.

#### MOHAMMEDAN MONOTHEISM

Mohammedanism is, like Judaism, purely monotheistic, and is the religion proclaimed by a single teacher, Mohammed, who got his ideas from a very imperfect apprehension of Judaism and Christianity, with influences from the neighboring Paganism. It is a religion of force, conquering by the sword, and it favors polygamy. Its notions of the future life are gross, and have borrowed much from Zoroastrianism as to Heaven and Hell and the judgment of the dead. It can be dismissed as inferior to Christianity, altho relieved of nearly all Hebraic ritualism. Of all the world religions Christianity in its various forms, or at least in its purest forms and in the character of its Sacred Books is easily the best. It holds to the personal and supreme God of Judaism; it requires only the simplest ritual observances; it magnifies justice and holiness, but it magnifies more the love of God as Father of his children

the world over, the supremacy of love over justice; and as Lord and Master it presents Jesus Christ who revealed God to the world; and it promises Heaven to the good and threatens Hell to the wicked. It expects the reign of righteousness on earth and a final judgment. It has its various schools of thought which emphasize or discredit various more or less distinctive doctrines, so that it is not possible to give a common creed; for what some would hold to be absolutely essential, others who equally claim and are allowed the name of Christian would deny.

#### THE VALID SCRIPTURES

Christianity accepts the thirty-nine Sacred Books of Judaism and adds to them the twenty-seven books of the New Testament. As I see no reason to accept the sacred books of other religions as having any binding authority on me, it will be requisite to consider only what I must believe as to the authority of these Jewish and Christian Scriptures.

There has come down to us by tradition and education a general belief in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as having been given to us by revelation from God, or, at least, by writers inspired from God to give us true instruction as to religious history and duty. As to the degree and nature of that inspiration Christians differ. The value of a doctrine of inspiration is to assure to us the truth, and so the authority of the books inspired. The truth is the important thing, and the inspiration is supposed to put the seal upon the truth and forbid doubt. It is the truth in them that is of value.

The question now to be considered is that of the actual inspiration of Scripture, or of its nature and extent. The old view was that these books were so fully inspired by the Holy Ghost that absolutely no error of any sort is to be found in them. Few intelligent people, at least among Protestants, still adhere to this inherited view, while all Catholics are obliged to hold the strict doctrine of the Church on this subject. We have full right to judge of the inspiration of our Scriptures, and no Church has the right to impose its decision upon us. I claim that right to myself. The Church is made up of men, and I am a man with the rest of the members, and with equal right to judge. What I must judge is as to the truth of the statements made in the books, and the moral quality of their contents, whether worthy of God. On both of these points I have the right to judge and cannot help judging as soon as I begin to raise the question of inspiration.



And first, as to the Jewish Scriptures, what do they claim for themselves as to their inspiration? I take the thirty-nine books in order, not the order of the old Greek translation which our English translations follow, and even unfortunately the Revised Version, but that which has come down to us in the Hebrew text. By not following it the English reader misses the fact that the Old Testament is divided into three collections, of which the Law was the first to be received as canonical, followed later by the Prophets, and later still by the Psalms, or Hagiographa.

Of these three the Law includes what are called the Five Books of Moses. The book of Genesis makes no claim to have any authority different from any other book of history, and the same is true of the four succeeding books. We are not told who wrote them, and the anonymous author (or authors) makes no claim to special inspiration requiring belief. We are left to judge from their contents whether they are true, or how far they are true. We are told, to be sure, that a considerable part of the contents of Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers was repeated by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, such as the Ten Commandments; and many a chapter begins with the words, "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying." For the contents of these chapters the writer claims not mere inspiration but absolute revelation from God who is said to have spoken to Moses face to face. But by whom the writer was told this, or from whom he quoted these many passages, or whether the writer, living then, or some centuries later, himself composed them we are not told. We must judge of them simply from their contents, unless we are willing to rest on the authority of the Church or of tradition; but that would be renouncing reason. We would not do that in the case of any other books.

Included in the collection called "Prophets" are Joshua, Judges, the two Books of Samuel and the two of Kings, followed by Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the twelve Minor Prophets. Of these the purely historical books, Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings are not attested as in any way differing from other books of the class, and I can see no reason why they should not be subjected to the usual canons of criticism.

#### THE PROPHETIC BOOKS

Next come the three Major and the twelve Minor Prophets. Of the latter Jonah forms an exception, as it is not properly a prophecy but on the face of it a religious romance, and it bears no attestation, not even the name of

its author. It is perfectly clear that the superscription to Isaiah in the first verse cannot cover the entire book, for the Isaiah there credited with the prophecies lived before the Captivity, while the author of the later chapters lived after the Captivity. A promise of return from the Captivity appears in 43:5-6 and 60:20. A date is set in 44:28 and 45:11, where Cyrus is spoken of as then reigning, and about to permit the rebuilding of Jerusalem. In 48:20-21 the Jews are bidden to escape from Babylon: "Go ye forth from Babylon; flee ye from the Chaldeans." They "were sold for nought," they "shall be redeemed without money." In 64:10 Jerusalem is said to be a desolation and the temple burned with fire. This was not true in the days of Isaiah. The book is thus a compilation, part of it written presumably by Isaiah, and the more valuable portion anonymous. Large portions of the book, whether from Isaiah or the later writer, are put in the mouth of God as his declarations; whether truly and historically his words or so attributed to him dramatically we are to judge. It is evident that here we have come into a new field of literary activity, that of the prophetic function, which needs consideration. Jeremiah is a book of oracles, "The word of the Lord came unto me," or, "The word of the Lord came unto Jeremiah," or "Thus saith the Lord." The conditions are the same in Ezekiel, with a richer development of visions.

When we come to the Minor Prophets, omitting Jonah, the conditions are still much the same. They are all declarations of the divine will, of hope or doom, interspersed with visions. The third chapter of Habakkuk is a late psalm, by way of exception, which has been attached to the oracles.

#### THE HAGIOGRAPHHA

The third division of the Hebrew Scriptures, the last to be incorporated into the Jewish canon, is the Hagiographa, and consists of the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah and First and Second Chronicles. Of these not one makes any claim for special inspiration except the latter half of Daniel. The first half is a collection of religious stories followed by a dream and visions granted to Daniel, a Jew of whom we have no historical knowledge beyond this book itself. As it is now generally admitted even by conservative scholars that the book of Daniel was not written before the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, that is, three cen-

tures after the times of the Daniel described in this book, and as it was a common convention at this period to put one's teachings into the mouth of some old authority, just as Plato and Cicero did in Greece and Rome, the ascription of the book to Daniel as a prophet falls away; and indeed the authors of the Jewish canon did not count him a prophet nor did they put this book with those of the prophets but into the latest collection. The earlier chapters appear to be, like Ruth and Esther, which also belong to the Hagiographa, edifying patriotic or religious stories rather than to be accepted as histories; while the last chapters of Daniel belong to a large class of eschatological books anticipating the coming reign of righteousness in which the writers of the class delighted, and of which Daniel is the best, and the only one to be received into the final Jewish canon.

Ezra, Nehemiah and Chronicles are purely historical and make no special claim to authority beyond their internal evidence. The Book of Psalms is made up of five separate books, probably of different dates of collection, and were used for worship in the Second Temple. Some are credited to their supposed authors or to collections, and others are anonymous. None of them make any more claim to superior inspiration than do the hymns of the Wesleys. Equally Proverbs is made up of various collections of wise and popular sayings, and, so far as their text goes, are to be judged by their intrinsic value. The next book is Job a drama enclosed in a story. It is anonymous, religious, doubtfully of Hebrew origin, and makes no claim to be treated with any more reverence than its contents require. It is a noble work, the story in prose and the dialog in poetry. The Song of Songs is composed of nuptial songs, is in no sense religious, and can be made religious only by such arbitrary interpretation as is to be seen in the titles of the chapters in King James's Version. Lamentations is a series of acrostic poems bewailing Jerusalem, the verses beginning with the successive letters of the alphabet, and it shows no reason why it should not be judged like other such poetry. Ecclesiastes is a late book the writer of which has put his philosophy into the mouth of Solomon, as the writer of Daniel put his apocalypses into the mouth of Daniel. No inspiration is claimed for it.

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parts of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and eleven Minor Prophets, while no claim is made for the writers of the other books which make up the three Jewish collections of writings selected by the rabbis of two centuries before and nearly a century after the birth of Christ from their general literature to be held as sacred. This requires me briefly to consider the validity of the claims of those writers who speak as the mouthpieces of God.

It is as nearly certain as any fact relating to so ancient a period can be, that the so-called Five Books of Moses were not written by Moses. It is nowhere claimed in these books that he wrote them and they tell us that after him there arose no prophet like him, and the story is told of his death. Of course, writing was well known at the age of Moses, but in the Egyptian or Babylonian, not in the Hebrew letters or language. No such fragment of that age has been found. Of course, we can imagine the books written in Egyptian or Babylonian and translated into Hebrew 500 years later, but that is very improbable. The consensus of scholarship is that they were composed centuries after the death of Moses, and that the author made such use of materials as he could and by a perfectly legitimate literary convention of his day put into the mouth of Moses or of Balaam and into the mouth of the Lord the teachings which he believed to represent the religious history of Israel and the worship of Jehovah. In a way both historical and dramatic he has done what Milton did when in a more venturesome way he enters the council-chamber of Jehovah, and in the third book of *Paradise Lost* reports the long dialog between the Father and the Son. These five Books of Moses are of immense value for history and religion, but I cannot see that they carry evidence of possessing the binding authority of inspiration.

## WERE THE PROPHETS INSPIRED?

The case with the prophetic books is quite different from that with the Pentateuch. Here we have the definite claim of inspiration from the writers themselves. Prophets were numerous in those days, old prophets, young prophets, schools of the prophets in training as under Elisha, wandering dervish prophets, as in the day of Saul; and there were rival prophets who prophesied against each other, each, for aught we can see, impressed with the truth of his message, declaring it had been given him from Jehovah. An instructive story we have in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth chapters of Jeremiah.

Jeremiah advocated political submission to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, who had made a raid on Jerusalem and carried away captives and holy vessels from the temple. His advice was politic, but did not seem patriotic. He claimed an oracle from the Lord, but there were other prophets who also claimed to speak the word of the Lord, and who assured King Zede-



kiah of speedy deliverance and the return of the sacred vessels. To impress his wiser counsel Jeremiah put a wooden yoke about his neck, and went to the king and his princes and told them, from the Lord, that they must submit to the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar if they wished peace. But the prophet Hananiah entered the temple and proclaimed:

Thus said Jehovah of Hosts, the God of Israel, I have broke the yoke of the king of Babylon. Within two years I will restore to this place all the vessels of the house of Jehovah which Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, took from this place and carried to Babylon; and Jechoniah, son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, and all the captivity of Judah that went to Babylon I will bring back to this place said Jehovah, for I will break the yoke of the king of Babylon.

Jeremiah listened and only said he wished it might be so, but that the event would prove which had spoken truth. Then Hananiah took the yoke off from Jeremiah's neck and said, "Thus saith Jehovah, So will I break the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar off the necks of all these nations within the space of two years." Jeremiah was silent for a day or two, and then returned with a message from Jehovah declaring that instead of a yoke of wood a yoke of iron should be put on the necks of these nations, and that Hananiah should die within a year.

#### A PROFESSIONAL TERM

Apparently *prophet* was a general term, professionally allowed to any one who claimed it, and Jeremiah and Hananiah were equally known as prophets of Jehovah; and it would seem they equally believed they were speaking the will of God. The prophetic function was not peculiar to Palestine, for all the nations around had the same office under different names, given to diviners and interpreters of dreams and ministers of oracles. Even Cicero was an augur.

I cannot doubt that the select line of prophets received into the Jewish canon were the great moral and religious teachers of ancient Israel. They were infused with the sense of right and duty, and with a true patriotism which was held subordinate to their passionate loyalty to Israel's God. Their supreme religious fervor bore them much further than is exprest in the noble lines of John Quincy Adams:

And say not thou, My country right or wrong,  
Nor shed thy blood in an unhallowed cause . . .  
But when thy country tramples on the right  
Furl up her banner and avert thy sight;  
for they never wearied to beseech  
the people to return to their God, and  
they denounced his sure judgments on  
refusal to obey their warnings.

#### WHAT WERE THE PROPHETS?

I take it that a prophet was one who claimed to announce the will of God to the king, the priests, and the people. He was, with scarce an exception, a man of special education, of broad knowledge of affairs, with the attitude of a statesman competent to instruct



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the court. More than this, he was an enthusiast, and he believed that what he said was the will of God. The prophets had the genius of poets, whether they wrote, in prose or verse. It is to be observed that if they delivered their "burdens" and oracles orally, they also wrote them down at their leisure, in such a literary style and with such passion that their writings were copied and preserved. They were prophets not because they foretold things, but because they proclaimed things on the authority of God Almighty; and their prophecies were all of judgments on Israel if she did not repent, and of the visitations of God's wrath on the nations that had oppressed Israel.

I cannot doubt that these prophets believed that they were speaking the will of God; but not that they believed they were repeating God's words dictated to them. Yet they believed it in a higher sense than that in which some earnest and passionate preacher, some Savonarola or Luther, now proclaims and foretells; some Benjamin Franklin, who says, "We must all hang together, or we shall assuredly all hang separately"; or some Lincoln, who trembles when he remembers that God is just. They were enthusiasts. They lived in an age when God seemed very near to man, when many a man saw visions and felt, or thought he felt, the very impulse of God in his soul. To them a strong conviction or a strong passion was the voice of God; and why may it not have been, and why may it not be now His voice when we feel the call of duty? They were human; they could err. They could speak only up to their conviction or their knowledge, some better inspired, some less so:

For every fiery prophet of old times,  
And all the sacred madness of the bard,  
When God made music thru them, could  
but speak  
His music by the framework and the cord;  
and as they felt it they have spoken truth.

### UNINSPIRED PROPHECIES

This does not exclude literary conventions, of the prophets' own composition, given as illustrations, parables, visions, put into the mouth of God. There is a multitude of threats of vengeance on other nations that we cannot approve, altho put into the mouth of Jehovah, as venomous as those in the imprecatory Psalms, of which Isaac Watts says in his notes on his metrical versions, "I have omitted the dreadful imprecations on his enemies" (Ps. 69); and "Rejoicing in the destruction of our personal enemies is not so evangelical a practise; therefore I have given the eleventh verse of this psalm another turn" (Ps. 92); and Psalm 137 he passes by entirely, with other passages, as not "so well suited to the spirit of the Gospel." No one can believe that God inspired the sadly human imprecation, "Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones"; and there are many whole chapters of such curses in the prophets which cannot be read with edification because they are unchristian, and



which I would never wish to translate for the instruction of Buddhists or Confucianists. I do not find the imprecations on Moab and Ammon in Jeremiah, or those on the surrounding nations in the two first chapters of Amos, helpful to devotion when read in either public or family worship; and I believe these "fiery prophets of old time" made their faulty music by the rude "framework and the cord," and not by the touch of the finger and the loving heart of the All Father. They were inspired in a measure, but I cannot see that it was by any such compelling influence as saved them from error, whether historical, scientific, ethical or religious. Always our best reason and best sense of right, that which we have learned from a higher Teacher since the days of those Hebrew prophets, must judge them, but most reverently, most gratefully, as having been the highest teachers the world had known, thru whom the knowledge of the one true God has come down to us; and yet they, without us, could not be made perfect. Too often they looked on Jehovah as the special Hebrew God, even as Naomi bade her daughters-in-law go back to serve the God of Moab. While a late evangelical prophet could anticipate the time when all the world should worship Israel's God, yet not in the whole Jewish Scriptures is there to be found a single command to seek the conversion of foreign nations.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

The present is not a treatise on inspiration. I am merely trying in the most succinct way to tell what I believe and why I believe it. And I do not find in the Old Testament itself any evidence of any such inspiration as forbids us to judge it, and to accept or decline its teachings on any subject. Most of it claims no such inspiration. We would never imagine it authoritatively inspired if we had not inherited the belief, first from the Jews of a century or two before Christ, and then from the writers of the New Testament. The three books of the Pentateuch which tell us what God said to Moses are books of history, and we must judge of them by the same canons as we judge of the speeches given us by Thucydides as spoken by other leaders. For myself, I believe that these books were written long after the times of Moses and that they are not literally historical. The prophetic books are splendid works of inspiration, but not of such inspiration as the previous Christian generations have held them to be. The writers believed themselves to be speaking the will of God, and they wrote and spoke with authority. They promised good for the good and threatened evil for the evil, and also for the enemies of their nation. They spoke the highest utterance of their times, not of all times. Their teachings were not perfect, but they came as near perfection as human faculties and human conscience and faith could then attain. Their writings deserve to have been the Bible of the Hebrew people, but there was something better to follow.

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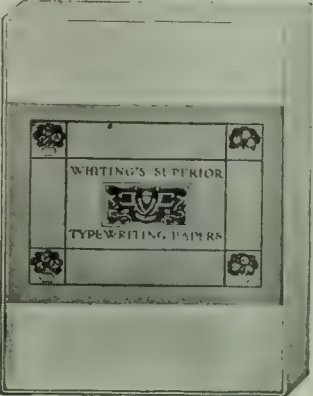
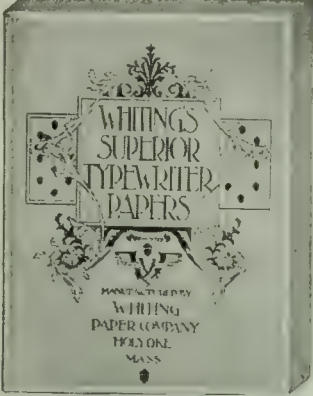
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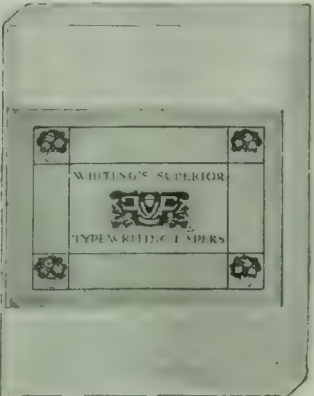
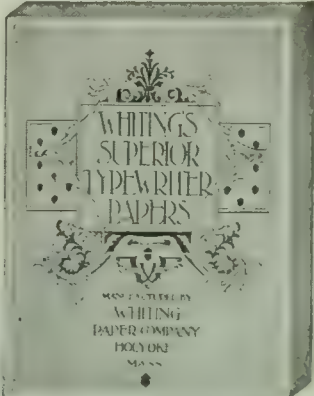
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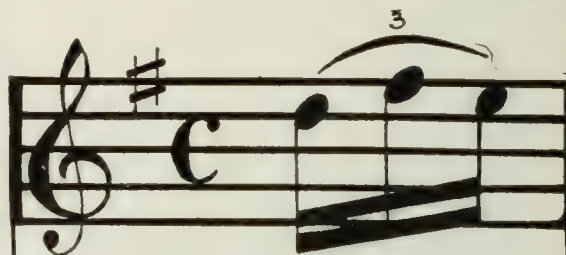
## TREITSCHKE AGAIN

**S**TUDIES of the famous historian Heinrich von Treitschke continue to appear together with copious extracts from his works. The fullest and most careful survey of his writings and opinions which has yet appeared in English is by H. W. Carless Davis of Oxford University. The merit of the book is that it contains not only, as other recent books have done, a sketch of the man and a translation of his most startling statements, but draws its material from all of Treitschke's chief writings and thus shows his peculiar opinions not as isolated paradoxes but against their historic background of events and as a result of great changes in the man himself. The extracts chosen do not seem to be selected because of their sensational character, with the single exception that references to English history and policy are given at particular length since they would naturally be of greatest interest to British readers.

No one can read this full and fair portrayal of Treitschke's doctrine without being struck time and again by the historian's shrewd insight into many phases of contemporary politics and by the skill of his dialectic. But his great weakness as a historian was that he could not even conceive, much less understand, many aspects of the age in which he lived. Many arguments can be made against democracy, but what is to be thought of the political theorist that could advance against it the following quibble?

The very word "democracy" contains a contradiction in terms. The notion of ruling implies the existence of a class that is ruled; but if all are to rule, where is this class to be found?

Nor can Treitschke be considered more seriously as a philosopher of history. He was so preoccupied with the superior importance of the state to all other human concerns that he pours immeasurable scorn upon Richard Cobden for declaring that Stephenson and Watt were more important in history than Cæsar or Napoleon. What was to him a self-evident absurdity possible only to a narrow-minded cotton merchant of despicable Albion, has been long a commonplace among all historians who have studied the significance of the industrial revolution. Even in details of fact Treitschke is not accurate. When he says of the English House of Commons that until 1832 "not a single member of it owed his seat to the free choice of the people," he makes what every student of English constitutional history knows to be an exaggeration.



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As a matter of fact a few boroughs, such as Preston, had a wider franchise before the Reform Bill than after it. Treitschke, in a word, is significant among men who have made history, but second-rate among the men who have written it.

*The Political Thought of Heinrich von Treitschke*, by H. W. Carless Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

### AN INCONGRUITY

A moving picture novel by E. V. Lucas. At first one is startled—then disappointed. In its side comments on life, suggestive of his usual whimsical, leisurely philosophy and in an occasional quaint character, *Landmarks* is reminiscent of the author's previous work, but one misses that irrelevancy of fancy wandering at will among books, people and places that gave such charm to *Over Bemertons* and *London Lavender*—for cinematic methods permit of no digression. The significant episodes in a man's life are introduced with moving picture abruptness as detached and isolated scenes from a curious imaginative boyhood merging into rather commonplace manhood—hopeless when judged by the standard of entertainment set by the cinema—delightful only when the author forgets for a moment his resolve to be modern and strays again into those odd, quiet byways of thought and life. The book is so like Mr. Lucas that one cannot but enjoy parts of it, yet so unlike that one protests at this exchange of old ways for new.

*Landmarks*, by E. V. Lucas. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.35.

### PROBLEMS BEING SOLVED BY WAR

*Problems of Power*, by W. Morton Fullerton, of which there has been a third printing since 1913, has gained, by the outbreak of war, both interest and timeliness. Its author interprets historical facts from an international perspective showing the dovetailing of events since 1870 into a pattern which joins both to the past of Napoleon and Bismarck and to the future—or rather to the present time of war.

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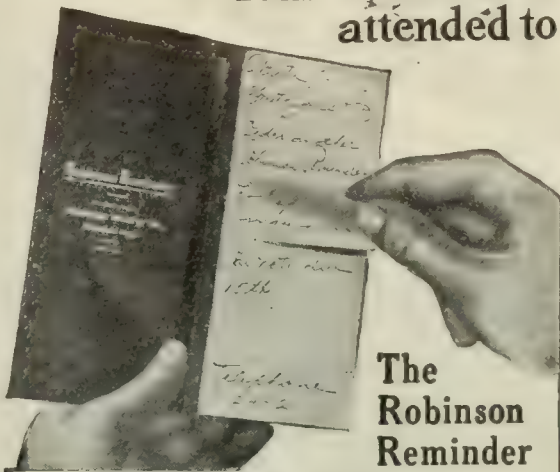
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21. Mr. M. F., Long Island. "I am told that my efficiency is greatly impeded by self-consciousness and conceit. Kindly let me know how I can overcome it."

There is a great difference between self-consciousness and conceit. If you were really conceited, you would not ask to be cured of conceit. Your handwriting shows that you are supersensitive; and many a person who feels things more deeply and finely than his neighbors is charged by them with conceit, irritability, pride, or some other manifestation of a high-strung nature. Is your condition a moral failing? Or is it a physical, mental or psychic tendency? Get this matter clear in your own mind.

Among the cures for self-consciousness are these: a habit of vigorous out-door games or exercises, which takes the blood from your brain and puts it in your arms and legs; a scheme of charitable work or social service undertaking, whereby you are made more conscious of the lives of others—the ill and poor and needy, therefore less conscious of your own; a sincere desire to understand and please and cooperate with your associates, in school or home or business; a careful attention to dress and personal appearance in general, that you may wear, do or say nothing peculiar to attract people's notice.

The Kleiser Course in Public Speaking might aid you in correcting the weakness. Write Funk and Wagnalls, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for particulars of this course. Boxing lessons, or generous use of the punching bag, should harden your sensibilities while hardening your muscles.

22. Mr. J. M. B., Iowa. "I am a college student. When I was taking high school work my grades were much better than they are now. I have never used tobacco, or anything of that nature; but have a tendency to be intemperate in eating and am beginning to think therein lies some of my trouble. I am determined if possible to get at the root of this matter during vacation, and am ready to try anything that would help me. What do you advise?"

Your surmise is probably correct. Food lies at the basis of physical, mental and spiritual growth; yet in most colleges the subject is entirely neglected, and the typical "hash-house" providing alleged nutrition for college students would sour the sweet temper and frustrate the inner machinery of an ostrich. How do I know? Because I ate the ungodly stuff served in a college "frat"—and was saved by a miracle, to tell the awful tale. Nibbles and "feeds" and "spreads" and goulashes, and snacks and dinners and banquets galore, this in a college town, where people are supposed to use their brains, tempts one to ask what colleges are for.

Never mind—your task is to straighten out yourself. And when you do it in spite of your surroundings, you will deserve all the more credit.



Why did you not tell us what and when and where and how you eat? Learn to give concrete, material facts, in your letters to the Service. You could not spend your summer vacation more profitably than with a few books on diet, and a large determination to master and apply them. But you should have stated where you will be, and whether you can carry out a new dietetic regime.

You may well study the books of Horace Fletcher on diet and mental attitude; the publisher is Frederick A. Stokes Company, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A book by Bernarr Macfadden, *Fasting Hypodermic and Exercise*, would reveal some new facts for you to ponder. Write Physical Culture Publishing Company, 949 Broadway, New York City, for descriptive leaflet. My book, *The Philosophy of Fasting*, based on a thirty-day fast which I took some years ago for scientific purposes, might give you a new conception of the functions of food. The last edition of this book is now exhausted, but a new one is planned for the near future; if ready before summer, notice will be sent you.

We congratulate you on your wisdom and your power of self-analysis, both of which are unusual in a young man of your age. If we can help you further, let us know.

23. Mr. S. J. H., Washington. "I am a young specialty salesman. How can I cultivate that winning personal style—that breezy atmosphere or friendly address which turns many a trick that nothing else can? How can I develop those magnetic qualities that win men and favors? How can I learn to unfold that magic skill of instantly and favorably adjusting myself to all kinds of people with whom I deal?"

You don't want advice—you want Aladdin's Lamp. Moreover, we are not in the business of "turning tricks." Your letter does not sound to me wholly sincere—pardon me if I misjudge you. Why do you want to win "favors" from anybody? Are you a man—or a beneficiary? The important thing, in salesmanship or any other line of endeavor, is not style but substance. Would you buy a gingham coat, even though in the latest style? No more will your patrons buy a gingham substitute for all-wool salesmanship.

However, the Shelton School, Gunther Building, Chicago, may tell you how to be a better salesman—first by teaching you right principles. And William E. Towne, Holyoke, Massachusetts, could send you a list of modern books on personal magnetism and the psychology of salesmanship.

Among the ingredients of your "magnetic personality" are these: An overflowing supply of health and buoyant animal spirits; a close personal attention to the details of dress, and immaculate care thereof; a choice of the salesproduct that you know to be the best of its kind in the world; a thoro knowledge of the product, and complete faith in the service it will give; a secret, systematic study of your so-called "rivals" in the field—not to imitate or rob them, but to avoid their blunders; a regulation of your meal hours so that when you interview a man your brain will be full and your stomach empty; a habit of unflinching optimism that prompts you to smile gracefully at apparent defeat; and a sincere desire to give a little more than you get, with some real personal service thrown in for good measure.

24. Mr. G. R., Massachusetts. "Would it be out of your line to tell me whether the Dickson Memory Course is all that the founders claim?"

The Service does not pass on the merits or demerits of any aid to Efficiency. Noted thinkers have endorsed and praised the Dickson Course. The fact of its being advertised so extensively, and of having become an established institution, argues on the side of its value to subscribers. We would recommend that you obtain particulars of all books or courses on similar lines, and make a thoro comparison of scope, aim, and probable benefits. Then use your own judgment.



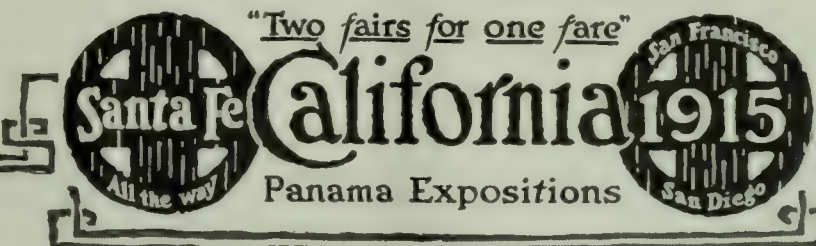
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L. S. EPES, Attorney-at-Law, Blackstone, Va.

## TEACHERS

The Independent is being used in a rapidly increasing number of Schools and Colleges all over the country. More than six hundred schools have ordered copies during the first four months of this school year.

It is used by progressive teachers of all grades from the eighth grade of the Grammar School to the University.

Send for free booklet giving letters from some of the Schools where The Independent is being used as a textbook in the study of English, Public Speaking, Oral Composition, Rhetoric, Supplementary Reading, History and Civics.

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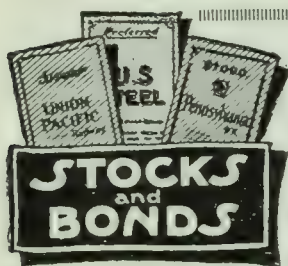
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H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

**LITERARY EDITOR** and wife, with well trained child and nurse, would appreciate opportunity to become paying guests in home life of private family near park space in New York or accessible suburb. Highest references given and required. A. B., Care of THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y.

# THE MARKET PLACE

## AN ERROR IN ALLOTMENT

Some errors were made when the Federal Reserve districts were marked out by the organization committee. One of them was the assignment of the banks of northern New Jersey to the Philadelphia district and reserve bank. The northern counties of New Jersey, just across the Hudson River from the great city, have been and are, financially, a suburb of New York. The banks there do business with New York banks. To assign them to the Philadelphia district bank was to cause inconvenience and loss. The Federal Reserve Board has power to correct such errors, and it heard, last week, the arguments of the New Jersey bankers who ask that their institutions shall be assigned to the district bank in New York. State Comptroller Edwards predicted that if the desired change should not be made, in five years there would not be a national bank in the two northern counties, Hudson and Essex.

Many were surprised when the allotment in question was made by a committee, one member of which was Secretary McAdoo, thoroly familiar with banking conditions and practise on both sides of the mouth of the Hudson River. The central board should now attach northern New Jersey to the New York district.

## COST OF THE WAR

Several estimates of the cost of the war, in money, have recently been published in Europe. Addressing a meeting of bankers on the 22d, the editor of the London *Economist* spoke of his original estimate that the cost to the belligerent nations in Europe would be \$50,000,000 a day. As 170 days of the war had passed, this would mean \$8,500,000,000 thus far, a total not including the expenditures of Japan, or Belgium, or the neutral countries. His journal, the *Economist*, makes the cost in Europe for the first six months \$8,575,000,000, and says the cost for Great Britain per day was \$9,850,000 in December. An exhaustive study of costs has been published in Berlin by *Vorwaerts*, the Socialist paper, which finds that the daily expenditure is about \$45,962,000, and that the total, up to January 1, was \$6,894,300,000. At this rate, the cost for a year would be \$16,676,130,000.

Economic losses and those due to the destruction of property are not included in these estimates. The *Economist's* editor says that if 1,000,000 Europeans have been killed or maimed and disabled, this is a loss of \$2,500,000,000. Reports based upon official bulletins at Vienna and Berlin showed last week that the number of Germans and Austrians killed or wounded was 1,149,084, the Austrian losses of the last two months not being included.

## ADVICE ABOUT RAILROADS

At a meeting of the Republican Club in New York last week there was a debate about government ownership of our railroads. The speakers were B. F. Yoakum, recently chairman of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company's board of directors; Congressman Bryan, of Washington; Thomas F. Woodlock, editor, financier and student of railway conditions; and Professor E. S. Mead, of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bryan was the only advocate of government ownership. We do not propose to summarize here the arguments of the speakers, but only to comment briefly upon Mr. Yoakum and the presentation of his opinions, to which much space has been given by the daily press. He set forth several reasons why, in his judgment, the Government should not and will not buy the railroads.

He also urged that the Government, the bankers and the builders of roads should coöperate in procuring the construction of new lines. The Government should "give material encouragement," he said, because "it is difficult to find investors for new railroad securities under existing conditions." Not long ago he was expressing the opinion in public that the Government should go into partnership with the owners of private capital in both the construction and the management of railroads, exercising supervision and sharing the profits.

We do not understand why any considerable weight should be given to the advice of Mr. Yoakum, who, since the memorable bankruptcy of his railroad company, has sought opportunities to give it in a more or less public way.

The records of the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry concerning the St. Louis & San Francisco bankruptcy showed that he, being chairman of the board, entered into syndicate partnership with several other directors and two or three of the company's executive officers with respect to the purchase and sale of railroad property. These syndicate groups bought lines which could be made subsidiaries of the Frisco, and then sold them to the Frisco, their own company, at a comfortable profit.

Mr. Yoakum, in association with eight other directors or officers, for example, acquired by purchase, for \$3,891,000, a piece of railroad property which they promptly sold to their own St. Louis & San Francisco Company for a sum that showed a profit of \$3,000,000. His investment was \$300,000, and his profit \$228,413. There were many ventures of this kind. It was shown by the commission's inquiry, which did not cover all them, that the profits of the members of the syndicate groups had been at least \$7,038,000.

In the great railroad industry of the



United States there have been dark spots. One of them was shown by the Frisco bankruptcy; another by the recent history of the New Haven Company. These two cases have had weight in making investors cautious, in causing that "difficulty," mentioned last week by Mr. Yoakum, encountered in the search for "investors in new railroad securities." They have also been to the disadvantage of the entire railway fabric, exciting popular opposition, promoting severe legislation, and causing restriction in various ways. The American public does not care to be instructed or advised about railroad ownership and management by Mr. Yoakum or Mr. Mellen, and we think the railway industry, as a whole, would prefer that they should be silent.

#### FRAUDULENT PRIVATE BANKS

It is now known that at least twelve persons who were depositors in the so-called private savings banks which were closed last year by the New York Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Richards, have committed suicide because of the loss of their savings, which they had been induced to place in those banks. Probably the number of suicides due to these losses is greater, but twelve cases have been made known to the public.

Mr. Richards became Superintendent a short time after the banking laws of the state were revised, in accordance with the report of a special commission. That part of the revision which related to private banks had been suggested by the commission's inquiry concerning the failure of a private bank conducted by Siegel and Vogel in connection with a large department store. The deposits—placed in the bank by the poor, who were attracted by the rate of interest—exceeded \$2,000,000, and only a small part of this money will be recovered by those to whom it belongs. The revised law gave the Superintendent power which his predecessor had not had. He could employ competent special agents to ascertain the actual condition of the private banks. His annual report, published a few days ago, shows that no less than 338 special investigations have been made under his direction. Many of these related to private banks, nine of which have been closed by his order. Their deposits amounted to \$11,173,000, and at the time when his report was written—it was sent to the Legislature on January 6—only \$710,000 had been returned to the depositors.

Superintendent Richards asks for amendments to the law, and recommends that his power, with respect to private banks, be increased. The law should be so amended that it will prevent the existence of such banks as those which he closed.

The following dividends are announced:

United States Realty and Improvement Company, 1 per cent, payable February 1.

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It is letters like this that show how teachers regard The Independent. We have more than one hundred similar letters in our files, and they show us that The Independent makes good with good teachers.

Altho it is the business of the instructor to keep in touch with a half dozen standard weeklies, the motives which led to a selection of The Independent for our work are these: This magazine presents a positive and sane discussion of vital matters, yet one from which we can occasionally fairly dissent. It presents definite information, and trustworthy, unencumbered by discussion. Its articles are brief enough to fall within the compass of high school pupils. It is devoid of nonsense and casuistry. It contains a great deal of current history in concise form. It is comprehensive and cosmopolitan in its contents. Now this looks very much as if I were writing an advertisement for the magazine, but I mean it simply as a statement of facts which formed our judgment. I esteem certain other magazines very highly, but I regard The Independent as peculiarly adapted to our needs.

*Send for booklet "How To Use The Independent In The Teaching Of Civics."*

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# INSURANCE

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*This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.*

### WANTON WASTE

According to the estimate made by the *Journal of Commerce*, the fire loss of the United States and Canada for the year 1914 aggregated \$235,591,350, an increase over the figures of 1913 of nearly \$11,000,000. This is the heaviest annual loss by fire in the history of the country with three exceptions: 1908, the year of the conflagration at Chelsea, Massachusetts; 1906, when San Francisco burned; and 1904, the year of the big fire in Baltimore. There have been no conflagrations during the past six years (1909-1914), and the total estimated loss for that period is \$1,357,997,700. The annual average is \$226,332,817. Close students of the subject assert that seventy-five per cent of our fires are preventable. According to that formula, the people of the United States and Canada, thru carelessness and negligence, have permitted the destruction, during the past six years, of property valued at \$1,018,498,275.

### GILDER POLICY ASSOCIATION

A life insurance contract to be known as the Gilder Weekly Income Policy has been approved by the New York Insurance Department for use by any of the companies of that state choosing to adopt it. This policy is the product of the Gilder Policy Association, an organization of the friends and admirers of the poet, Richard Watson Gilder, whose death occurred several years ago. The labors undertaken by the members are purely selfish and are dedicated as a memorial to him.

Investigation discloses, says Mr. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, president of the association, that two-thirds of all those obliged to appeal for assistance, following the death of the bread-winner of a family, are in economic straits only during the first year thereafter, and that the policy which has been devised by the association will cure this deficiency. The arrangement provides for the use of the policy by such life insurance companies as will coöperate in the work, it being understood that they are not to be issued thru agents, the object being to save that expense.

Applicants for them must, on their own initiative, or thru the inducement of employers or friends, take them themselves.

The policies will provide \$75 on the death of the person insured with a weekly income to his or her surviving dependents, during fifty-two weeks, ranging in amounts from \$10 to \$17, the premium cost varying with the amount of the weekly income. It is the belief of the association that there are thousands of people who will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded by this plan to protect themselves and families against the rigors of poverty consequent upon the death of their supporting members.

Looking for the support of the life insurance companies Mr. Cholmeley-Jones, regarding them as public institutions, established and maintained for the protection of the people, asks if they may not be expected to adopt this contract. "The people surely deserve an opportunity to secure at as low a cost as possible," he asserts, "at least one form of insurance policy, which may be bought directly from the office of the insurance companies—over the counter, so to speak—so that people with small incomes may be given every possible advantage."

The writer regards the efforts here being made by the Gilder Policy Association as worthy of success; it is a piece of beneficence that should find appreciation among the earners of small wages and large families. The authors of the plan, however, doubtless appreciate its main defect, that is, the inertness, the disinclination of the average human being to get himself insured.

In his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Governor Tener recommended the adoption of a standard fire insurance policy, a provision licensing fire insurance adjusters and another conferring authority on the Insurance Commissioner to examine and supervise fire insurance rates.

The State Fire Insurance Commission of Texas was established December 10, 1910. It has kept a complete record of all fires and their causes since. Up to January 1, 1915, the total of dwellings, boarding houses, outhouses, etc., destroyed or damaged, was 20,644; of mercantile buildings, special hazards, etc., 24,356. In the class first enumerated 18,355, or eighty-six per cent; and in the other class, 19,592, or seventy-three per cent, were preventable.

As a model of economy in the administration of a receivership may be mentioned the liquidation of the National Slavonian Union of Yonkers, New York, a fraternal life insurance order, by the liquidation bureau of the New York Insurance Department. All death claims, totalling \$4,123.42, were paid in full, leaving a surplus of \$367.94. The liability for general claims was \$454.21, so that the owners of the latter received eighty-one per cent. The cost of liquidation was only \$77.03.



## PEBBLES

"At last I am at the end of my troubles," exclaimed the Optimist.  
 "Which end?" asked the Pessimist, gloomily.—*Life*.

Dennis—Good mornin', Mrs. Murphy, an' is Pat at home, sure?

Mrs. Murphy—Sure, where are your eyes, Dennis Dinny? Isn't that his shirt fornenst ye hangin' on the loine!—*Sydney Bulletin*.

"Do you think only of me?" murmured the bride. "Tell me that you think only of me."

"It's this way," explained the groom, gently. "Now and then I have to think of the furnace, my dear."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The Governor's wife was telling Bridget about her husband.

"My husband, Bridget," she said proudly, "is the head of the state militia."

"Oi t'ought as much, ma'am," said Bridget cheerfully. "Ain't he got the foine malicious look?"—*Southern Woman's Magazine*.

Bobby had been taught to remember all his relatives when he said his prayers. One night, as he knelt at his mother's knee he did not mention the name of a favorite aunt.

"Why, Bobby," said the mother, "you didn't say 'God bless Aunt Beatrice and make her happy.'"

"Well, mother," replied the little boy, "I don't have to say that any more, Aunt Beatrice's engaged."—*Sunshine*.

Two nursemaids were wheeling their infant charges in the park when one asked the other:

"Are you going to the dance tomorrow afternoon?"

"I am afraid not."

"What?" exclaimed the other. "And you so fond of dancing?"

"I'd love to go," explained the conscientious maid, "but to tell you the truth, I am afraid to leave the baby with its mother."—*Harper's Magazine*.

## FROM THE NEUTRAL NATIONS

[The recent boom in the export of copper from America to the neutral nations is very significant. If the enemy's supplies of this article—an essential in the manufacture of cartridges, etc.—were cut off, the war would come to a speedy end. The figures for September and October, 1914, show an increase of nearly 400 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1913.]

O Britain, guardian of the seas,  
 Whose gallant ships (may Heaven speed 'em)

Defend the wide world's liberties  
 Against the common foe of Freedom;  
 Doubt not where our true feelings lie;  
 We would not have you come a cropper,  
 Altho it suits us to supply  
 That common foe with copper.

Dear Land of Hope, in which we trust,  
 Beneath whose ample wings we snuggle,  
 Safe from the Kaiser's culture lust  
 And free to live and smile—and smuggle;  
 Devoted to the peaceful arts,  
 We keep our conduct strictly proper,  
 Yet all the time you have our hearts  
 (And Germany our copper).

Altho the crown is theirs alone  
 Who crush the tyrant's bold ambitions,  
 Peace hath her profits, all her own,  
 Derived from contraband munitions;  
 And you who fight for Freedom's aims  
 Will surely shrink to put a stopper  
 Upon our bagmen's righteous claims  
 And burst the boom in copper.

Once more we swear our hearts are true  
 And, like the tar's connubial token.  
 "It doesn't matter what we do"  
 If we but keep that pledge unbroken;  
 So while we pray for Prussia's fall,  
 And look to your stout arm to whop her,  
 We mean to answer every call  
 She makes on us for copper.

—O. S. in Punch.

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Leaving outstanding at present time.....	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....	13,259,024.16

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For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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## "What You Will!"

### *The New Year Will Be What You Make It*

1915 is at the threshold.

Its hand is on the latch-string. It waits only a beckoning nod to come in. It is here for a twelve months' stay.

It says:

"Do with me what you will. I shall be what you make me. You are the host; I am merely a visitor, passing on my way, which is to be your way, too.

"I can be sunshine or cloud; gay or sad, rich or poor.

"Make much or little of me while I am with you, but remember that I come but once.

"When I pass on, I am gone forever."

What shall we do with this arriving guest, Mr. Business Man, Mr. Financier?

"Do with me what you will," he bids us.

Could we ask more? *What you will!*

There are tremendous possibilities in that line—what you will.

It has no horizon.

It puts a broad foundation under every man's effort, every man's hope.

It is the touchstone of fortune, the driving-wheel of achievement.

It is the spirit that has covered our farms, from ocean to ocean, as with a cloth of gold, and peopled our cities with the world's pick of those who seek the light of better days.

It never dreads failure; it thinks only of success.

We have it in ourselves, then, Big and Little Business Man (especially Big Business Man), to make 1915 our year of opportunity.

Opportunity for each of us. Opportunity for all of us.

We can make it a go-ahead year or a standstill year; a doubting, timid, do-nothing year, or a confident, aggressive, achieving year.

We can deaden it with new fears of *perils that are past*; or vitalize it with confidence in triumphs yet to come.

What are *you* going to make of it, Mr. Business Man, Mr. Financier?

Do you propose to wait doubtingly while others create prosperity?

Are you to keep close to the shore while others are daring? Or are you going to do your part and plan for 1915 in the big, optimistic way the late J. P. Morgan always planned—backing the United States to win its way to prosperity every time?

It is "what you will" that will tell the story of 1915!

*This is the third in the series of forward-looking editorials from the New York "Evening Mail," reprinted thru the courtesy of the editor of the "Mail."*  
THE EDITOR.

## THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

The intellectual life is for anybody that wants it.

Time was, and to too great an extent now is, when it was supposed to be the privilege of a few.

This perverse humanity loves nothing so much as to separate into exclusive circles; socially it must have its classes, smart sets and clubs; politically it does not seem capable of moving without parties; religiously it can only express itself in sects; and intellectually it runs to esoteric humbug. Humanity clots, like blood.

The average college or university openly boasts of fitting people for a class.

But there is no intellectual class. Anybody that desires can be intellectual. The intellectual life is a great joy. It widens the resources, extends the outlook, prevents boredom, deepens and stabilizes the emotions, and altogether makes life more worth living. Every man and woman should cultivate it, if only to add to the treasures of contentment.

It is open to you. Shop girl, factory worker, stenographer, traveling man, housewife, servant girl, bootblack, messenger boy, dry-goods clerk, letter carrier, chauffeur, stable-boy, railroad man, store-keeper, whoever you are, you may make the pleasures of the intellectual life yours.

All you need to do is to learn the secret of intellectual *recreation*. It is your *play* that forms you, more than your *work*.

"What shall I read? What books shall I get?" This question is asked me again and again. A letter is before me now, from a young girl clerking in a store; she has only a high school education; she wants to do something with her mind.

I feel that this question should be answered definitely, so that the inquirer may know exactly what to do and not be put off with generalities.

Therefore I say, "Take the Chautauqua Course." It is carefully planned for ordinary people, and has less of the affectation of the professors and literary Brahmins about it than anything I know.

It consists of a number of well-selected books and a magazine, with regular studies marked out.

If possible, join a Chautauqua Circle. If not, form one. Get together some congenial spirits and put in your spare time in following the course. If that even cannot be done, go it alone.

I would like to see the public school in every city organize and issue a course of reading, giving evening lectures upon it, and furnish opportunity for everybody to get the benefit of the intellectual life.

But so long as the state has not yet come to this I commend the Chautauqua idea as the best thing in the field for aiding those to whom the intellectual life appeals.



# The Independent

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FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## THE AMBASSADOR

*This is the diplomatic title of an extraordinarily bright and interesting periodical published at Lockport, New York, by the Niagara Paper Mills. Its announced purpose is "to interest all promoters of publicity who add to the value of paper by the judicious application of printer's ink." Many of the more important features bear the suggestive signature "A. Booster," under which there lurks a gentleman of excellent ability and wide acquaintance whose name it would be a pleasure to give our readers if we only had the authority to do so. The special purpose of this note is to introduce an article bearing the signature of "A. Booster" which appears in "The Ambassador" for February, and we are taking all the space at our disposal on this page in order to give the article in as nearly its original typographical form as conditions permit.*

### MORE POWER

THERE is a weekly paper published in New York, called The Independent. It was founded in 1848. I have known of it for a number of years, but have read it rarely. The issue of November 30th was put on my desk by a friend, because he knows that I think the word *efficiency* means more than its definition in Webster's. This issue was the *Efficiency Number*. There were articles on efficiency written by men who have reached a prominent place in their various vocations—men who are "standing in the sun" even when the sky is overcast. The leader, by Edward Earle Purinton, is the best article on efficiency I have ever read. It is my belief that no man, with intelligence, can read it carefully without getting an inspiration to do bigger and better things and, at the same time, get a viewpoint that will help him to grow. If *The Ambassador* were bigger, I would reprint the entire article. As it is, I am merely printing a couple of

paragraphs that should prove of interest.

Mr. Purinton says:

For our ignorance, we pay. It is estimated that seventy-three men out of every hundred are in the wrong job; that most men utilize only about a third of their mental and spiritual forces; that the average American family could live on what they waste; that our business firms lose \$100,000,000 a year thru ineffective advertising; that in the United States there are always 3,000,000 persons on the sick list; that the number of preventable deaths each year is 630,000; that the annual waste from preventable death and disease is \$1,500,000,000; and that somewhere in this country a workman is being killed every four minutes and another being injured every four seconds! Do we not need efficiency?

He also says:

It is safe to conclude that, if you are engaged in a large enterprise and have not applied efficiency methods to yourself and your associates, you are losing from \$1000 to \$100,000 a year. If you are an individual, professional or industrial worker, your loss will, perhaps, run from \$100 to \$5000 a year. Why go on wasting this money?

The difference between a hod-carrier and the head of a million-dollar corporation is that the hod-carrier works his hod instead of his head. For the hod he has trained his muscles, to the hod he is bound. To get ahead—get a head! The leader of men has trained not only his muscles, but as well his nerves, his brain, his lungs and pores and organs of digestion, his thoughts, actions and emotions, his instincts, habits, aims and ambitions, his financial status and his moral sinew.

And this:

*Efficiency is the power of doing one's most and best, in the shortest time and easiest way, to the satisfaction of all concerned.*

The good work The Independent is doing or is willing to do shines forth in this paragraph:

The Editor takes pleasure in extending to the readers of The Independent the services of Mr. Purinton as an efficiency expert. Mr. Purinton will answer, either thru the pages of The Independent—without using the inquirer's name—or by personal letter, any question that may be asked in relation to personal efficiency, health, work and business.

My sole reason for writing this article is that I feel that many readers of *The Ambassador*—whether they be among the struggling or the opulent class—may be led to seek new light from a man who unquestionably knows.

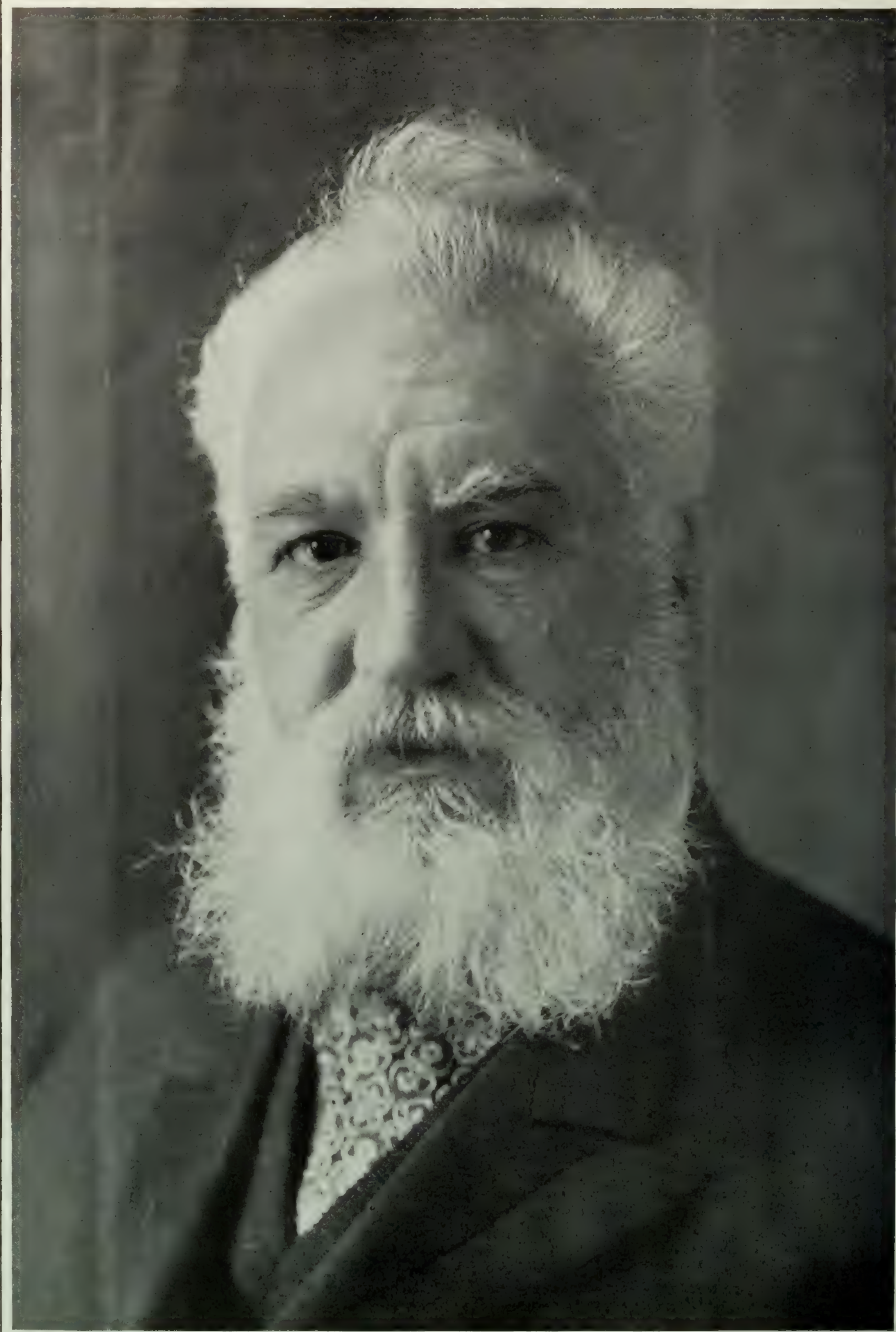
A. BOOSTER.

## THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE

We have received the following communication from General George W. Davis, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross:

We are officially informed by the Department of State that Italy has definitely declined to receive any contributions in aid of the sufferers from the earthquake, either in a national way or for the Italian Red Cross. It therefore becomes necessary for us to ascertain the wishes of the donors of funds that have been given for this relief, so that we may conform to their desires in respect to disposition of their contributions. It may be that those of our readers who have responded to the appeal for Italian Earthquake Relief will like to have their gifts turned over to the American Red Cross for relief work in the Great War. An inquiry will be sent to them, and the amounts will either be so transferred or returned, as desired.





*Paul Thompson*

**HE HAS SEEN THE WORK OF HIS HANDS ESTABLISHED**

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, WHO SENT THE FIRST TELEPHONE MESSAGE, IN 1876, **THRU** HIS OWN APPARATUS, AND TALKED THE OTHER DAY FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO. THOMAS A. WATSON, HIS CO-WORKER, WAS AT THE OTHER END OF THE LINE IN BOTH INSTANCES



# The Independent

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## THE GREAT FOUNDATIONS

**T**HE danger of assuming that things identical in name are identical in fact is more than academic in the case of the great Foundations, which the Commission on Industrial Relations is now bringing under scrutiny and criticism.

No one who is acquainted with the history of mortmain and with the evolution of the law of charitable uses will deny that the world has been at a good deal of trouble to prevent great benefactions from becoming great nuisances, or even a menace to liberty, or an obstacle to progress. There is a good deal of popular knowledge also on this subject, and it is therefore not difficult to awaken suspicion that a huge charitable trust of any kind is a dangerous factor in a democracy.

This suspicion is by no means warranted. There are trusts and trusts, foundations and other foundations. Discrimination is called for, and at the present time it is important that the true function of such benefactions as are associated with the names of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller should be understood.

**T**HE struggle on the continent of Europe and in England over mortmain, that is, the inalienable holding of property by ecclesiastical, charitable or other philanthropic corporations, was an incident of the rival claims of Church and State to sovereignty and supremacy. Incidentally also, mortmain became a device for evading feudal obligations. The latter fact arrayed many of the more powerful feudal lords against it, thereby strengthening the cause of a relatively liberal central government. Frederick Barbarossa as early as 1156 prohibited conveyances of real property to church corporations. Magna Charta (chapter 43) forbade transfers of land to church corporations by a tenant without the consent of his lord; but the provision was evaded by conveyances to officers of corporations instead of to the corporations as such. To meet the evasion, the act known as *De Religiosis* (7, Edward I, Statute II, ch. 13, in 1279), made all alienations in mortmain unlawful, and the legislation of 51-52 (Victoria, ch. 42) consolidated the English statutes on the subject and made mortmain in general unlawful.

The nearest approach that we in the United States have experienced to the sort of struggle which English legislation records is found in the activity of the Federal Government against the Mormon church. The Edmunds legislation was aimed, as the English mortmain acts were aimed, at an institution which threatened to become *imperium in imperio*.

Plainly, unless there are reasons to expect that the Carnegie Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, the

General Education Board, the two Carnegie Peace Endowments, the Russell Sage Foundation, or the numerous endowed schools and churches, will some day set up a claim to authority superior to the sovereignty of the American people organized in the Constitution of the United States, there is no sense in haling these institutions to court on a charge that they are present-day embodiments of the menace of mortmain.

To show that they are not perils under the law of charitable uses is not more difficult, altho the subject is more technical. Justice Tucker of Virginia in *Gallego's Executors vs. Attorney-General* (3 Leigh), in 1832, spoke strongly against the "wretched policy of permitting the whole property of society to be swallowed up in the insatiable gulf of public charities"; but the particular danger that he had in mind, and which other judges have dealt with vigorously, was the danger of indefiniteness and irresponsibility, and no sensible person would wish to have a perpetual fund irresponsibly administered, or subject to diversion to uses perilous to liberty or to social order.

The history of the great American benefactions now under investigation has been one of unprecedented care to fix responsibility and to lodge ultimate responsibility as to both purposes and administration in no less an authority than the duly constituted Government of the United States. There is, we suppose, no question whatever in the minds of lawyers that under the terms of these trusts, the people, thru Congress, have absolute power over them. Within and subject to this limitation the trustees are given great power, but the activities which they are charged to further are of such a nature that the light of publicity and the restraining force of public opinion must at all times fall remorselessly upon them.

**T**HESE considerations dispose, as we think, of the more general and superficial objections raised against the great Foundations. There is, however, another and positive side to the whole question, which ought to receive sober consideration.

By far the larger share of expenditure under these trusts has been thus far for the promotion of two objects, namely: One, education thru schools, colleges and universities, brought up to relatively high standards of efficiency at the demand of benefactors; and two, scientific research. Of the latter service it is enough at present to say that in the whole history of scientific discovery since Galileo, no such systematic prosecution of promising inquiries has ever been attempted, as has been made by the Carnegie Institution and the Rocke-



seller Institute. And as for educational progress he is an ignorant man in this field of information who does not know that a new spirit of earnestness, efficiency, business-like attention to finances and responsibility for results has been put into American colleges and universities by the vigorous-minded men who have conducted the activities of the General Education Board.

These two results would be ample justification of these Foundations, but there is more to be said. In this country the higher education and scientific research must be provided for thru endowment or thru state expenditure and administration. Our state universities are in many ways admirable manifestations of American public spirit, and certain special schools are in their practical working most valuable agencies of progress. This is particularly true of the better agricultural colleges, and of some of the schools of forestry; but these lie within the realm of practical affairs, and have to do with things that the average taxpayer cares about and can understand. It is quite certain that the sort of scientific research which will bear fruit in the distant future only, and the studies that do not at once yield practical returns, would get scant consideration in America if there were no other provision for them than that which could be wrung from an American state legislature.

Under these circumstances, the best things in our civilization depend and must depend upon funds wholly distinct in origin and in control from the public revenues. The great Foundations provide such funds on a scale hitherto unknown and unimagined. It will not be the fault of the men who create them, or of the men who are now administering them, if they do not marvelously advance the enlightenment, and the material and moral well-being of the American people. If failure or perverted use is indeed a real danger, which we do not for a moment believe, the origin of that failure and the responsibility for it will be found in the mind and character of the American people itself.

### TRANSCONTINENTAL CONVERSATION

IT was thirty-eight years the ninth of October last since the first "Hello!" was sent over the wires—and then it was not "Hello!" at all but "Ahoy!" which Alexander Graham Bell shouted to Thomas A. Watson over a two-mile wire stretched between Boston and Cambridge. But on January 25, 1915, Mr. Bell in New York City talked with Mr. Watson in San Francisco over 3390 miles of wire. It is rare indeed that an inventor has the gratification of seeing so striking a demonstration of the value of his work to the world. The instantaneous transmission of speech to almost any distance has in a single generation revolutionized modern life in more ways than we yet realize. It has enabled the commander-in-chief to listen to the cannonading at any point along his leagues of trenches and to handle a hundred thousand men as easily as the centurion his century. It has enabled the modern captain of industry to manage his factories and carry on his business without leaving his desk. It has substituted the personality of the human voice for the cold, formal and one-sided message of the pen in social intercourse at a distance. It has relieved the loneliness of farm and ranch and brought to the bedside of the invalid the song and laughter of his

friends. Like the nerves in the human body these copper wires radiate in all directions from the switch-board ganglia of every city and carry the pulsations of speech to the remotest mountain or desert. Thus the country becomes a living thing, permeable to thought, responsive to suggestion and capable of unified action, an organism in truth, since now the Californian may talk to a New Yorker with greater ease than once he could have talked to his neighbor in the next block.

### THE CLOSET DRAMA ON THE STAGE

TEN years ago in reviewing the first volume of Thomas Hardy's *The Dynasts* we recognized its greatness as a poem, but assumed, as did the author himself, that its presentation in the theater was out of the question. What else could have been said of a drama of five hundred pages in three parts, nineteen acts, one hundred and thirty scenes with several hundred thousand characters including angels and spirits and the action set in various parts of the earth as well as ethereal space?

But in characterizing it as purely closet drama we did not allow for the new development of stagecraft in the direction of gigantic spectacle and what is more important the eruption of a war on so stupendous a scale as to raise the sensibilities of men to a height where they could appreciate and indeed demand an epic of such magnitude for the echoing of their emotions. *The Dynasts* has now actually been performed on the London stage, or should we say recited? Both terms are correct, for it was an ingenious combination of reading, spectacle and play arranged by Granville Barker. The descriptive and connecting passages were given by a reader, Henry Ainley, sitting in front, and two ladies, enthroned at the sides of the stage, recited the parts of the "Spirit Sinister," "Spirit Ironical," "Spirit of the Pities," "Spirit of the Years" and other choral comment. Then from time to time the stage between them presented a series of scenes from the drama, either as tableaux, pantomime or act in which the historic characters speak the lines the poet has put into their mouths, such scenes for instance as the battle of Austerlitz with Napoleon triumphant, the battle of Waterloo with Napoleon crushed, Nelson on the deck of the "Victory," Pitt on his deathbed, and the burial of Sir John Moore. This unique combination of acting and recitation is reported to have been quite effective and suggests the possibility that the poetic drama, so often announced and so slow in coming, is to make its advent on the modern stage in some such form as this. Perhaps the motion picture, when it outgrows its childishness and gets over its crudeness, may be used to reinforce and visualize recited verse. It has already been so employed in Germany in presenting the Second Part of *Faust*, which is as written impossible to be staged in the ordinary way.

Of course the object of the production of *The Dynasts* was the stimulation of patriotism, for "The Great Historical Calamity of a Hundred Years Ago" which Mr. Hardy announced as the theme of his drama is now overshadowed by a greater historical calamity in which Kaiser Wilhelm essays to play the leading rôle as a second Napoleon. But Mr. Hardy would hardly be acceptable to the populace as a patriotic poet. He is



pessimistic to the point of cynicism and instead of exaggerating the deeds of historic personages he belittles them by making them the puppets of a blind and impersonal fatality. He views the world from some stellar standpoint and sees the strife of nations as the swarming of ants or bees. His version of Bergson's *élan vital* is "Life's impulsion by Incognizance."

Very curiously this attitude of aloofness and this view of life as a puppet play is the same as that of Gerhardt Hauptmann in his *Festspiel* which created such a scandal a year ago when it was presented at Breslau on the centenary of the gaining of the independence of Germany thru the overthrow of Napoleon. What a change since then! We see Breslau in danger from a Russian invasion. The Crown Prince, who caused the suppression of the play because of its pacificism, has now on his hands the war for which he has longed and is getting more of it than he wants. And Hauptmann the author, condemned then for his lack of patriotism, is defending his country in the fiercest of polemic language in the letters exchanged with Romain Rolland.

One of the reasons why the Festival Play gave such offense to the powers that be was the scene where John Bull is represented as trying to persuade or bribe Germany into joining with him in an alliance against Napoleon, but the Germans respond in chorus "We remain neutral! We remain neutral!" The final scene of the play was the Temple of Love, into which Athena-Germania leads the procession of the Arts and Industries. She proclaims the dawning of the new era of peace and says:

Strange speech does not divide, nor sea nor streams,  
We are not kept apart by jealous gods,  
For in each heart there dwells the Unknown God.  
What sunders us is error, which alone  
Engenders human hate, is ignorance,  
Is hunger's naked need; not the divine  
In mankind, Eros, who renews the world.

But it will be remembered that Hauptmann did not end on this high note, but with a sardonic touch. For as the Director of the show is packing up his puppets, the liveliest of them, Blücher, known as *Marschall Vorwärts*, gets away from him and struts about the stage, a pathetic figure of antiquated militarism. Perhaps it was because the Crown Prince saw in this, as in a concave mirror, a diminuted caricature of himself that he left his seat at the Breslau theater in such high dudgeon. But neither Hauptmann nor Hardy, keen satirists as they are, could equal what the irony of fate is now revealing to the world.

### SOCIALISM FROM ABOVE

WAR has its startling changes, most startling this latest to Germany. When Germany encouraged Austria to invade Serbia she did not anticipate that the hemisphere would be ranged against her, and least did she suspect that in five months she would be forced by threatened starvation to seize the Empire's whole food supply and dole it out to rich and poor till a new harvest is reaped.

The danger must be extreme to require so drastic a resource. There will be enough corn and wheat, says the edict, if carefully husbanded and distributed, so that none may go hungry, but no more must grain be fed to cattle or horses; then there will be enough for

men and women and children. Perhaps so; but the danger of famine must be very great to require such bitter cure.

For observe what it means—Germany is, in its Imperial government, of all nations that which most hates Socialism, and, because it hates and curbs it, Germany is the nation in which Socialism has sturdiest growth. But a military tyranny does by governmental edict just what Socialism would do by the will of the people. It takes control of production, distribution and commerce. It seizes, owns and allots to consumers the great food supplies; it forbids households to have and hold their own supplies, and it takes from merchants their business and livelihood, and gives them in exchange their dole of food. Already the Government tells the people what fields must be sown to grain, for now the forethought of the rulers, as under Socialism, must wisely provide for and direct the industry of all.

This is not yet Socialism, but it is the deeds of Socialism, done by the lords of war instead of by the chosen representatives of the people; and it is most prophetic of the future. The war will end one of these days, possibly a drawn game, perhaps with the utter defeat of Germany, fought out or starved out, as France was beaten in 1870, but in either case disappointed, unsuccessful and discredited. Then, led by the Socialists, the people may rise against the rule that has deceived and robbed them, and shall we have the nation which with firmest hand has ruled its populace, ruled for a while by those who follow the counsels that declare for the ownership by the people, that is, by the state, of the means and ways of production? It may be, but surely no Socialism can take a more radical measure than that which now, by the Chancellor of the Empire, confiscates the total food supply of the nation as a necessity of war.

### THE DIRECT WAY

MR. ROOSEVELT may have the defects of his qualities, but he certainly has the qualities themselves in no negligible degree. One of them is his knack of going straight to the heart of a subject by the shortest road.

New York City has upon its hands this winter a big unemployment problem. It has been the topic of a vast deal of discussion. It has brought forth many plans, proposals and panaceas. From some of them good will doubtless ultimately come.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt delivers before a great audience in the Metropolitan Opera House a lecture upon his exploration of the River of Doubt, now the Rio Teodoro, and the proceeds from the sale of tickets and contributions pledged at the meeting are to go to the work of solving the city's unemployment problem. By this generous act twenty-five thousand dollars are made immediately available for the purposes of the Inter-Church Unemployment Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt has done even more. He announced that he would give to the same cause one-quarter of the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to him when he was President in recognition of his services in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to a close. This means ten thousand dollars more.

When Mr. Roosevelt received the prize in 1906, he immediately turned it over to the United States Govern-



ment to form the nucleus of a foundation for the promotion of industrial peace. The money has remained at the disposition of a board of trustees, but not sufficient interest has been taken in the matter to attract further gifts of money. A bill has now been introduced in Congress to return the money to the giver. It should be promptly passed, in order that, as Mr. Roosevelt aptly phrased it, the talent may be taken out of the napkin and put to use.

Mr. Roosevelt concluded his address with the exhortation, "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only." With characteristic directness, he has set a splendid example.

### WITH COURAGE AND WISDOM

**T**HE President has courage. He has vetoed the Immigration Bill passed by Congress. In so doing he was right. But the duty of opposing his single judgment to the desire of his party associates could not have been an easy one to perform.

Mr. Wilson gives two reasons for his veto. They are worth setting down in his own words:

It seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men.

It excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied without regard to their character, their purposes or their natural capacity.

These are telling statements of fundamental facts. The United States need not be afraid of fugitives from political oppression in other lands. It need not fear the approach of honest, healthy men and women who cannot read and write.

Political reform and agitation has no terrors for us. To provide opportunities for education to all within our borders is a cardinal principle of our democracy.

### CARDINAL MERCIER'S PASTORAL

**I**T was asserted that Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, had been arrested by the German authorities for issuing a patriotic pastoral to his flock; and the arrest was denied by the Germans. But it was true; he had not been carried off to a prison, but he had been kept for a while in his episcopal residence, forbidden to leave it, and 15,000 copies of his pastoral letter were destroyed and the printer fined.

Cardinal Mercier is one of the ablest and most influential of the Catholic ecclesiastics. He was president of the great University of Louvain until he was made cardinal, and is a scholar of high distinction. Such a churchman is not to be lightly touched. And yet why should the German soldiers hold a cardinal more sacred than the city and University of Louvain or than Notre Dame of Malines? And what could the Germans do? They had invaded Belgium, had fought the Belgian army and occupied the country, claiming to annex it, and that violence involved any other violence that might follow. Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter was a defiance of Germany. It told the citizens that they were under no obligation to recognize German authority, that they were to trust in their fighting army and in their brave French and English allies. It praised the valor of the Belgian soldiers, many of whom had died almost as martyrs, assured of eternal salvation, for they had given

up their lives for their country. It accused the Germans of faithlessness to solemn treaties, and declared that it would have been poltroonery if Belgium had not resisted invasion; and it stirred up the citizens to patriotism to death. Of course the German rulers, having assumed the rule, having essayed to annex Belgium, could not allow such a public, such an official assault upon their authority. They have treated the cardinal as gently as they could; they could do no less. They did not think it prudent to do more. Austria is a Catholic country, and they must be tender to Austrian sensibilities, just as they are courtiers to the Moslem feelings of their Turkish allies.

Greatly to be admired is the courageous patriotism of the Belgian cardinal. Tho in the power of German militarism he minced no words; with fulness and at great length he expressed himself as to the crime of Germany in breaking her treaty oath, in invading a peaceful country, in destroying cities and towns, in slaughtering helpless and unresisting priests, men, women and children; and this arraignment of the invaders he bade read in every church. For far less offense citizens lost their lives. When Belgium is herself again the memory of her brave archbishop will stand with that of her heroic King and that of her stout army, enrolled forever in historic fame.

As Senator Williams figures it the speeches made by the Republican senators in their filibustering fight against the shipping bill have cost the Government over \$500,000 in printing bills and stenographers' fees. Senator Burton's speech of thirteen hours is reckoned at \$250,000. Would it not be well to give each member of Congress a speech allowance of, say, \$100,000? Then if he overran the limit it would be at his own expense, to be charged at cost, and if he did not use up the allowance he could put the balance in his own pocket as he does his excess mileage? Such a rule would have a good effect in reducing surplus verbiage and saving session time. Speech is silver and we have always opposed its free and unlimited coinage.

The "Chant of Hate Against England" by Ernst Lisauer, which we published November 2 in the admirable translation of Mrs. Henderson, has brought to its author the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle, fourth class. We are sorry to see the Kaiser thus publicly approve of such vindictiveness, but we must admit that considered purely as poetry it would be hard to find its equal anywhere in the literature of the war.

The formal opening of the Canal is postponed till July. Well, it matters little just when the brave procession of warships and excursion boats makes its spectacular progress. The Canal has been open enough for business quite a while already.

It was a British bishop, real or mythical, who met the query, "Who will win the war?" with the pregnant counter query, "Who won the San Francisco earthquake?" It is good enough to have been said by an archbishop.

Why not put Mexico under the commission form of government with all of the presidents on the board?



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**January 25**—Germans attempting to recapture Thann, Alsace. Austrians pushing attack on Russians south of Tarnow, Galicia.

**January 26**—German attack on British trenches near La Bassée repulsed with great slaughter. Turkish outposts reach Suez Canal and fight at El Kantara.

**January 27**—Heavy fighting near Craonne, Ypres and St. Hubert. Turks again defeated by Russians at Sari Kamish, Transcaucasia.

**January 28**—Turks and Kurds attack Russians north of Tabriz, Persia. Russian torpedo boats sink many Turkish vessels in Black Sea and bombard Trebizond.

**January 29**—Germans destroy French regiment in Argonne Forest. Russians invading northeastern corner of Prussia near Tilsit.

**January 30**—German submarine sinks the British steamships, "Ben Cruachan," "Linda Blanche" and "Kilcoan," in Irish Sea. Artillery duels and occasional charges on Bzura River front near Warsaw.

**January 31**—German submarine torpedoes the British steamships "Tokomaru" and "Ikaria" off Havre. Austrians and Russians fighting for possession of Dukla Pass in Carpathians.

### Submarine Raid in the Irish Sea

The policy recently announced by Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of the Navy, of starving out England by preying upon her commerce, has now been actively begun. On January 22 the German submarine "U-21" overtook the British steamer "Durward" on her way from Leith to Rotterdam and sunk her. The submarine towed the boats containing the crew to within 500 yards of Maas lightship and then vanished.

On January 30, the "U-21" attacked four vessels in broad daylight less than forty miles from Liverpool and sank three of them. The freighter "Ben Cruachan," loaded with coal for the fleet, was overhauled off Fleetwood when the submarine appeared and the German captain, in excellent English, told the crew of twenty-three to take to their boats within ten minutes. As soon as the boats had pulled away a torpedo from the submarine sunk the collier. The coaster "Linda Blanche" was overhauled eighteen miles northwest of Liverpool Bar lightship. In this case the crew of eleven men were allowed to take all their belonging with them, and, since the boats were not supplied with food, the Germans gave them chocolate as well as cigarettes and told them in which direction to row to find a trawler to take

them ashore. Then the vessel was blown up by mines placed in the fore-castle. The "Kilcoan" was intercepted eighteen miles off Liverpool bar and blown up. The Germans commandeered a British collier to take the crew to the Isle of Man. The "Graphic," a passenger steamship plying between Belfast and Liverpool, was chased by the submarine, but escaped by entering the mouth of the Mersey River.

The sinking of these vessels in the track of the oceanic liners and just outside the principal British port has caused much excitement. If the submarine came from the Elbe and around the north of Scotland she must have traveled at least 1200 miles. If she came from the new German base at Zeebrugge the distance would be less, but she must then have made her way thru the British mine field in the channel as well as dodged the patrols. The submarines "U-21" to "U-26" were built in 1912-1913 and have a displacement on the surface of 840 tons. Their speed is

eighteen knots on the surface and twelve knots submerged.

On the following day two more British steamships were torpedoed off Cape d'Antifer, near Havre; the "Tokomaru" from New Zealand, carrying 97,000 carcasses of mutton as well as some clothing and toys for Belgian refugees, and the "Ikaria," which was injured but not sunk.

### The Kaiser's Birthday

The outburst of activity manifested by the Germans during the first three days of the week is attributed by their enemies to the desire of the Germans to celebrate by some striking success the birthday of the Kaiser on January 27. We are even told that he appeared in person at the front to watch the attack upon Arras and announced to the soldiers that he had some Iron Crosses to pin on their breasts in the public square of the city. Then he remained waiting in vain on a white horse caparisoned with purple while the troops marched as tho on parade, four



THE NORTH SEA FIGHT

In the neighborhood of "1" the English squadron met the German and began the chase. Near "2" the British turned back and gave up the pursuit of the three German ships still in line. See the article by Park Benjamin on another page





#### THE WILDERNESS OF SINAI

The Turkish army of 120,000 men has invaded Egypt in three sections. One followed the caravan route near the coast from Rafa thru El Arish and has attacked the Suez Canal at El Kantara. On account of the shallow water and sand bars, the British warships could not make a flank attack. Another Turkish force has taken the southern road from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the head of the Gulf of Suez. A third force, perhaps a division of one of these two, has reached the Canal at its middle point, Ismailia.

abreast and singing, toward the town, only to be mowed down by the British guns pointed thru the loopholes in the factory walls. It is estimated, also by their enemies, that the Germans lost 5000 men in this vicinity and 20,000 altogether during the week without making any gains of importance.

On the other hand, the Germans deny heavy losses and claim successes in the vicinity of La Bassée, Nieuport, Craonne, Perthes, St. Mihiel and especially in the Argonne forest. In the fighting in Flanders north of Nieu-

port more than 300 hundred Moors and Algerians were found dead among the sand dunes. In the western part of the Argonne, on January 29, the 155th French Infantry regiment is reported to have been annihilated by the loss of 400 or 500 killed and 745 taken prisoners. Twelve machine guns and ten smaller guns were taken here by the Germans. The French admit being forced to withdraw some 300 yards at this point, but claim that the Germans lost more heavily than they. The German report states that dur-

ing the three days' fight at Craonne 1500 French dead were found on the battlefield and 1100 prisoners were taken. In the forests of the Vosges Mountains the fighting went on in spite of a heavy snowstorm, in which some detachments were lost. In Alsace the Germans are making energetic efforts to regain the ground they have lost in the last few weeks. But the French still hold Thann, altho the German guns at Cernay throw as many as 5000 shells a day into the town.



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#### WHERE DEATH TAKES SHAPE

War to-day is fought with weapons the scientists devise. Here in the laboratory of M. Turpin, Turpinite, a new and horrible explosive, is being tested for the Allies' use.

In the Wilderness of Sinai It took Moses forty years to cross the Sinai peninsula; it took Napoleon a week. Whether Djemal Pasha has beaten this record or not we do not yet know, because we do not know when the Turks started from the Syrian border or how many of them have reached Suez. But at three points along the Canal skirmishes are reported, so it is evident that the advance guard of the Turkish army has already reached its goal. The distance from Syria to Suez is about 150 miles and the chief problem is the water supply. The British authorities have evidently decided that the desert is the best protection of Egypt, so they have not attempted to prevent the bands of Turks and Arabs from ranging over the peninsula as far as the Gulf and Canal, but they have filled in all the wells of the oases, so the invading army will have to carry its water with it until it gets near to the Suez, where shallow wells may be dug in the sand. To overcome this difficulty Misner Pasha, the German officer in



charge of the engineering corps, has followed the example of Kitchener when he invaded the Sudan and is constructing a light railroad as the troops advance. Early in December it was reported that Dr. Baurat Shumacher was constructing a railroad to connect the Jaffa-Jerusalem line with El Arish and that Herr Frank had constructed a large portable iron bridge for crossing the Canal and was testing it on Lake Tiberius. Every household in Palestine has been forced to furnish an empty oil can and a sack to be used for transport *en route* and perhaps later for floating the pontoons and filling in the Canal. The first shipment of German guns and ammunition for the expedition was seized by the Rumanian Government while crossing that country.

The Turkish forces collected for the invasion of Egypt are said to comprize three army corps, or about 120,000 men. The right wing advancing from Rafa and El Arish by the coast route arrived at El Kantara on January 26, and the first engagement was fought five miles east of the Canal. The Turks opened fire at long range with mountain guns and the British replied with rifles and machine guns. The defense of the Canal is entrusted to the Indian troops raised by the native princes. There are also said to be some 400 Lancashire territorials on the eastern side, and in reserve the Australian and New Zealand contingents, who are encamped by the great pyramids.

Another division of the Turkish army has followed the southern caravan route used by the pilgrims to



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#### REAL FIGHTING

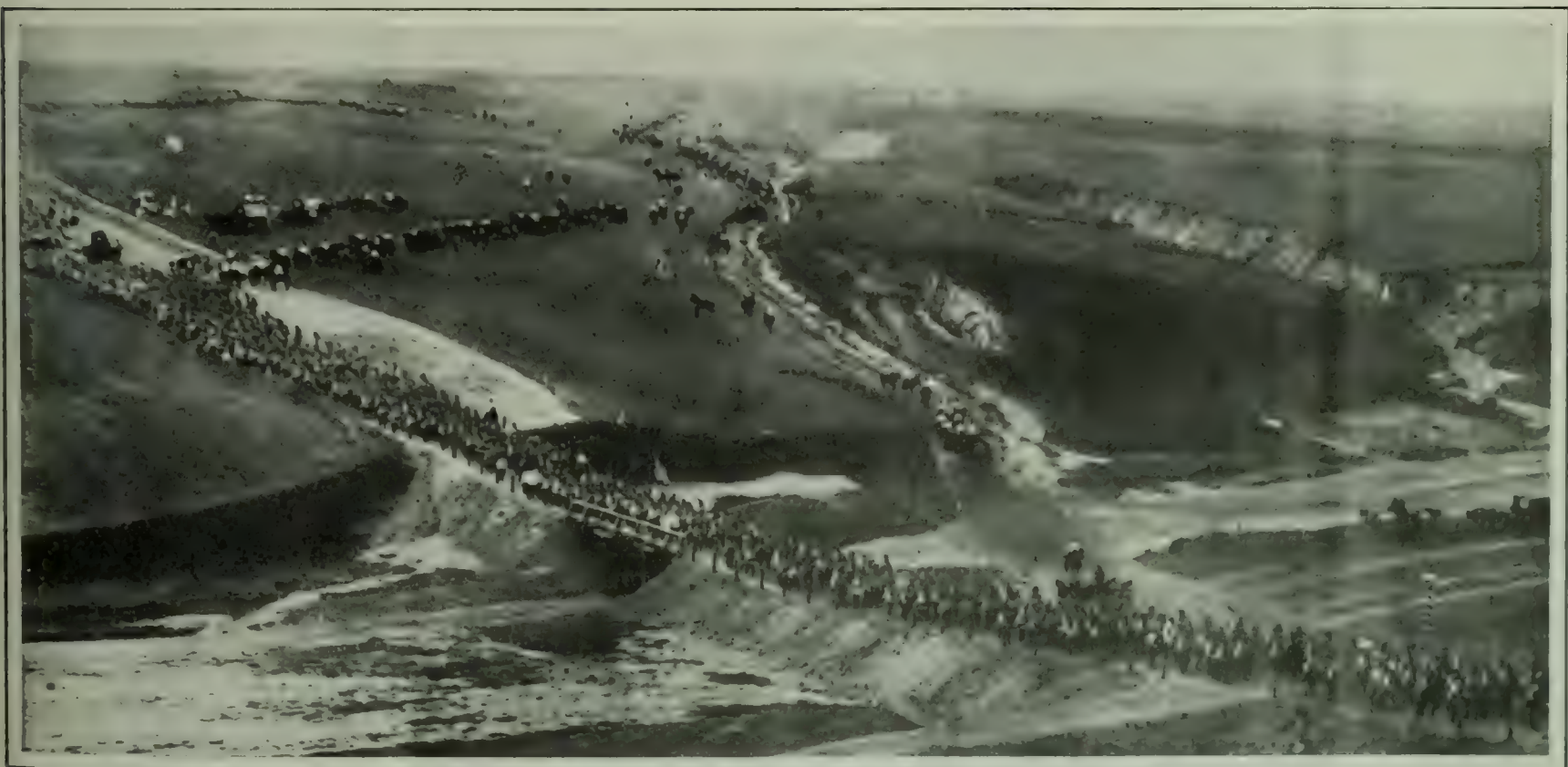
A remarkable photograph of a German charge, made at some risk to the life of the photographer

Mecca. This road leads from Akaba across the Tih plateau at an elevation of 2000 feet. The outposts of this force have appeared near the city of Suez and on the Gulf to the south of it.

Apparently another force has come between these, for an attack on the Canal near Ismailia is also reported. So far the traffic on the Canal has not been stopped, altho it is restricted to certain days, when gunboats convoy a number of ships at one time thru the Canal. Obviously, however,

the Germans and Turks will make every effort to cut this channel of communication between England and her dominions in India and Australasia.

The Campaign in Austria-Hungary Little news comes from Poland except a rumor that the Russians have recaptured Kielce, but in the Carpathians important movements are developing, altho their purport is still dark. It is reported that the proposed inva-



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#### WHY VON HINDENBURG FIGHTS IN THE EAST—THE DESCENT OF THE RUSSIANS

The huge masses that Russia can throw against Prussia—800,000 youths reach the age of active service in a single year—force Germany to the utmost to defend herself, and her best general is in charge





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"IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY"—THIS IS TIPPERARY

sion of Serbia by a joint Austrian and German army has been abandoned and the troops collected for that purpose have been sent into Hungary to meet an attack from the Russians and perhaps Rumanians on the other side of the Carpathians or perhaps to take the offensive and cross the range into Bukowina or Galicia.

It is said that the Austro-German troops now massed for the protection of Hungary number 800,000 or more. Instead of attempting to drive the Russians in Galicia back from Cracow as they have twice before, they are preparing to attack them from the south thru the passes in the Carpathians, and they express confidence in their ability to relieve the siege of Przemyśl and to recapture Lemberg. The official report from Vienna states that 10,000 Russian prisoners were taken in the passes the last week of the year. On the other hand, the Russians claim to have held all the passes in spite of the efforts to dislodge them.

Thru Geneva and Rome transpire reports of anti-war riots among the Slavonians and Czechs. At Agram, the capital of Croatia, and at Trieste the mobilization notices were torn down, and in conflicts with the authorities several rioters were killed. The Austrians, however, deny that any rioting has occurred and assert on the contrary that the war has unified all races in the Dual Monarchy.

Russians Our point of attention  
Attack Tilsit is suddenly shifted  
from Warsaw to the  
northern extremity of the frontier,  
to Tilsit, where once the fate of

Warsaw was decided. On a raft in the middle of the Niemen River, between Prussia and Russia, on June 25, 1807, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and Alexander I, Emperor of All the Russias, met and divided up Europe between them. By this arrangement Prussia was, much against her will, forced to become the ally of France and Russia and the enemy of England.

Tilsit was occupied by the Russians under Rennenkampf without serious opposition early in August, but since they were expelled from East Prussia by Hindenburg they have not made any energetic attempt to regain it until now, when the Tenth Russian army of the Grand Duke Nicholas is advancing toward Königsberg from the north and east. The town of Pilkallen, north of Gumbinnen and ten miles inside the Prussian border, was taken on January 24, after a bombardment lasting all day. All but 300 out of a population had fled from the town at the advance of the Russians. Pögegen on the northern side of the Niemen, opposite Tilsit, has also been occupied, and, since the river is now frozen over, that city can be attacked from the north as well as from the east.

If Tilsit is taken or invested the Russians can attack Insterburg, a railroad junction thirty miles south of Tilsit and forty miles east of Königsberg. This will bring them behind the Germans, who are strongly entrenched among the Mazurian lakes and bogs, which, now they are frozen, do not afford such fine protection as they did in the summer and fall.

#### Canal Opening Postponed

Colonel Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, told President Wilson a few days ago that, in all probability, it would not be possible for the Atlantic fleet to pass thru the Canal in March, on the date chosen for the opening ceremonies. The channel will not be deep enough. More work than was expected has been required on account of the slide at Gold Hill, in Culebra Cut. The bottom of the Canal has been forced upward there by pressure near one side of the waterway. It had been planned that the President should arrive at Colon on March 10, and that after going thru the Canal he should be carried on a battleship to California, to attend the expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

Announcement was made on the 29th by Secretary Daniels that the opening ceremonies had been postponed until some time in July, because of the conditions reported by Colonel Goethals. The secretary said it was not true that any naval or other officer of the Government had urged that the fleet should not be transferred to the Pacific during the Great War. It is understood that the President will go to California by rail in March, and will make speeches in several places along his route. Some had thought it would be unwise for him to make the journey by way of the Canal during the war, because for a considerable time it would be difficult for him to communicate with Washington. And it may be necessary to have an extra session of Congress in March and April.

The Canal is not closed. Five ships passed thru on the 30th, and the passage of two whose draft is thirty-one feet was awaited. Prediction was made that the channel would be deep enough for them.

#### Case of the "Dacia"

The "Dacia" started from Galveston for Rotterdam on the 31st, after delay which was not clearly explained. This is the Hamburg-American Company's ship that was bought by E. N. Breitung for \$165,000, placed under the American flag, and loaded with \$800,000 worth of cotton, which was to be carried to a German port for \$190,000. As was said in these pages last week, the British Government objected (even after Rotterdam had been substituted for Bremen), mainly on the ground that if it should allow her to go without interference, a precedent would be established permitting the sale of more than fifty German or Austrian ships interned at our ports.



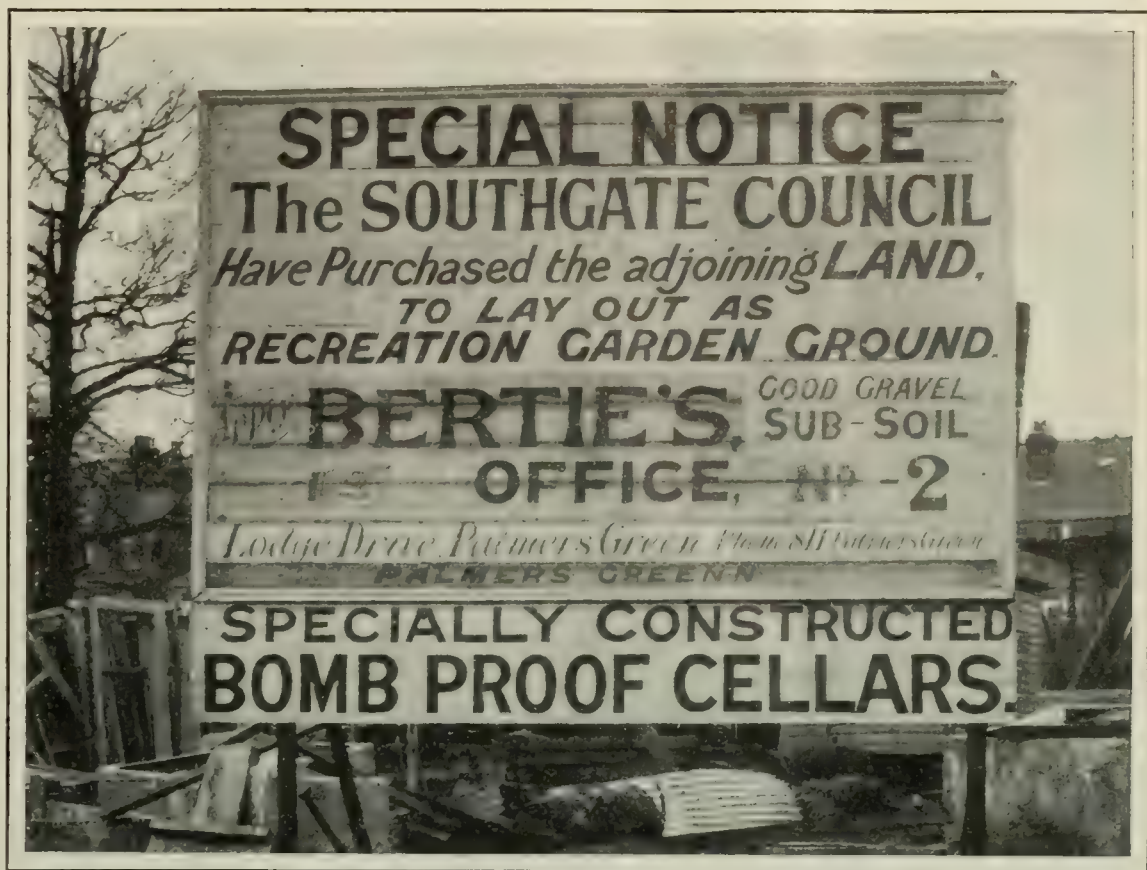
Two or three days before she sailed it was alleged that she had been insured at Hamburg, and that she had been sold upon the condition that she should not be used in trade with British or French ports. This, if true, would confirm the British Government in its determination to seize her and subject her to the inquiry of a prize court. It was reported that Mr. Beitung had bought five other German ships which have been tied up here since the beginning of the war. The assertion was made by some that he, being a German by descent, was not unwilling that this venture should excite a controversy between the United States and the Allies.

Another case is that of the American steamship "Wilhelmina," which sailed for Hamburg on the 22d with a cargo of wheat, corn and meat. The British Government held that it would be difficult to prevent this food from going to the German army. This opinion was confirmed when the German Government, on the 26th, seized all the grain and flour in Germany.

The German Ambassador at Washington told President Wilson that he had his Government's promise that this cargo would not be taken for military use. In London, however, this case was regarded as not less important than that of the "Dacia," and there was a general expectation that the ship and cargo would be seized.

**Immigration Bill Vetoed** It had been expected that the President would veto the Immigration bill. His veto message was sent to Congress on the 28th. At the beginning he expressed regret that he could not sign a bill that was in many important respects admirable and well conceived. But in two particulars it embodied a radical departure from the traditional policy of our country. It sought "to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation of what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men," and it excluded "those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied, without regard to their character, their purposes, or their natural capacity."

The right of political asylum, he continued, had brought to us many a man of noble character and elevated purpose who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land, and who had yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our



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WITH AN EYE TO THE ZEPPELINS

The Southgate Council has found it good to specify bomb-proof cellars in its advertisement of building land

public councils. The literacy test and the restrictions accompanying it were not tests of character or personal fitness, but tests of opportunity. "Those who come seeking opportunity are not to be admitted unless they have already had one of the chief of the opportunities they seek—the opportunity of education." He did not believe that our people desired to reverse the policy of past generations. He asked whether this policy of restriction had been approved at the polls. It should be submitted to the people in party platforms in order that their wishes might be expressed. Opinions differ at Washington as to the action which Congress will take. Many think that the vote in the House for passage over the veto will be a little less than the necessary two-thirds.

#### The Ship Purchase Bill

Questions concerning the interned German ships are to some extent involved in the pending Ship Purchase bill. At a conference, the Democrats of the Senate decided to press this bill for passage at the present session. It has the earnest support of the President. The Republican senators set out to prevent action by debate. Night sessions were ordered, and then a continuous session. Beginning at 11 a. m. on the 29th, there was debate for thirty-seven hours without a recess. Mr. Gallinger, seventy-eight years old, had spoken for seven hours at a previous night session. Mr. Smoot's speech consumed nearly the entire night of the 29th. At the end

of thirty-seven hours a recess over Sunday was taken.

In the course of the debate Mr. Walsh argued that our Government had a right to buy and use the German ships. Mr. Root asserted that a quarrel would be purchased with every ship so bought and that grave complications would ensue. After a time it was said by Democratic senators that if the bill should become a law, our Government would not buy an interned German ship without first obtaining the consent of Great Britain or the Allies by diplomatic negotiations.

It is understood that our Government has been informed by Great Britain that the purchase and use of the German ships would be regarded as unneutral acts, and that the ships would be treated as those of an enemy. Except the interned German and Austrian ships, there are very few for sale. It is admitted that the bill will be passed if it can be brought to a vote.

#### Carranza has left the Mexican Capital

President Garza left the Mexican capital on the 27th and went with Zapata to Cuernavaca, sixty miles south, which has been the bandit general's headquarters for some time past. Two days later, Obregon, Carranza's commanding general, who had been fighting his way up from Vera Cruz, entered the capital with 20,000 soldiers. Carranza had been driven from it by Villa in November. It is said that Garza was kidnapped by Zapata and taken to Cuernavaca by force. Addressing the convention the night be-



fore his departure, he said Zapata's army was incompetent and that Zapata did not know how to fight in the open. He urged the convention to depose Zapata and to place the forces under his (Garza's) command. In no other way could the capture of the city by Obregon be prevented. It is reported that he then attempted to go north and join Villa, but was carried away by Zapata.

When Obregon came in the factories and shops of the city were closed, and bars were up at the doors of private residences. The capital was in great need of food and fuel. Relief was given by the opening of the railway line to Vera Cruz. Garza had sent a telegram to General Ornales in Juarez, saying he would not leave the capital, "as did my disloyal predecessors," but would stay there, even at the cost of his life. Sniping riflemen on the roof of the cathedral attempted to kill Obregon, and did kill three soldiers who were marching near him.

Carranza remained at Vera Cruz, writing and issuing long decrees. One of them, containing 2500 words, has drawn a protest from our Government. It cancels sales and concessions of land made by local or national authorities, without due regard for certain laws enacted in 1856 and 1876, and virtually authorizes

confiscation of much property held by Americans or Englishmen. Thus, he says, he seeks to restore to the people the lands of which they have been despoiled. Another decree gives the owners of oil wells three months in which to prove their titles. There are many indications that Villa left the capital because he could not associate harmoniously with Zapata, whom he appears to have regarded as an incurable bandit.

**Villa's Inactivity** In the north, Villa was still preparing to move against Tampico. Gutierrez, the fugitive predecessor of President Garza, was said to be wandering about, awaiting a favorable response to offers of support sent by him repeatedly to Carranza.

Salazar (representative of Felix Diaz), recently said to have been killed, captured Casas Grandes, a railway point of some importance. At San Diego were 8500 rifles and 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition, received from New York and reported to be intended for his use. Some explained Villa's inactivity by saying that but little ammunition was left in Mexico and that, while carefully husbanding his own, he was waiting for Carranza's supply to be exhausted. Owing to the demand from the

belligerent nations in Europe, it has been very difficult recently for the Mexican warriors to replenish their stores of ammunition in the United States.

Villa claims to have control of the coal fields of Coahuila, altho Carranza's forces in the north have been increased by desertions from Villa's standard. If he should take Tampico he would have all that would be required, in the way of ports and natural resources, for that northern republic which he is said to have in mind. The next important battle will probably take place in the vicinity of Tampico, where earlier events of some interest occurred.

There were persistent rumors that Villa had been shot by Fierro, his bodyguard, the man who killed Benton, the British subject. It was said that he had quarreled with Fierro at Aguascalientes. So far as can be learned, he was slightly wounded, but not by Fierro. The latest story is that certain persons at the capital plotted his assassination and hired one of his officers, formerly in the Federal army, to do the work. He failed. His fate has not been reported. A private in our army, W. C. Warrick, was killed while in his tent near El Paso, last week, by a bullet that came from the Mexican side of the river.



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MOTHER JONES



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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

They have met, and they have talked about the Colorado mining situation. Furthermore, Mr. Rockefeller has conferred with three labor officials—all active in the Colorado strike. These face-to-face meetings are the most interesting and perhaps the most significant incidents of the hearings of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission in New York, at which Mr. Rockefeller made very plain his policy of non-interference with the management of the mines.



# THE NORTH SEA FIGHT

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

ON Sunday morning, January 24, a German squadron of four battle-cruisers, the "Derfflinger," "Seydlitz," "Moltke" and "Blücher," left its base in the vicinity of Heligoland and started west in the North Sea—object unknown. Somewhere near the coast of England it encountered a British squadron of five battle-cruisers, the "Tiger," "Lion," "Princess Royal," "New Zealand" and "Indomitable," distant fourteen miles. It thereupon turned back and was chased by the British vessels for between three and four hours. Upon reaching a point some seventy miles from Heligoland, the British ships relinquished pursuit because of "the presence of submarines," having in the meantime sunk the "Blücher" with over 700 of her crew. The German Admiralty reports the return of the remaining ships, but states nothing as to their condition. The British squadron has come back to Leith without irreparable injury to any of its ships and with comparatively few casualties. The chief interest centers in the conflict between the battle-cruisers, which is the first in which ships of that type have been opposed to one another.

The British squadron intercepted the four German vessels, the departure of which had been discovered by the destroyer flotilla on watch. It thus observed the cardinal principle of naval strategy by "getting there first with the largest force." It took the offensive, which comports with the power having command of the sea. It followed the retreating foe, thus gaining the advantage which usually falls to the pursuer. It defeated the plan of the German admiral, whatever his objective may have been, and it inflicted a serious loss.

It must be assumed that Admiral Hibber expected to elude the more powerful but slower British battle-ships. His chief danger lay in meeting just such a superior force of battle-cruisers as he in fact encountered. Distance of the meeting point from a protected base thus became an important, if not a controlling factor in the German strategy. While the known speed of the British ships was greater than that of the German vessels, the difference was not so great as to make a stern chase other than the proverbially long one, and hence Admiral Hibber might well have decided that if he turned back immediately upon sighting a su-

perior British force he would have ample time to cover the distance to the mine-protected area around Heligoland before he could be overtaken, and even before the pursuers could get within effective range.

The British gun fire was effective at the exceptionally long range of 17,000 yards or about 9.6 miles upon a target presenting minimum area, for the "Blücher" was running away and therefore exposing her stern and not her broadside, and the pursuers were racing at a speed greater than that of the fast ocean liners. The German ships brought their stern guns to bear on the nearer British ships, and chiefly upon Admiral Beatty's flagship, the "Lion," which led the line until a shell pierced one of her oil tanks, which cut off part of the fuel supply to her engines.

The hurt and staggering "Blücher" is said to have been overwhelmed by salvos from the battle-cruisers. What a salvo means from the "Lion," for example, is the combined blow of eight 13½-inch guns, the 1250-pound projectile of each of which on leaving the gun is capable of penetrating fifty-one inches of wrought iron, with a striking energy of 63,187 tons, moving at the rate of one foot per second. Each gun, therefore has a striking power nearly five times greater than that of the whole broadside of one of the largest line-of-battle ships of a century ago, thru whose lofty wooden walls there grinned tier upon tier of smooth-bore cannon.

It is hardly necessary to point out that if submarines can turn back squadrons of the most formidable capital ships, their importance in naval warfare is tremendously enhanced. If, as may well have been the fact, Admiral Hibber's retreat was covered by a screen of submarines, whether provided for by him in advance or called by him from a nearby German base after the chase began, this is new strategy—and marks a novel departure in the battle co-action of surface and underwater vessels. It also seems to follow that if the submarines had preceded the advance of the German ships, the British squadron would have turned back at the outset, and left Admiral Hibber to do as he liked.

And this brings us to what is beyond all else the most astonishing feature of the fight, namely, the deliberate abandonment of the pursuit

by the British admiral. In his telegraphic report he says that at about 11 a. m. "enemy submarines were observed on the starboard bow and a course was steered to avoid them." Some time after this he stopped the chase. His words are:

"The presence of the enemy's submarines *subsequently necessitated* the action being broken off."

And this altho he says "the 'Blücher' was sunk and two other battle-cruisers were heavily on fire and seriously damaged." To complete the picture there need be added only the German official admission that "the high speed of the British vessels would have enabled them to catch up with and destroy the German cruisers."

Allowing for the "Lion" being out of the line because of injury received, here were four of the most powerful battle-cruisers in the world unhurt and at the very crisis of a furious chase on the high sea and at the greatest speed ever known, with their enemy's flying ships not only inferior in force but "on fire and seriously damaged" and absolutely within his grasp, yet this British admiral turned back and let the enemy escape—because of "the presence of submarines." It is well to be plain about it. Matters were not at all minced here when we talked about the battle of Santiago. This man ran back with 29-knot battle-cruisers in the face of submarines of not half that speed! What risks would he take?

Was he in any less danger from the submarines while going in one direction than in the other? Could they overtake him going forward but not going back? Is not speed under conditions of ample sea room the chief safeguard against submarines, and is there any case where a torpedo has been successfully aimed from a submarine against a vessel going twenty-eight or twenty-nine knots an hour?

War cannot be waged without taking great chances—often desperate ones—and since navies have existed the commander who fails to do "his utmost to capture and destroy" takes his life in his hands. Admiral Beatty's report is given out officially by the British Admiralty. It proves on his own showing that he deserves not glory, but a court martial—once more "*pour encourager les autres*" and the ghost of Admiral Byng present as an interested spectator.

To Admiral Hibber is due the



credit of extricating his three ships from a bad predicament and his feat is all the greater if he had to conduct them thru mine fields with their steering gear impaired.

It is difficult to account for the presence of the "Blücher" in the German squadron. It was well known that her speed was inferior to that of the other vessels, and that she was, therefore, subject to the hard—and from a sentimental viewpoint—heartless vicissitude of war, which compels the abandonment of the slower ship by her swifter consorts when they cannot stop to help her without inviting their own destruction. A vessel torpedoed by a submarine must in like manner be left to her fate, lest, as in the case of the "Cressy," "Aboukir" and "La Hogue," the others be also sacrificed.

It is especially important to note that this action was fought not between battle-ships—of which we have, built and building, forty-two—but between battle-cruisers, of which we have none at all. A battle cruiser differs from a battleship in that, while she may be of greater tonnage and have heavier guns, she has lighter armor, the saving in weight being utilized in motive power, so that her speed is considerably greater. To illustrate: The "Queen Elizabeth," one of the newest and most powerful of British battleships, has belt armor 13½ inches thick, tapering at the ends to four inches; lower deck side armor, ten inches; similarly tapering to four inches; main deck armor, 8 inches, while her turrets, barbets and conning tower are of the maximum thickness above noted. She carries eight fifteen-inch guns, has a displacement of 27,500 tons, and is credited with twenty-five knots speed. The British battle cruiser "Tiger," on the other hand, which took part in the recent action and which is the newest and most powerful of her type, has side armor but nine inches in thickness, tapering to four inches and extending from seven feet below her water line to her upper deck, and the same on her turrets and barbets. Her displacement is about 30,000 tons, and it is reported that her speed has attained the extreme figure of thirty-three knots. She carries eight 13½-inch guns. The "Tiger" could easily run away from the "Queen Elizabeth," but if caught where escape was impossible, she could be destroyed by the battleship. Battle cruisers may form homogeneous squadrons—as in the recent fight—or they may act in concert with battleships or even smaller cruisers. In the former case, their principal func-

tion is to engage like ships of the enemy, or in chasing a battleship fleet to harass and delay the rear ships of the column until the pursuing battleships can come up, or to accumulate power quickly against the enemy's weak spots, or cut off or repel the enemy's small cruisers and scouts, or to veil the movements of the battle fleet on the high seas, or to rush to widely separated points on a long coast such as our own when menaced by raiders. When joined with light cruisers they greatly strengthen the array, as the "Lion" helped the weaker ships in Admiral Beatty's raid last August.

The "Lion" and "Princess Royal" have the same armament and about the same speed as the "Tiger," but are of somewhat less tonnage. The "New Zealand"—a gift from the colony—has a tonnage of 18,750 tons, the "Indomitable" about 1000 tons less. Both have eight twelve-inch guns. The speed of the "Indomitable" is about twenty-eight knots—one knot less than that of the "New Zealand."

The "Derfflinger," "Seydlitz" and "Moltke" are the best of the German battle cruisers, and are of 28,000, 25,000 and 23,000 tons respectively. The "Derfflinger" is stated to have a speed of thirty knots, the other two twenty-nine and twenty-eight. The "Derfflinger's" armament includes eight twelve-inch guns—the others are alike in having ten eleven-inch guns each. The "Blücher" tonnage was 15,500 tons and her maximum speed about twenty-five knots. Her armament was far inferior to that of the other German vessels, as the twelve guns of her main battery were but 8.2 inches in caliber.

The speed of the slowest British ship was in excess of that of the "Blücher." There was sufficient margin of superiority in the other vessels to make their overtaking of the remaining German ships practically certain, if the chase lasted long enough. The great disparity lay in gun-fire, in the ratio roughly of about 23 to 13.

As has been stated, we have no battle-cruisers. We have preferred to build the largest possible battleships, in which high speed is not the chief object. Witness the "Pennsylvania," 21 knots; "Oklahoma," 20.5 knots; "New York" and "Texas," 21 knots; "Wyoming" and "Arkansas," 20.5 knots; "Florida" and "Utah," 20.7 knots. Compare this with the British "Queen Elizabeth" class (five ships), 25 knots, and "Iron Duke" class (four ships), 22 knots; or with the German "Kronprinz" class (four ships), 23 knots;

or the Japanese "Fuso" class (four ships), 22 knots. Our neglect of other and necessary types of vessels has been simply scandalous. We have practically no scouts or fast light cruisers capable of doing such work as the "Emden" did, and our deficiencies in destroyers, submarines, supply vessels and other auxiliaries—as well as in the absolutely necessary men to operate them—have lately been filling the newspapers and are under congressional investigation.

Possibly the naval committees may find the absence of battle-cruisers not wholly unconnected with the supply of "armor-plate." From the figures already given relating to the British battleship "Queen Elizabeth" and the British battle-cruiser "Tiger," it will be easy to see that a battleship takes a great deal more armor plate than a battle-cruiser. Armor plate in this country is so expensive a luxury that a Government plant for its manufacture has been twice authorized by Congress: but as the Secretary of the Navy somewhat ruefully says in his 1914 report, recently issued, "Twice were the armor-plate factories saved a monopoly of this business thru a 'mysterious providence.' There are only three concerns in the country which make armor plate, and last year when bids were invited, all three made identically the same bids to a cent. They justified this sham of bidding by saying that the department had fixed the price and divided the business between the three concerns regardless of the bidding, making the award of one-third the quantity desired to each firm at the lowest figures quoted, which was always, as may be supposed, a figure which gave inordinate profits." The moral of all of which—as the immortal Bunsby observes—"lies in the application of it." Whether the "mysterious providence" has anything to do with the non-prevalence of battle-cruisers in our navy the intelligent reader may judge for himself.

The naval fights of the present war all tell one and the same story: the command of the sea, general or local, goes to the contending power which has the heaviest guns in the fastest ships.

The lessons of the fight are:

1. Battle cruisers as well as battleships should form a part of the United States navy.

2. Submarines may be used to cover an enemy's retreat—and in such event are a risk to be met subject to the penalties and provisions of the Articles of War.

New York City





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AFTER HALF A YEAR OF WAR



## I N T H E O F F I C E

BY SIMON BARR

Hour after hour, she rattles at the keys,  
With head bent low and furtive smiling lips,—  
Blind to the world that thru her ribbon slips,  
Dreaming girl-dreams, re-living memories.  
Hour after hour, the hands of little ease  
Know not their soul,—flash from their finger-tips  
Strong words that rear a tower or launch great ships

Voyaging for miracles upon strange seas;  
Strong worlds that crash in steel and blaze in fire;  
Startle a myriad arms; give life to wheels;  
Fashion men's destinies and wing desire;  
Levy earth's tribute; guide the golden stream;—  
She weaves the magic age . . . yet weary feels . . .  
Dead monodies . . . and dreams her greater dream.

## A W I N T E R ' S D A Y I N F L O R I D A

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY"

THE northern birds—blue-birds and robins, phoebes, flickers and goldfinches—came dropping in all thru October and November, and those that located here for the winter—especially robins and bluebirds—we shall find in what we call bayheads, eating their berry lunches and whistling to keep up courage. They are lonesome fellows, never quite calling it home here, and never building houses. Take the boat with us this morning, across Lake Lucy, and we will find one of these retreats, just back of the Wright Grove. The banks of the lake are very sloping and are covered with huckleberry bushes. But there are level places, especially where the bayhead opens into the lake, and these, often spreading out into flat muck lands, make the richest of gardens. A good climb from the landing place, and then a quarter of a mile trekking it thru the pine woods, brings us to an orange grove, neglected since the winter of 1895 and the great freeze. It is now an orchard of sour oranges, not so bad for lemonade, but unfit for market or eating.

This is a good spot to sit down on a pine log and eat your morning lunch of oranges, grape fruit and loquats, these three making a capital balanced ration for a man of eighty or a boy of twenty. This preliminary breakfast is a part of the dietary creed of every genuine Floridian. Out of the swale that is not far ahead the wind is bringing to us a very curious medley; not a song, nor a chorus, but a roar; and at first you

will not believe it possible that robins can engage in such a furious riot of music. It is really conversation, and as you get nearer to them you can almost distinguish words. They are discussing community affairs with such vim as no robins in the North ever display. Bluebirds begin to come out of the bayheads in inquisitive clouds, while robins dot the bushes and fill the air. But this is only a preliminary. When they begin to gather for the North in March you would hardly care to walk thru the heedless clouds of wings. You must not imagine that your singers who migrate spend their winters as they do their summers. Here they are only picking up food and escaping the zero weather. There is no home about it.

While we have been over the lake Hal has been mowing Natal grass in the orchard and on the lake front. You can hear his whistle clear across the lake, and you can see that he notes our return, swinging a cheerful hand. This is the fifth crop of hay that we have cut in a single year. This Natal grass came to us from South Africa, and we welcome it because we cannot grow either timothy or bluegrass. It is more wonderful than either and more beautiful. It is going to fight its way with our wild grasses, and give us one of the sweetest and most abundant hay crops the world ever saw. Only recently we were importing timothy at thirty dollars a ton.

Still by the lake, and where there is plenty of water and rich feed, our Guernsey looks up to us from the

cow pea garden, where she is feasting. She comes to the fence and speaks to us, wanting her poll scratched. It is a pretty sight, this winter pasture, and we vow we do not care to be where the ground is two feet under snow, and solid frozen underneath. Jenny has already been milked, and a generous pailful has been carried to the house. She is what they call down here a four-gallon cow; and when her cow peas are somewhat the worse for treading, she has a velvet bean garden over back of the barn; in fact, two of them, and they will serve for all winter pasturing. Only in her barn there is a rich storage for wet days and cold nights. What could Nature have done better for the would-be farmer than to furnish him legumes that grow thirty or forty feet in a season, and keep him busy all summer cutting them lest they run away from him? This velvet bean has gone half way up these eighty foot pines, wherever it could get a chance, and the great clusters of pods hang as thick as hops. Yet there are those who cannot make a living in Florida.

It is eight o'clock, and late for breakfast. As we go thru the orange orchard, we may as well make sure of one more large grapefruit, one Pineapple orange, and a bunch of loquats. These last are like a combination of the best pears and cherries in one. Our tramp has, however, made it quite possible for us to enjoy all these fruits, and still take a bowl of milk, full of bran bread, and more loquats. The forenoon's work, as we find it in our memoranda, is



making soil. We are going to plow under the cow peas where bossy has finished with them, and while the vines will give immense quantities of humus, the nodules on the roots will fill the soil with nitrogen. Florida is a land of legumes; they are everywhere, from little plants three inches

high to these velvet beans that grow almost out of sight. By and by we will plow under the velvet bean waste. Sandy soil needs only this sort of manuring, and a generous addition of lime.

The before-noon has brought us, as it always does, a great deal of

novelty and taught us lessons that we cannot talk about here. Even in January and February we have warm days, and it is quite in order to gather on the veranda, look down at the lake, and hear the ducks gabble, while we ourselves hold converse.

*Sorrento, Florida*

## THE TONIC OF THE WINTER WOODS

BY MELVIL DEWEY

**T**HERE has never been a time or country where so many of the best men and women were crippled or wholly out of service from overstrain, as now and here. Most modern high-pressure men have to choose between vacations, death or insanity. Men whose predecessors would spend months in a visit to Chicago for an important business conference, now nerve themselves intensely and, with the power of a toggle-joint, concentrate every energy of their being at the telephone, where they transact a larger business in five minutes than did their grandfathers in five weeks' visit.

We learned long ago that every one must have a vacation every summer, but thousands have now found that two or three times a year, others that every month, and some even that every week-end, must bring rest and change or the tense bowstring that keeps life strained to the limit will snap. Vacation used to have August for its month; now like death it hath all seasons for its own. Part of the world's best workers are sure to be off duty even in the busiest season. They go stale like the racing crew in training. They are below par physically. To maintain efficiency they must make the break.

More and more find that they need rest in winter even more than in summer. When doors and windows are open night and day and all the world is taking it a little easy, the strain is vastly less than in winter when we are shut up in our overheated houses and offices at the instant call of the insistent and relentless telephone for twenty-four hours a day. So for many the great problem is "What can I do in winter that will bring most health and strength in a brief time?" The writer became keenly interested in this problem while sharing in the strain of Manhattan thirty years ago. The result of his study and experience may be useful to many who are facing the old problem.

Most people who resolve to take a rest, perhaps at large sacrifice, come

*Melvil Dewey, former Librarian of New York State, is a man of a thousand interests, which he pursues with the fervor most men reserve for their special hobby. Not the least of them is the Lake Placid Club, a unique institution, part club, part hotel, part recreation park, part educational center, part mountain and lake playground. It is unique because its founder's conception was unique and because it has been realized in unusual degree. The spirit in which he conceived the plan and has developed it in the past twenty years is well set forth in this article.—THE EDITOR.*

home feeling that what they did ought to have been something different. Perhaps a list of "Don'ts" will most compactly give the warnings against mistakes on which experts largely agree.

Don't try to stay at home and let the doctor give you something. Take medicine for acute diseases, but when simply overworked and tired, shun drugs like the plague. Get change of food, scene, altitude, climate, occupation, amusements and all environment.

Don't accept vastly inferior advantages simply to save a few hours' ride; but even worse, don't waste strength and thus neutralize part of the benefit by traveling thousands of miles to find what perhaps can be had better in one-tenth of the distance. If you live inland, go to either coast or mountains. If you live in the mountains don't go to other mountains but to the sea, if its damp salt air agrees with you; if not, go to the plains and escape the humidity so trying to many when physically below par. If you live within two hundred miles of the sea, go straight to the inland mountains. The commonest mistake is to go from a seaboard city to a resort also near the coast simply because it is quicker. Air is vastly more important than food and water, for we eat only three times a day, but fill our lungs fifteen to twenty times a minute. So a complete

change of air is the first essential for a wise vacation.

Don't choose the wrong altitude. Experts here and in Europe, after long study, agree that for the average man the most perfect elevation is about 1800 feet; lower than that one loses the wonderful tonic effect and higher many hearts are overstrained. Now and then one (perhaps one to one thousand) finds even 1800 feet too high. If after a week there is any discomfort he might better sacrifice other advantages and drop to a lower level.

Don't go to an enervating climate. Nine-tenths of those who seek the tropics would gain twice as much by getting into the dry cold of the north. It is the difference between hot and cold baths. Heat feels much better to the invalid, but all the world knows that the cold dash tones up while the hot bath weakens.

Don't fear cold where the air is dry and home comforts are available. Hundreds each year who have thought the Adirondack forest a kind of Greenland that only Arctic explorers should visit in winter are astonished to find that they are much more comfortable than in seaboard cities where the thermometer runs twenty to forty degrees higher. They are learning that dry cold does not bite. Constantly our Adirondack Club members who enjoy weather from zero to thirty degrees below outdoors all day long, find on going back to the coast that its humidity cuts like a knife and they really suffer.

Don't forget Whittier's

There's iron in our northern winds,  
Our pines are trees of healing.

The Adirondacks are world-famed for toning up rapidly those overworked and generally run down. There are many other places of equal altitude that have no such reputation. The explanation is clear. The New York Constitution protects one of the world's greatest parks of 4,000,000 acres. In it there are neither factories nor cities nor towns, and but few and small villages. It is nearly





WHERE THE DRY COLD WINDS SW

all a great forest of balsam and pines thru which the winds blow almost always from the southwest.

The fame of the Adirondacks centers in the northeast corner, where Lake Placid, Keene Valley, Loon Lake, Saranac Lake and Paul Smith's are all within twenty miles. Here one's lungs are filled fifteen to twenty times a minute by air that has filtered thru the 4,000,000 acres of balsam and pine. It combines as nowhere else the tonic of the mountains with the softness and health-giving and healing qualities of the southern pines. As might be predicted, the effect is felt in the first hours; it is like wine in its stimulus and yet usually the softness makes one sleep hours longer than at home, so that a nickname for our club is "Sleepy Hollow." People feel so well and full of life that they walk five or ten times as far as at home and often have to be warned not to overdo.

Don't buy costly furs and elaborate equipment. If you choose the right climate, the dry cold often demands no thicker clothes. If you are outdoors without exercising much you can buy or rent the cheap but comfortable local furs; a \$30 long coat is as warm as rare skins that cost \$200 or more. An all-wool 3-in-1 cap, at trifling cost, protects ears, neck and face, one or all as wished.

Don't risk comfort and health and perhaps life in the cold north winter by living in houses equipped for mid-summer only. Convinced of the superlative value of cold

and winter sports, one unwisely ventures to use the makeshift house and tries by extra clothing and ho to get thru somehow. This is a grave danger. Sometimes it will be eighty degrees or more near register or and below fifty degrees nearer doors and windows. exercising till tired, it is a serious risk to sit in a full of drafts that wander about in search of a vic

Don't go where snow and ice come and go, but they stay put. Shun that bane of a winter outing, the midity of melting snow. It is as bad for health as temper. Dry air and dry snow are essential to best r

Don't go where you cannot get the fascinating health-giving winter sports. If you find a steady snow can sleigh anywhere, but this is least important group. In many places there is skating. Curiously, 2000 lakes in our 4,000,000 acre Adirondack park, but much ice but little skating. Our club worked ten years before it solved this important problem. Now we spend tennis court rinks in November and build up snow twelve inches thick without a drop of water under it. dents or even wet feet are impossible and it lasts till

Football, basketball and baseball (using a large ball) are fine winter games. We played ball on snow to the great amusement of the gallery, but of late play almost entirely on ice, where the game is far less humorous. While snowshoeing and the much less skiing, which is largely superseding the older an



© Irving L. Stedman, Lake Placid

THE MORE FAMILIAR SUMMER VIEW





R MILLION ACRES OF BALSAM AND PINE

msy sport, may be had wherever there is good snow, e pleasure is doubled if there are plenty of hills, for en the novice vastly prefers to coast down hills rather an propel himself like a snowshoer.

We are coming to the Scotchman's view that the "roar- g game" is in winter what golf is in summer: the equaled sport for young and old of both sexes. One rns to curl enough to enjoy it mightily the first day, ile there is no limit to the skill that may be developed study and practise. It attracts many who wisely avoid e dash and exertion of hockey and other winter sports some little danger.

Skijoring is practicable wherever there are skis, snow d trained horses. Long traces are hitched to a pole, ch is caught over the arms of the driver, who in case accident cannot be dragged. It is sleighing with the aceful, slender skis, four inches or five inches wide, stead of a big sleigh. With the right horse there are sorts of possibilities. We find it rare sport, growing favor here as it has abroad.

There is no thrill or inspiration, except to babies, in opping a few feet down on the slopes usually available r a toboggan or sled. But on a real run or coast, the nsation is far keener than in the fastest motor car. ter failing in our efforts for fifteen years, we built a oggan tower forty-two feet above the summit of our st hill, five minutes south of the rinks. There are dif-

ferent landings so the timid may start as low as they wish; but the dash from the top on torch nights, when one hundred flaming torches mark the course for over a mile, is something to be remembered.

After some years of trial, we limited our first so-called "all-the-year houses" to summer use and built for winter as no native ever dreamed of building, with heavy walls and large cellars, having double power heating and ventilating apparatus. All the walls were double papered, double boarded and backplastered. A double roof prevents the heat of the house from melting the snow and making ice dams sure to force the water thru. Most windows are double with hinges for ventilation where needed. Often the outside window itself has two sheets of glass so there are two clear dead air spaces and three sheets of glass between the cold and the room, which is insulated something like a thermos bottle, for dead air keeps out cold better than anything except a vacuum. Frost never shows on these windows and one may sit by them safely tho northern blasts roar. Our normal winter weather is about zero, but now and then it drops with a rush. Our lowest record is fifty-two degrees below—eighty-four degrees below freezing. Obviously none but the most robust can safely risk being caught by such a drop, except in houses specially built and heated.

Most people find the dry cold so exhilarating that they spend much time outdoors, but in blizzards, or extreme



CID CLUB'S GREAT WOODLAND PLAYGROUND



cold, or when "not quite up to the mark," all must fall back on the house, which should have more than mere parlor, dining room and sleeping rooms. Our first years in the Adirondack winters taught us to add music, library, writing, game and other public rooms. We started with one stone fireplace as the best center for indoor life. There were steady calls for more till we now have 207 open fires and are yearly adding more; for one who lives in the real north soon comes to be a fire worshipper.

Besides these indoor fires we have a score of Adirondack camps with one side entirely open toward a fire of huge logs. These are built for summer, but their winter use grows yearly.

In twenty years we have developed a long list of club customs into which newcomers readily fall. Young and old especially like our revivals of ancient customs. We started with the traditions, centuries old, of our own Iroquois Indians, then added English, German and others handed down from the long ago. After Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving are duly observed, on St. Andrew's night, November 30, we have the skirling of the pipes by Highlanders in full costume as a prelude to a Scotch evening. On December 24, the great annual holiday season is ushered in at four p. m. by Christmas chimes, bringing the Yule logs, and in the evening, from eight to ten, by wassail ceremonies and carols. On Christmas Day comes the play of

the "First Christmas Tree." Of course all this costs thousands of dollars each year for upkeep, but divided among our thousand members the burden on each is but a few dollars and he knows that the best the country affords in winter sports is available to him and any friends he may introduce, for a season two or three times as long as winter sports are really available in most places. It is probably impracticable to maintain such facilities commercially, for the season is too short and the income too small to justify the investment. But wherever a large club of congenial friends can be organized with no one looking for profit, great winter facilities can be provided without an undue burden on any one.

*Lake Placid, New York*

## PERUGIA

BY THEODORE MARBURG

FORMER MINISTER TO BELGIUM

**O**N thy hilltop, bold Perugia, with the shadows flying  
o'er

All the tangled vine and olive lying round thy ancient door,

Circled by thy ring of mountains capped with cloud or winter snow,

Thou dost gaze in contemplation on the happy fields below.

From the uplands frank and fearless, free their secrets to disclose,

From the uplands thy soul borrows constancy and deep repose.

Far beneath thee flows the Tiber singing of the ancient deed,  
How it washed the Pagan temple ere the birth of Christian creed.

What the hawk sees and the eagle thou dost see on soaring wing

Drinking deep the glow of Autumn or the freshness of the Spring.

Waked by the first beam of morning, cooled by grateful breeze of noon,

To thy glowing cheek and forehead evening comes but all too soon;

Evening that doth bring thee memories, mirrored in thy softened eye

Half unmindful of the glories fading from the western sky:

Memories of thy rude beginnings, older than the Roman sway,

When thy bold chiefs swept the valley, red and ruthless birds of prey;

Memories of the Middle Ages—when again rough might made right—

Of thy freedom stoutly guarded on the castellated high;

How, when gentler manners triumphed, thou didst turn thy thoughts to art,

Playing in that great awakening not a mean nor trivial part;

For thy Perugino labored in a deep religious mood,  
Passing on the spark of purpose to his youthful painter brood.

And among them stood the Raphael, caught the master's fire and skill,

Saw the visions that were destined all the after years to fill,

In the Raphael all the master had imparted—truth and worth,

Tenderness, religious motive—blazed in hightened beauty forth.

Men still study him and love him in all lands where art hath place.

So dost thou, his teacher, linger in the memory of the race.

Yonder gleaming on the hillside, sits Assisi old and grey,  
Still the shadow and the sunshine on its lofty spire at play,  
Seems the order Francis founded seven centuries ago  
Stable as the rock he sleeps on in the mystic crypt below.

Stripped of miracle and legend, type he rests so clean and brave,

Little fearful of the present, nothing fearing of the grave.

Yes, ascetic, e'en fanatic term him if you will today,  
Yet how splendid is the figure who could lead the life and say:

Without money and be poor, without pleasures and be chaste,  
Under orders and obedient man must work and if he waste  
His poor body in the effort, even so, why, let it be  
Since man's character is building for a vast eternity.

Each new generation knows him, knows his war on greed and pelf,

Knows the positive upbuilding and the mastery of self,  
How he put aside his fortune, hand in hand walked with the poor

Ministering to mind and body, bringing hope to every door.

In the spacious church above him, on the arches broad and fair,

Angels wrought by young Giotto wing their way thru ambient air.

Love of God and love of beauty, beauty of the mind and soul,  
Of the world of great performance, of the ever distant goal—  
This the love that guided painter, this the love Assisi knew,  
When they wrought with such devotion and their splendid labors grew.

Painter, poet, priest or statesman, social worker, humblest hind,





PERUGINO'S "JESUS IN THE GARDEN"  
 "Thy Perugino labored in a deep religious mood"

All who bring unto their labors conscience and the constant  
 mind,

Swell a life-bestowing current ever broadening its span,  
 Pointing the transcendent glory of the spiritual life of man.  
 As the butterfly that sunders shell of chrysalis apart  
 So do we stand forth transfigured by philosophy and art.

From the time that human motive first began its upward  
 flight

When the mind of man still slumbered darker than the  
 starless night

Dreams have come of life hereafter, nay, conviction that  
 the pain

Of the earthly dust and travail surely have not been in vain,

Lending richness to the present, stealing, from the unknown,  
 fear,

Making labor of the spirit, growth and culture all more dear,  
 Ever offering consolation in the bare and sterile ways

Where uninteresting labor brings no hope of better days.  
 In the far-off, lonely cabin and among the city's throng

Lulled to sleep is human sorrow by this olden cradle song.

Yet we know not, yet we know not if the cherished hope be  
 true,

All pervading and enduring tho its iridescent hue.

This we know: that man has purpose, God-inspired but still  
 his own,

Will to climb, to plan, to venture, will to conquer the un-  
 known;

Know the iron in his spirit holding him with steady zeal  
 Faithful to the seen and unseen tho they break him on the  
 wheel.

Human will made history. Let man take the praise and  
 blame,

—So will failure of his duty mantle still his cheek with  
 shame—

In the clash of human interests offer but one prayer at  
 night:

For the strength to do His bidding which is strength to do  
 the right;

One fear only in his bosom: wholesome fear of doing  
 wrong—

'Tis the fear of God in substance making men and nations  
 strong,—

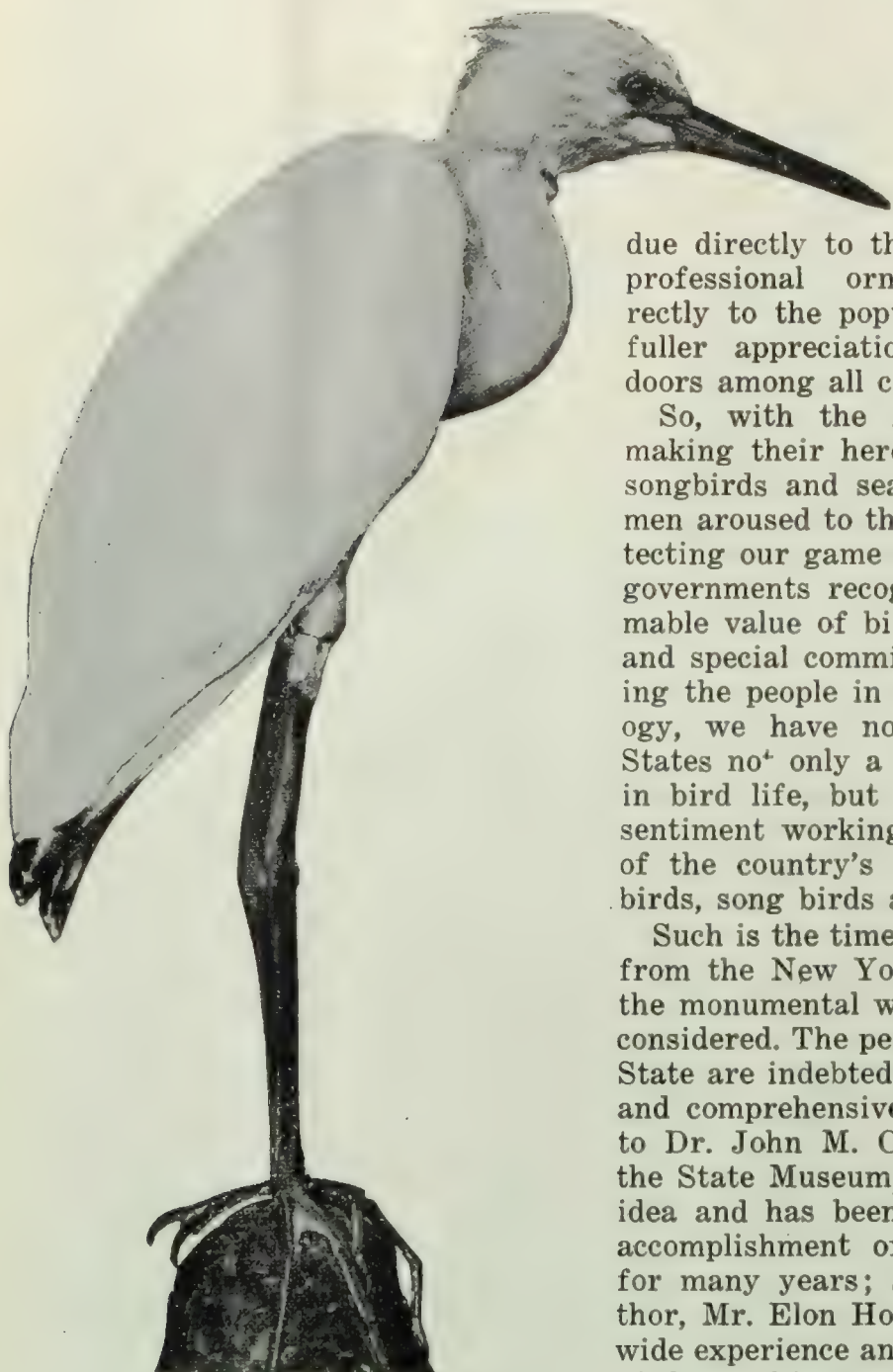
Cheerful courage ever marking all the progress of the day,  
 That which helps to send our neighbor singing on his upward  
 way.

If His purpose be in all things, progress of the race we hail  
 Thru an ever higher conscience to a will that shall prevail.



## BIRDS OF NEW YORK

## AN EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT



LITTLE BLUE HERON

**O**RNITHOLOGY has had a remarkable development in the last half century. With its advance has come a complete revolution in the science as the result of persistent work in the field and close study of structure, classification, migration and distribution. This is

due directly to the patient work of professional ornithologists; indirectly to the popular awakening of fuller appreciation of the out-of-doors among all classes of society.

So, with the Audubon societies making their heroic defense of our songbirds and sea fowl, the sportsmen aroused to the necessity of protecting our game and wild fowl, the governments recognizing the inestimable value of birds to agriculture, and special commissions for educating the people in economic ornithology, we have now in the United States not only a quickened interest in bird life, but a vigorous public sentiment working for the remnant of the country's heritage of game birds, song birds and sea fowl.

Such is the time at which appears, from the New York State Museum, the monumental work which is here considered. The people of the Empire State are indebted for this beautiful and comprehensive work first of all to Dr. John M. Clarke, director of the State Museum, who inspired the idea and has been working for the accomplishment of this publication for many years; second to the author, Mr. Elon Howard Eton, whose wide experience and thoro knowledge of his subject are evident to the most critical student; finally, to Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, the accomplished bird artist, who in more than a hundred large plates in full color has contributed a gallery of American birds worthy to stand beside the immortal bird drawings of Audubon himself.

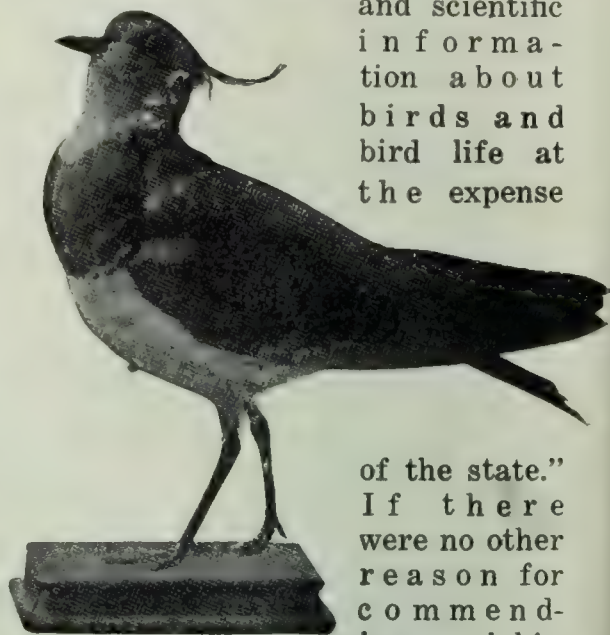
Any detailed description, in this

limited space, of these two massive volumes would fail to do justice to the work.

In broad terms it may be said that not often has a publication appeared of greater practical, economic and cultural value in the field of its subject.

In accepting the work for the state, Mr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education, says in part: "The economic value of birds, the aid which they bring to common culture, and the stimulus which they give to moral sense, constitute ample warrant for supplying accurate

and scientific information about birds and bird life at the expense

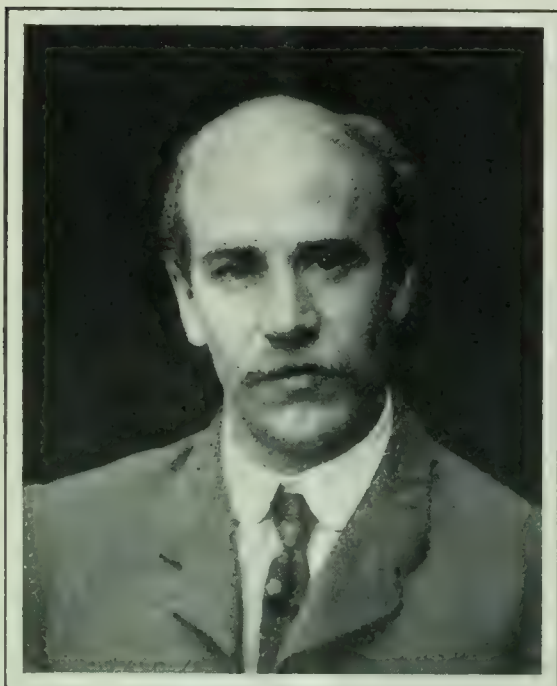


LAPWING

of the state." If there were no other reason for commending public service of this nature,

the Commissioner's statement would serve as full justification for the large expenditure.

Certain it is that the creators of "Birds of New York" have set a shining mark for other states.



L. A. FUERTES, ILLUSTRATOR



ELON HOWARD ETON, AUTHOR



JOHN M. CLARKE, DIRECTOR



# THE CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TWENTIETH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

**W**HEN the twenty-seven books of the Christian Scriptures were written there was no question among the Jews that the thirty-nine books of the Jewish Scriptures were fully, and, we may say, verbally, inspired. The writers of the Christian Scriptures were all Jews, and they accepted unquestioningly this belief. In Gal. 3:16 Paul bases an argument on the use of the singular, "seed," instead of the plural, "seeds," depending with rabbinic nicety on the verbal exactness of the text, which gives the promise to Abraham. The writers of the New Testament based their claims for the new faith on their exegesis of the commonly accepted Hebrew Scriptures which bore full divine authority, and they tried thus to show that Jesus was the promised Messiah. But no such inspiration do they claim for their own writings, simply the authority of truth. That satisfied the Apostolic Church.

The three Synoptic Gospels, Matthew, Mark and Luke, are books of biography. They are the remains of a number of such books recording the sayings and works of Jesus, and they were preserved no doubt because they were the most complete and valuable of all that were current. Luke tells us in the first verse of his Gospel that many such booklets were current in the churches, but all of them have perished except these three Gospels. One of them, indeed more than one, Luke certainly used, for much of his material is common to Matthew and Mark. Matthew's Gospel is also composite, and Mark's seems to be the most nearly original of the three. The writers make no claims to have possessed in the writing of them anything more than human wisdom. For all they have to say we have the right to use our judgment in accepting their statements as true. But that their object is to give substantially a true story of the life and teachings and death of Jesus is plainly evident.

## THE DRAMATIC FOURTH GOSPEL

This is not so clear as to the Gospel given to us under the name of John. No author's name is assigned to the Fourth Gospel, any more than to those of Matthew and Mark, but an old tradition assigns it to the Apostle John; and the last chapter, which is an appendix apparently by another writer, assigns it to him. It may be that John wrote it in his old age, or, quite as likely, one of John's

younger disciples composed it, incorporating facts and reminiscences which he had received from his master.

The latter conjecture seems more probable to me, for it seems evident that it was the intention of the writer to give, as in the words of Jesus, the substance of the Christian teaching, and not to gather up from tradition or memory our Lord's actual and exact addresses and prayers. The book is dramatic rather than biographic. Thus in John 7:4-26 is given the prolonged conversation of Jesus with the woman of Samaria, when no one of the disciples was present. Similarly we have in the third chapter the conversation of Jesus with Nicodemus at a secret meeting, the writer's purpose being in both cases to present Jesus as the Christ. It was his plan to put in an historical setting the author's idea of the essential principles of the Christian faith as they had been developed in the Church at the time of his writing. Whether John wrote it in his old age, or John the Presbyter, as some have thought, or some other writer, is to me of no importance, not worth discussing here, and may be left to the schools for study or conjecture. It is enough to say that the Fourth Gospel bears to the Synoptic Gospels very much the same relation as do the Dialogs of Plato, in which the teaching is put into the mouth of Socrates, to the actual sayings of Socrates as recorded by Xenophon in his *Memorabilia*.

## IT DOES NOT CLAIM LITERAL ACCURACY

It must not be thought that such a composition with language put into the mouth of an honored leader would be regarded in those days as ethically wrong or was meant to deceive. We know that sixty books were written by the disciples of Pythagoras and ascribed to him with the thought of honoring him; and a multitude of Jewish books, like the Book of Daniel and the Book of Enoch, and a larger number of Christian Gospels and other writings ascribed to the Apostles have come down to us, and the Christian Fathers were honored in the same way. When a Greek or Latin historian puts into the mouth of a general a rousing address to his soldiers before going into battle, it must not be supposed that the historian had before him a parchment copy of the speech, or, indeed, that any speech was made. It is simply the historian's way of indicating what he be-

lieved to be the purpose of the general in joining battle. Yet a subsequent writer, or an uncritical reader, may make the mistake of supposing that the author's literary device really represented the genuine words of the hero of the history. Such has been the case with the Fourth Gospel. After its great value made it read in the churches and received into the canon, it came to be believed—and the tradition has come down to us—that the very words of Jesus in his discourses and their historical setting were truly and miraculously reported and have been preserved to us. For any such conclusion there is no evidence and no claim in the Gospel itself.

## IT IS UNIQUE IN METHOD

It is incredible to me that these discourses attributed to Jesus were really uttered by him. They are quite unlike the simple, concrete sayings of Jesus given in the three other Gospels, and which were written down long before the composition of the Fourth Gospel. It is not simply the historical discrepancies which affect my conclusion, but the substance of the discourses, which represent a later stage in the development of Christianity. The tone is utterly different. The three Gospels tell a plain story. Jesus does miracles of healing, and gives religious teaching about the Father, and righteousness and mercy, but publicly makes no claims to be the Messiah. That comes but seldom, and then privately with his disciples, and He bids them tell no man. Even the marvelous judgment scene of the last day when he shall sit on the throne of his glory, and that other assurance that his disciples shall sit on twelve thrones, are in private. But it is different in John's Gospel. The writer says in his conclusion, before the Appendix, that he wrote it "that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing ye may have life in his name." Accordingly every incident and address is chosen and told so as to emphasize publicly as well as privately his claim to the Messiahship. He tells Nicodemus that he is "the only begotten Son of God." He tells the woman of Samaria that he is the Christ, and she tells the Samaritans, many of whom believe, after he had been with them two days, that he was "indeed the Savior of the world." After the cure on the Sabbath at the Pool of Bethesda he tells the Jews that he is "the Son of God"



and that the dead shall hear his voice and come out of the tombs unto the resurrection of judgment. Again in the synagog at Capernaum he told the people that his flesh was for the life of the world, and that he would at the last day raise up those that believed in him. And so it goes thru the whole Gospel: Jesus is all the time talking about himself and emphasizing his claims, except in the unauthentic account of the woman taken in adultery, which sounds like one of the gracious stories lost out of the Gospel of Luke. There are no characteristic parables, only long addresses.

#### PAUL'S THESIS

The explanation of the difference in the description of Jesus given in the Synoptic Gospels and that of John is to be found in the fact that it represents a later stage in the development of the Church, and that it was written to emphasize that faith in Jesus as Christ and Savior which he taught privately in the chamber and not on the housetop. When it was written the Church had felt the transforming influence of Paul, of which we find no trace in the three Gospels, but of which the Fourth Gospel is full. I think of Paul as brought, as suddenly as by a miracle, to the conviction that Jesus was the promised Messiah. But that contradicted all the biblical teaching he had received, and the permanent authority, he saw, tho the other apostles did not immediately see it, of the Mosaic Law. So he searched the Scriptures to learn where his error had lain. He clearly saw that the acceptance of Jesus as Messiah and King involved a purely spiritual religion, with the passing away of the Mosaic ritual and ordinances, and the victory of Jesus over Moses. How could this be? He found the key to the problem in two passages, one in Genesis, that "Abraham *believed* God and it was counted to him for *righteousness*," that is, for *justification*; the other in Habakkuk, where he found the same two words, that "the *just* shall live by his *faith*," that is, *belief*. The two passages agree, as two witnesses, that one is *justified* by his *belief* in God, and if so not by any formal rites. The first passage shows that a good man, yet uncircumcised, living centuries before the Mosaic law, could be saved by his faith in God; and the second showed that faith was equally efficacious after the promulgation of that law. So he found Bible authority for discarding the saving value of the law of ritual service. Thus faith was to him the condition of salvation; and by faith he meant not intellectual

belief in a system of doctrine, but the opposite of what he called the works of the law, of sacrifices, fastings, circumcision and other "bodily exercises" which "profit nothing." That is, faith was heart religion, was the acceptance of God as the loving father, obedience to him and fellowship with Jesus Christ who had died and risen again as the Messiah.

#### IT IS REFLECTED IN JOHN'S GOSPEL

Thus faith, with Paul, meant faith in Jesus as the Christ. But this is what we do not find in the Synoptic Gospels as the meaning of *faith* and *believe* (the same words in Greek). In these Gospels those who would be healed must "believe" that he can cure them; if the disciples "believe" they can remove mountains they can do it; and Jesus bids the multitude "believe" in his good news. But in John's Gospel the word *believe* appears more than twice as many times as in the three other Gospels together; and now it is to believe on Jesus, an expression belonging to Paul and not found in the Synoptics.

Thus the purpose given for writing the Fourth Gospel, that its readers might believe that Jesus is the Christ, is borne out in its composition. It is the latest of the Gospels to be received into the canon, while a number of others were written, had some currency, but were finally rejected. It is rich in spiritual inspiration, a precious treasure, but it makes no claims for itself to be received as a book inspired in any peculiar way. The speeches put into the mouth of our Lord give the spirit of his gospel, but cannot be real reports.

The Book of Acts is a book of Church history, but it makes no claim to be judged in any way differently from any other book of history; and, on the face of it, it is to be valued by what it is found to be worth, and that value is immense.

#### PAUL'S APOSTLESHIP AND SERVICE

Paul in his Epistles speaks with a real authority, but it is the authority of an Apostle rather than of one guided in all he may write by the Holy Spirit of God. In most of his Epistles he describes himself as an Apostle, yet not commissioned like the other Apostles who had been disciples of the Lord, for he had never seen Jesus in the flesh, but only in a vision; yet his apostleship, he claimed, was as direct as theirs and had been more fruitful. So far as we can see, the very permanence of the Christian Church, as well as the definition of its faith, depended on Paul. But for his clear exposition of its meaning and its universality it

might have perished as a mere Jewish sect, like that of the Ebionites. Paul had the clear vision to see what was involved in the spirituality of Christ's teachings, that in Christ the Gentile is as good as the Jew, and that not one ritual observance, not even the Sabbath, was retained as of obligation. Jesus, as his teachings appear in the Synoptic Gospels, never broke the Mosaic Law. He observed its commands. He said that he who should break one of them would be least in the kingdom of heaven; that tithes of mint, anise and cummin should be paid. He kept the Sabbath, but he condemned, out of the Law, the stringency which forbade to do good on the Sabbath, and the hypocrisy which kept the letter but not the spirit, and added burdensome traditions and interpretations; and he strengthened the Law, not by adding to its letter but by emphasizing its spirit. He preached only to his own people, the lost sheep of Israel; but it is the Gospel of John which, following Paul, tells us that neither in the Samaritan mountain nor in Jerusalem does God choose to be worshiped any more than in any humble heart.

#### THE AUTHORITY OF PAUL

Paul was the chief of Apostles, and yet he did not claim to speak with any such authority as he allowed to the Old Testament. In writing to the Romans he recognizes that they are "filled with all knowledge," and yet he ventures to admonish them, not to command them, simply because of the grace given unto him "to be a minister of Christ Jesus unto the Gentiles." He "beseeches," not commands, the quarrelsome Corinthians to put aside their contentions; and again, "not that we have lordship over your faith." He gives his rebukes positively yet courteously, and on some questions on marriage he gives his opinions with reserve, or thinks he has the Spirit of God, while on other matters he speaks positively, as their teacher and Apostle. He rebukes the Galatians sharply for their Judaizing, but the most he says of his own authority is that he received his gospel from God. More positive "command" does Paul give to the Thessalonians that they withdraw from any that walk disorderly. He tells Timothy that the sacred writings which he had learned from his infancy, meaning the Jewish Scriptures, are "inspired of God," but has nothing to say of any Christian writings, his own or any other. Indeed, nowhere does he claim the same authority which he allows to the Old Testament.



The Epistle to the Hebrews is from an unknown author, not from Paul. It is most clear in its accepted doctrine of the inspiration of the Old Testament, saying in the first verse that God had "spoken unto the fathers in the prophets in divers portions and in divers manners"; and the whole argument of the superiority of the Christian dispensation to the Jewish people is based on the authority of the Old Testament, which it quotes in the words, "The Holy Ghost also beareth witness to us"; but the writer depends on such authority and not on personal inspiration for his own claim to acceptance.

#### THE CLAIM FOR REVELATION

No more do the shorter epistles of James, Peter, John and Jude make any claim to divine inspiration. They simply exhort as any teacher might. But the case is somewhat different with the Revelation, which is assigned to John, apparently the Apostle. It is in the form of visions; and the writer puts the most of it into the mouth of Jesus Christ or of angels; and by way of exception to all the other books of the Bible the writer, at the end of the book, puts into the mouth of the Lord Jesus a curse upon any one who should add to or take from its contents. This must be understood as a most positive claim for the fullest inspiration and sanctity.

And yet, the Revelation, as it comes last in the New Testament, so was the last to be accepted as canonical. It was recognized in the second century by Papias and Justin Martyr, but was rejected in the same century by Marcian, and later was not included in the old Syriac Version and was generally rejected in the Eastern Church, and by Dionysius of Alexander, Eusebius and Chrysostom. But the Western Church held to it, and opposition to it gradually died out, altho Luther put it, with Hebrews and James, among books of doubtful canonicity. It is hardly probable that it was written by the Apostle John, quite as likely by John the Presbyter, and it belongs to the list of a number of books on the last things, a subject which much fascinated imaginative spirits. This is far the best of the whole class, but I can see no internal or external reason for believing that it bears divine authority.

#### THE GROWTH OF THE DOCTRINE OF INSPIRATION

If then, not one of the writers of the New Testament, except the writer of the Revelation, the most doubtful of all, claims for his work any

such inspired authority as he allowed to the whole Old Testament; and if the same is true for the writers of the Old Testament, except as three books of the Pentateuch and the prophetic works claim to include certain revelations from God, how does it happen that the doctrine of inspiration for each of the two Testaments as a whole has grown up? It is clear that no special act of inspiration first gave its accrediting to either Testament as a whole, but that the separate books, one after another, came to be held as sacred and one was added to another until the time came when the collections were held to be complete.

#### HOW THE TESTAMENTS GREW

I take it that, for the Hebrew Scriptures, as the literary period advanced after the Captivity and the return, and as the development of the synagog advanced in its provision of local worship, rolls were gathered, first of the Pentateuch, and later of the prophetic books, and finally of the Psalms and kindred collections, to be read at sabbath services. The synagog would provide for the community its library and school; and other books of value beside those purely religious might be read, such as were historical, or romances like Esther, Ruth and Daniel, which were among the latest to be accepted.

Some, like Ecclesiasticus and Judith, might have some currency, but not to be thought quite as valuable perhaps if not written in Hebrew or if of later composition. When read in worship and depended upon for religious and patriotic history they would gradually acquire sanctity and even the original romance or the old love-songs would be accepted as history or figure. In our own day, we have seen the Book of Mormon and Mrs. Eddy's teachings on Christian Science read with the Bible in worship and added by some to the canon. The process was gradual but sure; and while the three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures were not held to be of equal sanctity, yet all were allowed divine inspiration, and this result had been reached, as the New Testament books prove, before the time of Christ. Jesus and his Disciples as well as the Jews inherited and accepted the doctrine without question.

The process by which so many of the early Christian Gospels, Epistles and other writings were chosen to form a sacred canon was much the same. The Christian synagog became the church, and like the synagog the church had its chest of

valued books. There the children were taught and all the people worshiped and listened to the written words of the Apostles and other distinguished teachers. Thus Polycarp made a collection of the letters of Ignatius for the church at Philippi. Each church would make as good a collection as it could to be added to the Old Testament Scriptures. These would be read on the Lord's Day, and by the time a generation or two had elapsed the new Christian books of the Apostles and others near them would come to be regarded as quite as sacred as the Jewish Scriptures. It would come gradually, and different churches would have varying collections. Thus the West accepted the Revelation while the East rejected it, and in old manuscripts of the New Testament are included the Epistles of Clement, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the Shepherd of Hermas, while to these may be added the Gospel According to the Hebrews and that According to Peter, and the two Apocalypses of Peter and Paul. Many such books dropt out, leaving by general consent those now printed in our Bibles.

#### TIME-HONORED SANCTITY

The result was that the best survived, and some perished. What was at first accepted as good and precious grew into sanctity and to it was ascribed the same divine inspiration as to the Old Testament. Time ripens distinction. The church in Corinth quarreled as to the preference to be given Paul or Peter or Apollos. Washington and Lincoln were not canonized in their own day. There was no cult of Shakespeare and Milton while they lived. A generation or two had to pass before Milton could pen the epitaph on Shakespeare's "honored bones," and a similar period had to elapse before Dryden's famous quatrain could rank Milton as the fourth and greatest of the world's epic poets.

So it was with the New Testament books. Clement, about 90 A. D., quotes the Old Testament abundantly, and with such formulas as "The Scriptures bear witness," "Thus saith the Holy Word"; but the New Testament books are never quoted by him with any such reverence, altho he does speak of one of Paul's rebukes to the Corinthians as guided by the Holy Spirit. In the second century the condition has changed. Polycarp quotes the New Testament as authority more than the Old, and a little later Justin Martyr has given it full inspiration. In our day the New is properly accepted as superior to any part of the Old.



# BOTH SIDES

SHALL WE HAVE A  
GOVERNMENT-OWNED  
MERCHANT MARINE?



# A DEBATE

RESOLVED, That the United  
States should have a government-  
owned merchant marine.

THE decline of the United States merchant marine since the war of 1812 has been due to treaties giving ships of other nations equal privileges with American ships, to the introduction of iron ships which could be built more cheaply abroad, to the growth of large shipping corporations, and to the fact that our navigation laws admitted only American-built and American-manned ships, under specially restricted conditions of employment, to American registry. The provision of the Panama Canal act, admitting American-owned, foreign-built ships less than five years old to American registry, did not materially alter the situation. During the present war, many ships have taken advantage of the act of August 18, 1914, admitting any foreign-built ships, owned by Americans, to American registry and empowering the President to suspend certain provisions of the navigation laws relating to manning and inspection of vessels. The ship purchase bill, now before Congress, provides for the formation of a corporation, fifty-one per cent of the stock to be owned by the Government, to purchase or build ships. This debate was prepared by Mary Prescott Parsons.

## ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

- I. The United States has long needed a merchant marine for foreign trade.
  - A. To improve the foreign mail service.
  - B. As an auxiliary to the navy.
  - C. To develop commerce.
  - D. To protect the financial interests of the United States.
    1. To give the advantage of freight rates to American shippers.
    2. To prevent the "tight money" situation which follows shipment of gold abroad to pay freight rates.
- II. The present emergency necessitates a prompt solution of the shipping problem.
  - A. The situation is serious.
    1. Freight rates have become excessive.
    2. The United States cannot secure enough foreign ships to move crops.
      - a. Most ships of belligerent nations have been commandeered or interned.
      - b. Ships of neutral nations are busy carrying the freight of their own countries.
    3. Failure to move crops is causing financial and industrial depression.
  - B. The United States should take advantage of this unusual opportunity to restore her merchant marine and extend her commerce.
- III. A government owned merchant marine is the best solution of the problem.
  - A. No other solution is possible at present.
    1. Private capital will not invest in shipping.
      - a. It is cheaper to operate ships under foreign flags because our navigation laws require higher standards of living and wages for sailors.
      - b. Congress will not lower these standards.
      - c. Private capital cannot compete with the large shipping corporations.
    2. Government guarantee of the bonds

of private shipping companies would result in political favoritism.

3. The free ship policy has not proved adequate.

4. Discriminatory duties and tonnage taxes are contrary to existing treaties and would lead to retaliation by other governments.

5. Subsidies are open to grave objections.

a. They have failed in this country in the past to build up a merchant marine.

b. They are a source of extravagance and corruption.

c. They discriminate in favor of large companies.

B. Government ownership of a merchant marine is practical and wise.

1. It is a legitimate function of the government.

a. Government ownership of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company line is a precedent.

b. It will benefit the entire country.

2. It will not create a government monopoly.

a. The government will own only part of the American shipping.

b. The government proposes to sell its ships to individuals as soon as possible.

3. It will not endanger our neutrality. Great Britain and the United States have long upheld the right of a neutral nation to purchase the merchant ships of a belligerent.

4. It is wise economically.

a. Experience with the Panama Railroad Steamship line shows that a reasonable profit could be made.

b. It will insure moderate freight rates.

## ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

- I. Altho the United States needs a merchant marine, the immediate need has been overestimated.
  - A. Our foreign mail service is satisfactory.
  - B. Our coastwise ships could be used as an auxiliary to the navy.
  - C. High freight rates are more than offset by higher prices received.
  - D. Additional ships are not needed to move crops and extend trade.
    1. The present emergency is caused rather by lack of port and terminal facilities and of marine insurance than by lack of ships.
    2. The government can meet the emergency better in other ways.
      - a. By a better system of foreign credits.
      - b. By loans at reasonable rates.
      - c. By adequate war risk insurance.
- II. Government ownership of a merchant marine should not be attempted.
  - A. It is wrong in principle. It is class legislation, paternalistic, and contrary to American ideals.
  - B. Government ownership of a merchant marine would defeat its own purpose.
    1. Private capital would be kept from investing by government competition.
    2. Reduction of rates would drive the present American ships from the sea.
    - C. Even if the principle be conceded, the plan is open to insurmountable difficulties.
      1. Our neutrality would be endangered by purchase of ships from belligerents or by any slight hostile act committed against a government ship.
      2. The bill would have no immediate value.
        - a. Mere transfer of ships to the government would be of no use.
        - b. Enough additional ships to alter the

present situation cannot be secured, for 1. Only the ships of belligerents are for sale. 2. It takes from seven to twelve months to build ships. 3. The bill does not provide funds for acquiring many ships.

3. It would be a waste of money.

a. Shipbuilding is unusually expensive at this time.

b. Government management is sure to prove more expensive than private management.

c. Foreign ships will compete again as soon as the war ends.

4. The bill would endanger our coastwise shipping.

5. It would necessitate government trading to secure return cargoes.

6. It would invest the shipping board with too much power.

7. There would be danger of political favoritism.

D. Government ownership of ships is unnecessary.

1. It will not relieve the present trade situation. Other measures will meet the emergency. It is not advantageous as a permanent policy.

4. A revival of privately owned American shipping is likely to follow the close of the war.

a. Ships can now be operated under the American flag at a moderate profit; greater efficiency of American seamen makes up for their higher cost.

b. War debts will increase the cost of operating under foreign flags.

c. The war has opened new markets to American shippers.

E. Other policies such as discriminatory duties or subsidies would be preferable to government ownership of ships.

F. A new policy should not be inaugurated hastily under unusual conditions.

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## Affirmative

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## The New Books

### WAR SPECIALS AT THE FRONT

**T**HE present trials and hardships of the press correspondents in their hard-fought campaigns to beat the news censors and break down the resistance of the field army regulations are served up to us every morning as a substitute for the accurate information we crave about suspected defeats and victories, the movements of armies, and the plans of the general staff. In our complaints over the failure of the news gatherer to furnish all we ask, we quite forget that the experiences of the war correspondent himself are as well worth relating as the manner in which a picked regiment assaulted an impregnable position.

No tales could be more romantic or thrilling than some of those which depict the adventures of *Famous War Correspondents* in their efforts to follow the battle lines and overcome official interdicts in search of news for their journals. Mr. Bullard tells, with keen relish for the daring and picturesque, the stories of such extraordinary careers as those of Sir William Howard Russell, who as representative of the *London Times* during the Crimean War opened a new chapter in journalism; Archibald Forbes, who made fame for himself and the *Daily News* at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, and J. A. MacGahan, the Ohio boy, who followed the Russian expedition across the desert to Khiva and stirred all Europe with his letters on the atrocities of the Bashi-Bazouks.

There are some names also which are now appearing in almost every day's news: Sir Frederic Villiers, the noted artist of the *London Illustrated News*; Richard Harding Davis, and especially Winston Spencer Churchill of the English Cabinet, who won his spurs, so to speak, in his reckless work as a reporter during the Boer War. Every chapter of the book gives new evidence of the trouble, expense and risks that must be incurred to furnish the public with facts on which to form judgments of approval or condemnation on the course of the Great War.

*Famous War Correspondents*, by F. Lauriston Bullard. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

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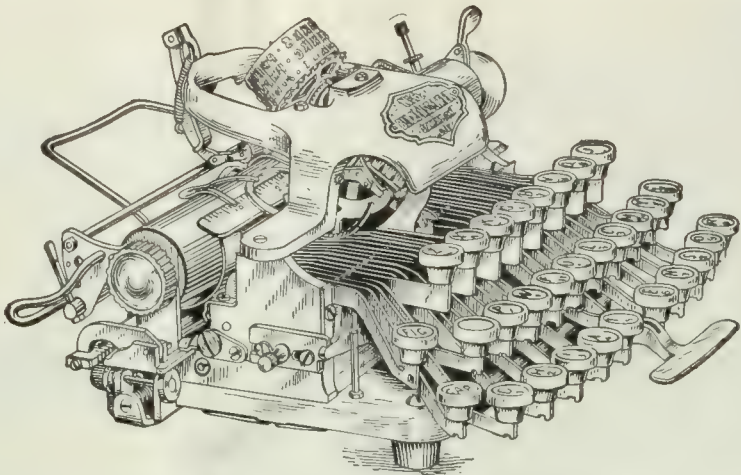
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Brazil's loss of her rubber market lends a present interest to Mr. Algot Lange's detailed account of journeys into the jungle of *The Lower Amazon* and his graphic representation of the difficulties of the rubber industry, accompanied by some account of indigenous Indian tribes and their language, as well as a by no means hopeful estimate of Brazilian civilization as it is under the equator. Much wider in scope and of much more permanent interest is the reprinting, in a revised form, of Mr. Bancroft's *History of Mexico*. This history is now one of the fullest and best available, and with its final chapters bringing the book up to date, it should commend itself to all.

Disastrous as some of Mexico's revolutions have been, and bloody, perhaps no political occurrence in the Western Hemisphere was so terrible, spectacular, and at the same time so racially interesting as *The French Revolution in San Domingo*. The doctrine of equality set the whole island aflame. On the French side the mulattoes rose against the whites, later the blacks against the mulattoes; the Europeans were exterminated; and Haiti set out upon her course of political turmoil and commercial misfortune. This particular chapter, with the remarkable careers of Toussaint Louverture and his lieutenant, Dessalines, has never been fully written before, and Mr. Stoddard is to be congratulated upon the thoroughness with which he has gathered his material and the clearness with which he has reconstructed his picture.

*Latin America*, Clark University Addresses, 1913. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co.

*The Lower Amazon*, by Algot Lange. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

*History of Mexico*, by Hubert Howe Bancroft. New York: The Bancroft Company. \$2.

*The French Revolution in San Domingo*, by T. Lothrop Stoddard. New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$2.

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*The Economic Organization of England*, by Prof. Wm. J. Ashley. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

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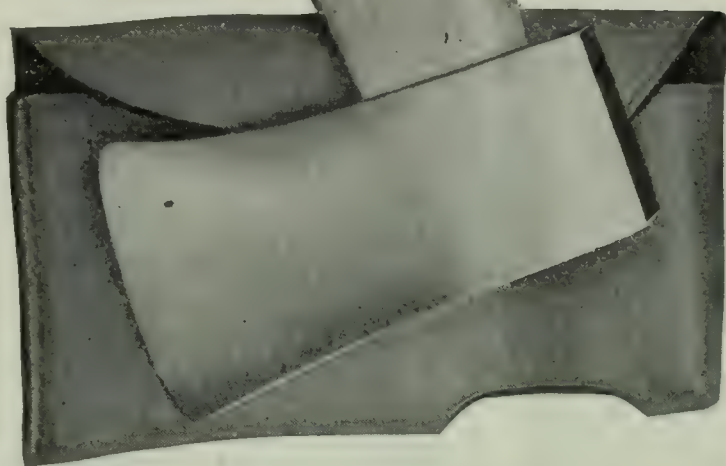
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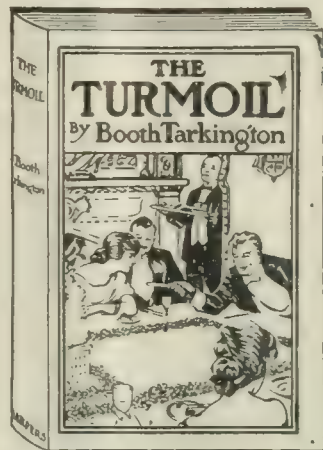
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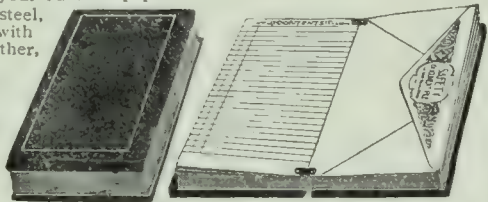
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# THE MARKET PLACE

## STEEL DIVIDEND PASSED

The market for securities was affected last week by the passing of the Steel Corporation's common stock dividend. It was shown by the official report that net earnings in the last quarter of 1914 had fallen to \$10,933,170, the lowest total in the company's history. There was nothing for the common stock, and nearly the entire amount required for the preferred (or \$5,606,000) was taken from the accumulated surplus. On the Stock Exchange the price fell from 51 1/2 to 40. The minimum fixed by the Exchange was reduced from 48 to 43, then to 40, and finally to 38.

But the Corporation decided that it would not reduce wages, and since the end of the year there has been some improvement at its mills. This is due mainly to orders from railroad companies, the steel industry's best customers. And the chief cause of depression in the latter part of last year was the restraint imposed upon the railroads by their failure to obtain permission to increase rates. The orders recently given have followed, with some delay, the Interstate Commerce Commission's favorable action.

The decision about wages was reached after reductions had been made by independent competing companies. There is evidence that a much better report will be shown at the end of the present quarter, altho the payment of dividends on the common stock may not then be resumed. In the year 1914 the Corporation's pension expenditures were \$511,917, or \$90,000 more than those of the preceding year.

## THE MORRIS BANKS

There has been in operation since December 31 in New York one of the Morris Plan banks, and applications for loans have been made by more than 3000 persons. In the United States there are now sixteen of these banks. The first was established fourteen years ago in Norfolk, Virginia, by Arthur J. Morris, who sought to provide banking facilities on a small scale for men of moderate means. Having made a study of industrial and coöperative banking in several European countries, he adapted certain features of the foreign systems to conditions in this country.

The success of the original Morris Bank in Norfolk caused the establishment of similar banks in Atlanta, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver and other cities. Growth of the system required a central company. This, the Fidelity Corporation, was organized two years and a half ago. Under its direction several additional local banks were established. Then a stronger national company was needed, and in June last the Industrial Finance

Corporation, with an authorized capital of \$7,000,000, and a subscribed capital of \$1,500,000, came into existence. It acquired the assets of the Fidelity Corporation, its proprietary rights to the Morris plan, its contracts, etc. This company has a minority interest, averaging about twenty per cent, in the capital stock of the local banks.

These banks are designed to serve the wage-earner and the salaried man who has no relations with other banks, and to aid such men by small loans in emergencies. The applicant, if a man of good character who is earning a living, may borrow \$100 upon his note, endorsed by two men of good character and of his own station in life. He pays interest at the legal rate, and is required to make a weekly payment of \$2 for fifty weeks. His debt having been discharged, he may continue his weekly payments and thus acquire interest-bearing certificates upon which he can borrow without endorsers. Up to October 31, 1914, the fifteen banks in this country had loaned \$6,100,000 to 49,500 borrowers, an average of about \$123. Losses due to bad credits had been very small. The eight companies whose reports are available show a loss (on loans of \$3,200,000) of less than one-tenth of one per cent. The net profits of the banks last year were 7.8 per cent upon their capital.

The public is accustomed to measure the soundness and sincerity of such projects by the character and records of the officers, directors and chief owners of stock. The president of the Industrial Finance Corporation is Clark Williams, formerly Superintendent of Banks and Comptroller of the State of New York. He is also a director of the bank in New York. Among those associated with him in the central company are Charles H. Sabin (treasurer and chairman of the executive committee), president of the Guaranty Trust Company, one of the greatest institutions of its kind; Arthur J. Morris; Joseph B. Gilder, secretary, and Herbert L. Satterlee. The directors of the local New York bank include Mr. Sabin, Henry R. Towne, formerly president of the Merchants' Association and now a director of the Federal Reserve Bank; President Shonts, of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; President Cochran, of the Liberty National Bank; James E. Russell, dean of Teachers' College; President Baldwin, of the Otis Elevator Company; Vice-President Allen, of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; Willard Straight, president of the Asiatic Corporation; Vice-President Canfield, of the State Charities Aid Association; R. T. H. Halsey, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Stock Exchange, and Vice-President Du Puy, of the Virginian Railway Com-



pany. These names are a guarantee of safety and good management.

Under the new central company there should be an extension of the system and a wise development of its work. Probably the number of local banks will speedily increase. Every city needs an institution of this kind. It should be noted that the loans are not secured by mortgage but by character and earning power, and that the borrower has an opportunity to make safe investments yielding more than the savings bank rate of interest. With the growth of the system new features will be suggested. Expansion may be expected. But the additions, like the loan plan, will be made in the interest of men like the 49,500 borrowers whose names are on the Morris books.

REVENUES AND SUGAR

In Washington they are talking about the Treasury deficit, which grows from day to day. For the first seven months of the current fiscal year it is \$70,000,000. Returns from the new war revenue taxes have not met expectations. Income taxes will be available in June, but there are indications that they will be disappointing, on account of the war. There has been a loss of \$57,000,000 in customs revenue, or about thirty-two per cent. In Congress, the estimates made by the executive departments have been exceeded in legislation. There has been a large reduction of postal receipts, and postmasters have been directed to cut down expenses. It is expected that in large cities the number of clerks on the daily pay roll will be decreased. There have been conferences at the White House, and it has been decided that there shall be no addition to taxes by legislation before the end of the fiscal year.

The growing deficiency has caused discussion of the provisions of the new tariff law concerning sugar. One-quarter of the duty was removed, and the law says that the remaining three-quarters shall be taken away on May 1, 1916. The revenue loss thus far has been about \$15,000,000. Customs receipts from sugar under the old law exceeded \$50,000,000 a year. Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, has introduced a resolution providing for an indefinite suspension of the removal ordered for May 1, 1916.

The adoption of this resolution would not perceptibly affect this year's revenue, but the proposition deserves careful consideration. The reduction of one-quarter has not aided consumers. Removal of the entire duty could reduce the price very little, and might cause no reduction whatever. On the other hand, it would probably ruin the cane sugar industry of the South and the beet sugar industry of the West. At the same time, the sugar planters of Porto Rico and Hawaii would suffer by reason of the discontinuance of the present discrimination in their favor. The duty should be retained.

The following dividend is announced:  
The J. G. White Management Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1 3/4 per cent, payable March 1.

# National Life Insurance Company

## MONTPELIER, VERMONT

ORGANIZED 1850 PURELY MUTUAL

JOSEPH A. DE BOER, President  
OSMAN D. CLARK, Secretary

Sixty-Fifth Annual Statement, January 1, 1915

ASSETS (Paid-for Basis)	LIABILITIES (Paid-for Basis)
U. S., State and Municipal Bonds .....\$19,416,567.34 (at Market value Dec. 31, 1914)	Insurance Reserves .....\$46,283,755.00
Mortgages, First Liens... 28,817,681.22	Annuity Reserves ..... 5,374,090.00
Policy Loans and Premium Notes ..... 10,269,813.14	Extra Reserves ..... 145,711.69
Real Estate, Book Value. 235,000.00	Trust Fund Reserves .... 251,610.00
Cash in Banks and Office 523,045.34	Policy Claims under adjustment ..... 113,649.21
Interest and Rents due and accrued ..... 1,404,784.96	Other Liabilities ..... 103,947.67
Deferred and Unreported Premiums ..... 840,393.22	Taxes payable in 1915... 177,817.68
Due from Agents ..... 2,504.44	Dividends Due and Unpaid ..... 60,930.11
TOTAL .....\$61,509,789.66	Dividends payable in 1915 1,302,107.98
	Deferred surplus ..... 4,534,812.02
	General Surplus ..... 3,161,358.30
	TOTAL .....\$61,509,789.66

Payments to Policyholders, 1914 .....	\$6,174,181.46
Payments to Policyholders since Organization....	70,608,837.62
Dividends paid in 1914 .....	1,223,242.49
Increase in Undistributed Surplus over 1914.....	400,527.03
Insurance Issued, Paid-for Basis, in 1914 .....	21,558,399.00
Insurance Outstanding, Paid-for Basis .....	194,625,366.00

Progress in the Last Twenty-five Years

JAN. 1	INCOME	ASSETS	SURPLUS	INSURANCE IN FORCE	JAN. 1
1890	\$1,781,674	\$5,971,506	\$921,820	\$38,767,541	1890
1915	\$10,203,314	\$61,509,789	\$3,161,358	\$194,625,366	1915

A. H. GSELLER, General Manager

149 Broadway New York City

CHARTERED 1853

# United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,151,944.23

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It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

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WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President  
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary  
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES

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WM. ROCKEFELLER  
WILLIAM D. SLOANE  
FRANK LYMAN  
JAMES STILLMAN  
JOHN J. PHELPS

LEWIS CASS LEDYARD  
LYMAN J. GAGE  
PAYNE WHITNEY  
EDWARD W. SHELDON  
CHAUNCEY KEEP

GEORGE L. RIVES  
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES  
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY  
WILLIAM STEWART TOD  
OGDEN MILLS

ECERTON L. WINTHROP  
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**HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Geo. E. Ide, President.  
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.



## INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD



### FOR AND AGAINST

The Insurance Superintendent of Illinois, Hon. Rufus M. Potts, in a recent lengthy communication—some ninety-three pages octavo—to the Governor of that state, after severely criticizing the methods and practices of the fire insurance companies, comes squarely out in favor of the transaction of fire insurance by the state. All his statements are of an uncompromising character and, as he avers, are based on facts adduced after months of investigation. He generally concludes that the interests of the people demand the replacement of the system by another under the auspices of the state. In this he seems to be at utter variance with views he expressed in an address delivered at Urbana, Ill., last April, in which, after a full discussion of the subject, he held that there was "no justification for a state becoming an insurance experimental station." The fire underwriters are quoting Mr. Potts in April against Mr. Potts in December.

### A FINE ILLUSTRATION

Of course, it doesn't often happen that a life insurance company pays the face proceeds of what is called an "Ordinary Life" policy into the living hands of the man who carried it, because the arrangement provides that a policy of that sort matures by death only. It is a "straight life," a "whole life," or, as the scorners of old were wont to cry, "a die-to-win proposition." But once in a while some strong, sturdy son of man, in his own proper person, does outdistance the Mortality Table. His life exceeds its uttermost limits. Actuarially, he is dead.

There comes to me from Mr. W. A. Courtwright, general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company at Indianapolis, a card briefly recording such a case. It is interesting to me, and perhaps it will be to our readers. On December 26, 1849, Mr. Albert W. Smith of Wilmington, Delaware, he being then thirty-two years old, secured a Whole Life policy for \$1000 from the company mentioned. The premium was \$25 a year. He stood by the contract faithfully, paying sixty-four premiums, the end of the last policy year finding him beyond the age of ninety-six, the reserve on it amounting to exactly its face, \$1000. Here we have demonstrated for us the function which, in old line insurance, the reserve performs.

Let us see how this contract between Mr. Smith and the company worked out as a business transaction. He paid sixty-four premiums of \$25 each. That comes to \$1600. That looks like a pretty big price for a \$1000 policy, but it isn't net; he received from the company in divi-

dends an aggregate of \$906.30, leaving the cost at \$693.70 for the sixty-four years' \$1000 insurance. But he lived. He passed in life beyond all the mathematical provisions underlying the contract; the company had to his account reserve amounting to the face of the policy; and it paid it over to him.

The description of Mr. Smith at the time this settlement was made states that, while it may not be said he was vigorous and healthy, "he was certainly not decrepit; his step was elastic, eyes bright, intellect clear, speech fluent and his handwriting firm and round." He lived and won.

### A CORRECTION

Last week, describing the admirable work undertaken by the Gilder Policy Association of New York City, we say in the last sentence of the first paragraph: "The labors undertaken by the members are purely selfish and are dedicated as a memorial to him." The context clearly indicates the blunder. Instead of "selfish," the word should be "unselfish." It is a bad piece of proof-reading, for which an apology is tendered. We heartily commend the work the Gilder Policy Association is doing, and we know it is *given* to humanity.

Insurance Commissioner Epstein of Colorado has resigned that office as of January 16 and the duties of supervision devolve on Mrs. Dorothy M. Ralph, Deputy Commissioner, the first woman to head an insurance department.

A. E. C., Grafton, N. D.—The company mentioned is a good one, sound financially and aggressively as well as capably managed. Unless values go all to pieces as the result of a long war, future dividends will not be appreciably affected.

State Comptroller Travis of New York has commenced an investigation into the management and affairs of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, the administrators of the State Fund, for the purpose of ascertaining if any economies can be instituted.

Both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature have by formal vote requested Governor Spaulding to remove Insurance Commissioner Joseph Warren, appointed in the last days of Governor Felker's term, alleging that Mr. Warren is not qualified for the position.

Alleging that the insurance laws are inadequate and the authority of the superintendent of insurance limited, a citizens' association of Washington, D. C., has petitioned the Commissioners of the District of Columbia "to correct the glaring evils of the present situation."

J. H. R., Montreal, Que.—The company began business in 1878 on the assessment plan, continuing to 1911, when it qualified as an old line reserve institution. Rates were raised, which caused a heavy decline in membership and in surplus funds. The actuarial methods are sound and funds are properly invested. Assets January 1, 1914, \$81,249; policy reserve, \$66,221; net surplus, \$10,605; total insurance in force, \$1,674,234. The company is under the supervision of a good insurance department and I believe a policy in it would be safe.



ABOUT CHAUTAUQUA

New Chautauqua Reading Circles are reported from Riverton, Wyoming; Tulare, California; David City, Nebraska; Wichita, Kansas; Akron, Ohio; Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania; Spencerport and Williamson, New York.

One hundred and seventy graduates of the Chautauqua Course in Southern California have organized an alumni association called "The Society of the Hall in the Grove," named after the famous Hall of Philosophy at Chautauqua, New York.

There is a very substantial gain in the membership of the Chautauqua Reading Course as compared with a year ago. The radical change which substituted The Independent for the Chautauquan as the periodical element of the course is thus pronounced a success by those who are primarily interested.

Topics for "special weeks" of program events at Chautauqua, New York, in 1915 include: Community Service, The Liquor Traffic, Music Festival, Remaking of Contemporary Europe, Administration of Justice, International Relations. Engagements for single addresses have been made with Dr. John Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education; Dr. Mitchell Carroll of George Washington University, St. Louis; Hon. John Lind, President Wilson's representative in Mexico.

Preachers already engaged for the season of 1915 at Chautauqua, New York, are: Dr. Samuel B. McCormick (Presbyterian), Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh; Bishop Francis J. McConnell (Methodist), Denver, Colorado; Dr. Charles W. Gilkey (Baptist), pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago; Bishop Charles D. Williams (Protestant Episcopal), Detroit, Michigan; Dr. Shailer Mathews (Baptist), Dean of Divinity School, University of Chicago; Bishop John H. Vincent (Methodist), Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution; Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus (Congregational), Pastor Central Church, Chicago.

A Winter Chautauqua and Carnival Week was held at Chautauqua, New York, January 30 to February 6. The winter community of this summer city, comprizing some 600 people, succeeded so well in their first attempt last year that repetition this year was assured. The daily indoor program scheduled a morning, afternoon and evening feature with moving picture prelude. Among the speakers were President George E. Vincent; Frank Stephens of Arden, Delaware; Director Arthur E. Bestor; Mr. and Mrs. Owen W. Wiard of Chicago; Miss Meddie O. Hamilton and Mrs. Ida B. Cole, Chautauqua Field Secretaries; Rev. S. M. Gordon and Mr. W. M. Gibbs. Miss Alice H. Spalding of Allegheny College, reader; Madame Grace Hall Riheldaffer, soprano, and Joseph Rosani, novelty entertainer, were also on the program. The outdoor carnival of winter sports provided for coasting, skiing, skating and ice boating on Lake Chautauqua.

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Chartered by the State of Massachusetts  
Incorporated 1849 Charter Perpetual

SPRINGFIELD  
Fire and Marine Insurance Company  
Of Springfield, Massachusetts  
Cash Capital \$2,500,000.00

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1915

ASSETS	
Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items.....	\$778,303.66
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection.....	1,201,893.42
Accrued Interest.....	65,786.41
Real Estate Unincumbered.....	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien).....	2,053,870.00
Bank Stocks.....	1,722,184.00
Railroad Stocks.....	2,656,625.00
Miscellaneous Stocks.....	1,273,125.00
Railroad Bonds.....	290,848.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	577,110.00
Miscellaneous Bonds.....	138,380.00
TOTAL ASSETS	
\$11,058,125.49	
Unadmitted Asset—Excess Canadian Deposit.....	87,721.35
ADMITTED ASSETS	
\$10,970,404.14	
LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL STOCK.....	\$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance.....	5,542,965.64
Reserve for all unpaid Losses.....	583,700.36
Reserve for all other Liabilities.....	353,301.61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	
\$ 8,979,967.61	
NET SURPLUS.....	1,990,436.53
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.....	4,490,436.53
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION.....	\$61,973,344.28
A. W. DAMON, President	
CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-Pres.	
W. J. MACKAY, Secretary	
PRIOLEAU ELLIS, Asst. Sec.	
E. H. HILDRETH, Asst. Sec.	
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OF LONDON

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES BRANCH AS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1914

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Mortgage loan on real estate....	\$135,000.00	Unadjusted and unmatured losses	\$339,446.84
United States bonds.....	255,300.00	Unearned premiums.....	2,878,369.70
Railroad bonds.....	2,806,830.00	All other liabilities.....	87,043.67
City and miscellaneous bonds...	1,107,510.00		
Guaranteed and preferred rail- road stocks.....	237,250.00	Total liabilities in United States .....	\$3,304,860.21
Premiums in course of collection	571,404.49	NET SURPLUS IN UNITED STATES .....	\$2,278,940.42
Cash in banks and on hand....	395,129.24		
Other cash assets.....	75,376.90		
<hr/>			
Total admitted assets in United States .....	\$5,583,800.63		<hr/> \$5,583,800.63

JOHN V. B. THAYER

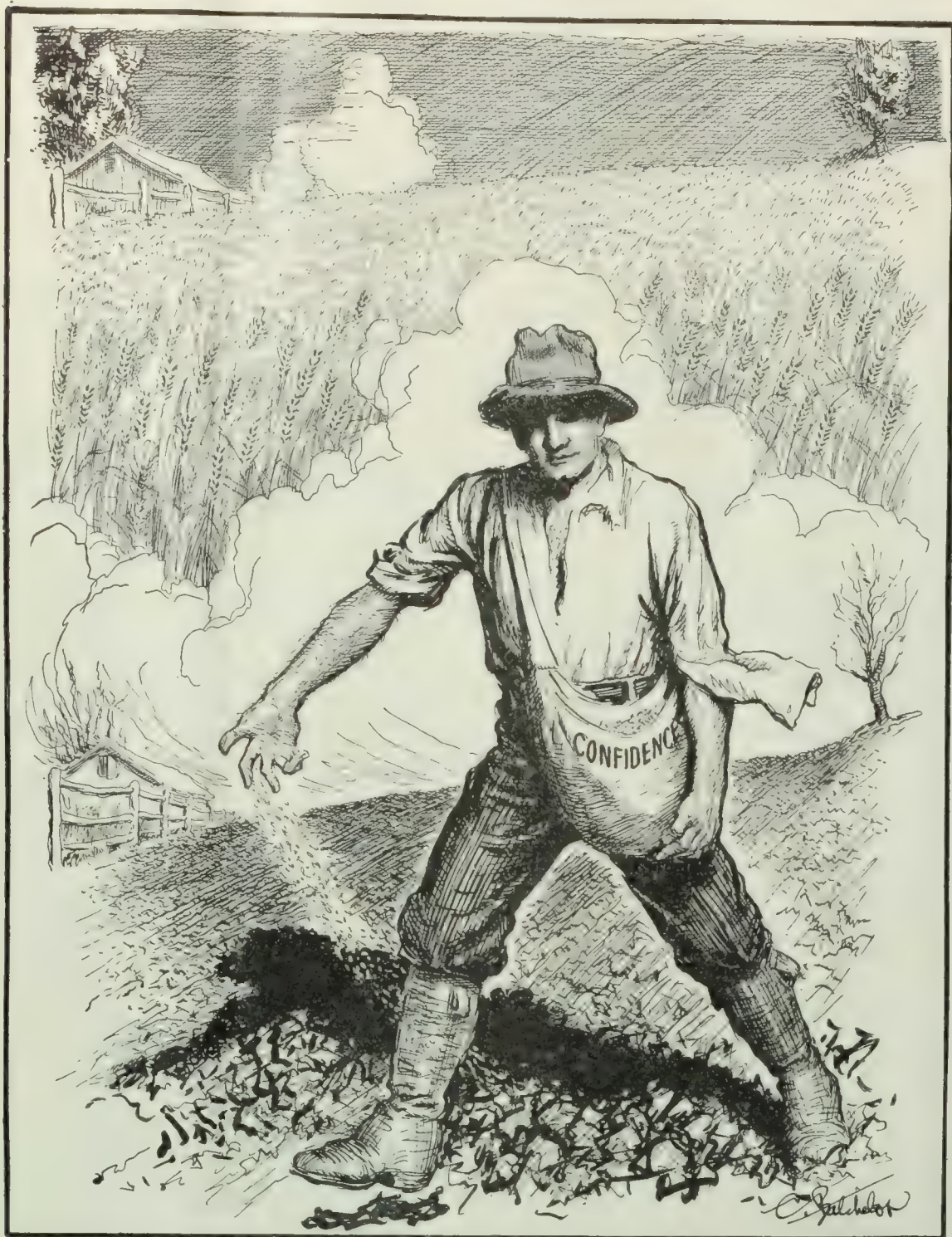
CHARLES D. DICKEY

Eastern and Southern Departments, 55 John St., New York

GEO. W. BABB, Manager

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## Scanty Sowing, Scanty Harvest; Plentiful Sowing, Plentiful Harvest

**T**HIS sound doctrine comes from the Good Book. You will find it in Corinthians.

It seems as tho it were written for today, and for us—for those among us who now hesitate to sow, to work, to dig, lest there may be no harvest.

Mr. Big Business Man, Mr. Financier, must every prospect be rain-bowed with sunshine, and every promise backed up by certain results, before you undertake your share in restoring prosperity?

Suppose, Mr. Big Business Man, you had been as wise and confident as was the farmer a year ago. Suppose that instead of cutting down your help, going on half time, and refusing to make goods for fear you could not sell them, you had followed the farmer's example, and had planned for greater production than ever—had done your part toward maintaining good times?

Do you know how many millions in wages would have been paid out that were not paid out, how many new homes would have been built, how many dollars would have gone from American workingmen into purchases of comforts as well as of necessities?

While you were talking business down, the farmers of the country were not discouraged. They did not shirk, or fall back. They had faith.

They stuck to their work. They plowed more ground than ever before; they harrowed it; they seeded it—did so with song on their lips and confidence in their hearts. They did not let croakers make them lose faith in the richness of the earth or the richness of the market in which they would sell.

Result: Ten billions of new wealth out of the farm lands of the United States—ten billions that represented the value of all farm crops and farm animals for the year 1914! That sum represents \$100 for every inhabitant of the United States.

Suppose, Mr. Business Man of little faith, the farmer had seeded fewer acres rather than more; suppose he had drawn in, as you drew in, what a different story there would be from our farm lands the past year! Today the farmer is again an optimist. His winter wheat acreage, already sown for 1915 crop, is 11 per cent greater than ever before! He isn't worrying about the future; he is making certain to do his part in the present.

He knows what will surely come in this 100,000,000 country of ours if every one puts his hand to the plow.

The farmers teach us all a lesson of industry and confidence. Would that every industry followed their example! They are patient, serene, optimistic. They work, work, work.

They know that persistent, thoro work brings its reward. They sometimes meet with disappointments, but they never sit down and fold their hands. They are always up and doing.

If all of the rest of us did the same thing, would there be any occasion for anybody to feel blue? Would the wheels of business ever stop turning?

"SCANTY SOWING, SCANTY HARVEST; PLENTIFUL SOWING, PLENTIFUL HARVEST."

*This is the fourth and last of the series of forward-looking editorials reprinted from the New York "Evening Mail" by courtesy of the editor, Mr. Henry L. Stoddard.—THE EDITOR.*

### PEBBLES

Jones—What's the Oh Joy silver mine stock selling for now?

Broker—We just sold the last ten rolls of it for wall paper.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Lady (purchasing alarm-clock)—Never mind, thank you, I won't take one if they've been made in Germany. It would be sure to play some dirty trick. Go off in the middle of the night, or something of that sort!—*London Opinion.*

"Why are you moping there, Dick?"

"I've no one to play with."

"Well, go and fetch Freddie next door."

"Oh, I played with him yesterday, and I don't suppose he's well enough to come out yet."—*London Opinion.*

André Fretin, a lively Gaul, has contributed to a London paper the following translation of a well-known song:

Longue est la route de Tipperary,

Longue pour y aller;

Longue est la route de Tipperary,

Ou demeura ma bien-aimée.

Au r'voir, Piccadilly,

Adieu, Leicester-square,

Longue, longue est la route de Tipperary,

Mais la-bas est mon cœur. —*Et.*



The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, February 15, 1915

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THE PRIZE CONTEST

We are publishing in this issue the first of eight articles on the Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States. The Independent offers a Peace Centenary Medal for the best essay from any school in the United States covering this period. The eight articles, which begin this week and will be concluded in the issue of April 5, have been prepared by Preston William Slosson, of Columbia University. They tell the story in simple and direct language, showing how great were the issues at stake in the serious difficulties between the two nations, how high was the tension of popular feeling in both countries, and how, nevertheless, patriotic and honest statesmanship did not fail to find a satisfactory solution without recourse to war. The titles of the articles are as follows:

THE GREAT TREATY  
Telling the story of the Treaty concluded at Ghent, 1814, published this week.

THE BOUNDARY OF PEACE  
The story of the boundary from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, a boundary unfortified by nature or man, and yet in bitter dispute for many years.

"FIFTY-FOUR-FORTY OR FIGHT"  
The story of the greatest of all our territorial disputes with Great Britain over the question of the ownership of the Oregon country.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS  
A sketch of our difficulties with Great Britain during the War between the States, also describing the peaceful solution of the Alabama Claims.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE  
The story of the eventful incidents that brought the United States and Great Britain to the verge of war.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION

A history of the negotiations surrounding the solution of the disputes concerning the Alaskan boundary.

FISHERMEN AND STATESMEN  
The seventh article treats of the many questions which have arisen as to American fishing and sealing rights along North American coasts.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY AND THE PANAMA CANAL

Dealing with the disputes which have arisen at one time or another in regard to the project of the inter-oceanic canal.

Any American school, private or public, elementary or secondary, may take part in the contest, but a medal cannot be awarded unless ten pupils at least compete from that school. Each competitor must complete an original essay of from 500 to 2500 words and hand it into the judges by May 5.

The judges should award the prize to that essay which shows that the competitor has not only a thoro acquaintance with the events of the One Hundred Years of Peace, but has most thoroly studied their significance and learned how to express it. School authorities may, at their pleasure, exact further qualifications from contestants, such as a certain amount of outside reading. The name of the successful contestant should be sent by the judges to The Independent by June 5, as no medals will be awarded after June 15. In the case of elementary schools the school authorities shall select three judges from among the faculty, pupils or outsiders (but including no contestant). In the case of secondary schools the contestants themselves may get together and select any three judges they may choose, except a contestant.

This contest is open freely to all schools and a subscription to The Independent is not obligatory.

This Prize Contest has the hearty approval of many eminent educators, including Mason S. Stone, Superintendent of Education, State of Vermont; R. H. Wilson, Superintendent of Education, State of Oklahoma; Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; A. M. Devoe, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Iowa; H. A. Davee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Montana; C. G. Lawrence, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of South Dakota.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Historical Review of the American Peace Centenary Committee, writes:

As Chairman of the Committee on Historical Review of the Peace Centenary Committee, I am glad to say that the Prize Contest of The Independent meets my cordial approval—both as a means of informing the boys and girls of the country as to the history of the past hundred years, and of showing them how conference and common sense have been more effective than war.

Schools in twenty different states have already sent notice of their participation in the Contest, and the number of contestants is growing every day.



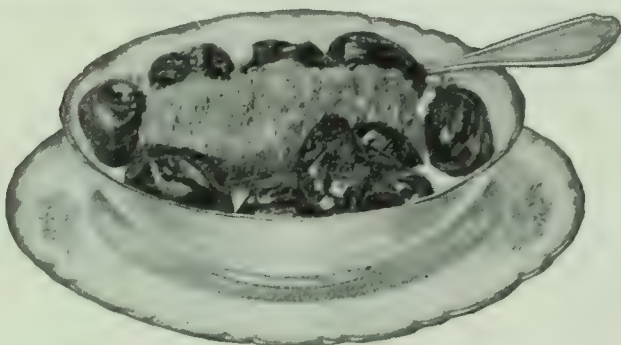
# First aid to the Injured



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# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1915

NUMBER 3454

## A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD

**G**ERMANY'S declaration making all the waters about the British Isles into an "area of war" contains two unexpected statements.

The first is the assertion that the German navy will endeavor to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found within this area of war, "without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes."

The second is the warning to neutral nations to keep their merchant ships out of this area, for the reason that "their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted."

Apparently, Germany is prepared to sink enemy merchant vessels without regard to the lives of crew or passengers, and in so doing to face the possibility of occasionally sinking a neutral vessel with all on board.

Germany has a perfect right to seize any merchantman anywhere flying the British flag. She has a right to seize a neutral merchantman carrying contraband to England, provided the contraband forms half of her cargo. If Germany could declare and maintain an effective blockade of British ports, she would have a right to capture any neutral ship attempting to run the blockade. Germany has a right to sink such merchant ship, British or neutral, provided the taking of it into port would endanger the success of the operations in which the capturing vessel is engaged.

But Germany has no more right to send the crew of a merchant ship, enemy or neutral, to death with its ship, than she would have to hang them at the yard-arm. It is the recognized practise of nations: first, that the

nationality and character of any merchant ship must be definitely determined before it can be made to suffer the accepted penalties of trading in contraband or in prohibited waters, and, second, that the crews of merchant vessels may not be killed unless they invite such a fate by offering armed resistance.

The German declaration is one more illustration of the changed conditions which the world is facing in this war. It is the coming of the submarine into being that has made possible and, from the German point of view, desirable, such a declaration as this. The British navy, with its allies, rules the seas. It has isolated Germany from the world. The German navy is immured in harbor. Only its wonderful submarines are able to operate in open waters. Germany wants to attack the shipping that is bringing to England supplies from the rest of the world. Her submarines may be able to do it. But the submarine cannot take a prize into port. It cannot spare a prize crew for the navigation of the captured vessel. It cannot take the vessel's crew into its own cramped quarters.

The German submarine has shown that it can safely and effectively operate in British waters and interfere with British shipping. But it suffers an insurmountable handicap if it must live up to the accepted rules of the game.

So Germany proposes to change the rules.

In so doing she is making a grievous mistake. When the new rules wantonly threaten the lives of the crews of neutral ships, every neutral nation should rise in protest.

## SIX MONTHS OF THE GREAT WAR

**A**T the outbreak of the war there were many people who said that it would be over in six months. At the present time there are probably more who believe that it will last six months longer. But all such prophecies are unreliable, for the introduction of scientific warfare has not eliminated the chances of war. If the Austrian emperor should die, if the German emperor should change his mind, if Great Britain should lose command of the sea, if a revolution should arise, if—a dozen other things imaginable, the war might come to an end any time. All that we can say is that after half a year of fighting in which twelve nations and five continents are involved and in which men and ammunition have been expended more lavishly than ever before in the history of the world, the war has come to a deadlock and it is hard to tell on which side the advantage lies.

The situation is this: The Germans in France stand

about where they did September 11. The Russians in East Prussia stand about where they did August 19. The Germans in Poland stand about where they did October 15. The Russians in Galicia stand about where they did September 20. The Austrians in regard to Serbia stand about where they did July 30. The navies of Great Britain and Germany stand in about the same ratio of strength as on August 4, that is, about two to one in favor of the former.

We cannot of course make any accurate estimate of the extent of enemy territory occupied, especially in the eastern theater, where whole provinces have been lost and gained in a week, but it is safe to say that if peace were made today on the same principle as the treaty of Portsmouth, when the boundary line in Manchuria was drawn right where the armies stood, the net gain for the German side would be some ten thousand square



miles of land in Europe, a territory about the size of Maryland. But if we consider the colonies, which constitute the real prize in the contest, the situation is reversed, for Germany has virtually lost a million square miles of non-contiguous territory, mostly taken by England, tho some by France and Japan. The ultimate ownership of this booty depends, however, upon the outcome of the war in Europe and the terms of peace.

If we count continental gains and losses, the semi-annual trial balance will stand something like this:

German gains in Belgium.....	11,000	square miles
“ “ “ Luxemburg .....	1,000	“ “
“ “ “ France .....	8,500	“ “
“ “ “ Poland .....	18,000	“ “
	38,500	square miles
French gains in Alsace.....	300	square miles
Russian gains in East Prussia.....	1,200	square miles
“ “ “ Galicia .....	22,500	“ “
“ “ “ Bukowina .....	4,000	“ “
	28,000	square miles

But the war will not be decided by comparing temporary territorial gains. All attempts by either side to circumvent or to break thru the enemy's line by concentrating troops at a particular point have so far failed and do not seem likely to succeed so long as the eagle-eyed aeroplanes keep watch and so long as men and courage and ammunition hold out. The struggle has settled down to a contest of endurance, to the question of which can stand punishment longest. If it comes to matching man for man and coin for coin, of course the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of the Allies. The vast potential resources of Russia are virtually unimpaired, altho it is doubtful whether she could bring into the field within a reasonable time as many more troops as she has sacrificed. Lord Kitchener is reported to have said that he did not know when the war would end, but did know that it was going to begin in May. This paraphrase of John Paul Jones' famous retort does not sound like Kitchener of Khartum, but it correctly represents what is or might be the attitude of England, for without resorting to conscription she has raised and equipped a new army of a million or more. France and Belgium, we must assume, have practically all the men they can raise in the field. Germany has still some reserves to draw upon, for in recent years she has been giving army training to only a little more than half as large a proportion of her male population as France has had in her standing army.

When we come to talk of the termination of the war thru exhaustion we must remember that there is no such limitation even within sight. The Great War, terrible as it is, cannot yet be compared in relative destructiveness to many smaller wars of the past. The Thirty Years' War reduced the population of Germany by one-half and in some parts by two-thirds, and it took Germany a hundred and fifty years to recover from it. But even the most belligerent English journalist in calling for the "annihilation" of Germany does not propose anything so drastic as that. In our Civil War the total killed on both sides amounted to about half a million. Our population in 1860 was 31,400,000. If then Germany has had as many fatalities as that, which is doubtful, she has suffered only half as much in the six months as did the United States in her four years' war. Those of us who are old enough know very well what the condi-

tions are now in France and Germany, for in many towns of the North and more in the South practically every able-bodied man went to the war. Still our country survived.

Or, to look at it in another way, during the nineteenth century Germany lost thru emigration over six million, but in spite of this constant drain the country grew and prospered. In 1881, 221,000 emigrants, largely young men, left Germany mostly for America. This was nearly five per thousand of her population and probably half her losses in the present war. The United Kingdom has been for years losing by emigration over three hundred thousand a year, which must be much greater than her war loss thru fatalities, altho we do not know exactly what these are. The total German losses for the six months including killed, wounded and missing, are estimated by the French *Bulletin des Armées* at 1,800,000. The number of dead is presumably less than a quarter of this and we should probably be safe in assuming that it is under half a million. If so Germany has not lost population since the war began, for her natural increase is nearly a million a year. That is to say, the number of babies born or the number of young men and women coming of age since August 4 may be assumed to balance the fatalities of the war as well as the natural deaths.

France has, of course, lost population since in that country the birth rate is but little over and sometimes under the death rate. But certainly the population of Europe as a whole is considerably greater than it was last summer in spite of the war. The real reason why Europe can waste men and money in this horrible fashion is simply because she has more of both than ever before. In the time of Napoleon the combined population of France, Germany and the United Kingdom was 67,000,000; now it is 154,000,000. So a loss of half the population would not reduce Europe to the position she occupied a hundred years ago. The wealth of these countries has increased much faster than the population. England has been getting richer at the rate of nearly two and a half billion dollars a year. That is, the profits of her commerce and income of her investments have added annually that amount to her surplus wealth. Germany has been catching up of late and has probably passed the two billion dollar mark in her annual savings. France is *per capita* as rich as England. The losses due to the curtailment of manufacturing and commerce are in part compensated by greater industry of many comparatively idle people and by the cutting down of luxuries. The Russian Government has lost half a billion dollars revenue by stopping its sale of alcoholic liquor, but the country has, directly and indirectly, saved many times that amount as the rise in its receipts from other taxes already shows. Deposits in German savings banks are a quarter of a billion dollars more than last year.

It is therefore absurd as well as wicked to talk about the war being carried on to the "complete exhaustion" of one side or the other. The only sensible thing for those in authority to do is to stop and coolly consider what possible advantage they can gain by going on with it. All parties have sufficiently demonstrated their courage. We are willing to concede that they can fight for another half year or three years or thirty if they like, but what is the use? The Kilkeny cats are no fit examples for human beings.



## TRADE-MARKED PHILANTHROPY

UNEMPLOYMENT will never be remedied by "Bundle Day." Its effects are too broad, its causes too deep, for any such relief to be effective. But among the palliative measures adopted by a community partly aroused to its responsibility this is a picturesque and encouraging project.

There was in the aggregate on "Bundle Day" a good deal of giving. It comes, moreover, after a season in which the plight of Europe has caused a large overflow of charity. Evidently the more spectacular need of the war-ridden nations has not obscured the familiar obligations to the men and women at home who are economically adrift. Once we begin to give we give more and more generously, and without partizanship.

Trade-marked philanthropy was never more brilliantly vindicated. As one disgruntled worker said, thousands of folks who would turn away a man who asked for a pair of shoes at the back door were glad to send the shoes out of the front door as a contribution to "Bundle Day." The individual appeal gains tremendously when it is socialized and the means of granting it is made easy and a little piquant. Human nature being granted, that is no discredit to the giver, and it affords a sound basis for optimism. Nothing in our present civilization is developing so rapidly as the science of advertising; and if we can keep the publicity expert a few steps in advance of the public conscience we shall surprize ourselves by the quantity of good works we are lured into doing.

## THE EXPANSION OF AUSTRALIA

THOSE who have deplored the waste of human effort and life in the attempts to reach the geographical pole will be glad to read in this issue of an expedition which had a more sensible aim than to be the first to attain the mathematical point which marks the confluence of imaginary lines, and, what's more, a point that does not stay still but wobbles around in a sixty-five foot ring. The Australasians are a practical and far-sighted people and it was not for nothing that the Governments of Australia and New Zealand appropriated over \$100,000 for the exploration of the coast of the Antarctic continent lying nearest them. Adelie Land is but little farther from Australia and New Zealand than these are from each other, and they certainly have the best right to it. Any claims that we might have had by right of discovery have long been forfeited by our failure to follow up Admiral Wilkes, who first saw this coast seventy-five years ago.

Judging by the pictures we present on other pages, this newly acquired territory is not suited to colonization. Where the wind blows on the average fifty miles an hour and the summer temperature is 32° Fahr., immigration is not likely to be excessive. Nevertheless the Mawson expedition proved that men can live there the year round if it is worth while and also that it would be worth while. Nothing very definite has been given out to the public about the mineral wealth of the Antarctic continent, but from what Professor David of Sydney University said in his England address, it must be considerable. Germany is finding out that copper is very valuable when you do not have it, and coal is something that is bound to rise in price in future years, like the Sibyl-

line leaves. The furs and fisheries alone are likely to pay the costs of acquisition and exploitation, as they have in Alaska, and there is here also the hint of gold behind. At any rate the expedition has extended the domain of Australasia by more than a third.

Toward the north as well these enterprising countries are now rapidly expanding. In the last six months they have taken possession of all of the German islands of the Pacific, except such as have fallen to the lot of Japan. This amounts to 96,000 square miles, an area larger than New York and Pennsylvania put together. New Zealand and not Germany now shares with us Samoa; Japan and not Germany now shares with us the Ladrões; Australia and not Germany now shares New Guinea with the Dutch. The ultimate ownership of these islands depends upon the outcome of the war and the bargaining of the peace conference, but for the present at least Australasia may rejoice in the gain of large territories in the tropics whose luxuriant vegetation and high temperature form a natural complement to her cold and barren Antarctic acquisitions.

## ON BEING SNOWED ON

IT is a poor-spirited wayfarer who attempts to shield himself from the snow with an umbrella. Not that he deserves to share the scornful apostrophe which Meredith addresses to the man who shrinks from the rain:

Thou, trim Cockney, that jeerest, consider thyself, to whom it may occur to be out in such a scene, and with what steps of a nervous dancing master it would be thine to play the hunted rat of the elements, for the preservation of the one imagined dry spot about thee, somewhere on thy luckless person!

For being rained on is quite another story. The rain is uncompromising; it lacks the urbane adaptability of the snow, which is content to settle where it falls and make the best of it, which flutters into your face with the most determined insistence, yet without brusquerie—diplomatic to the last flake. There is a bit of caress and just a touch of chill in it, like the lightly flung sarcasm of a sister or a sweetheart.

Then it does such quaint things to passersby. This year's absurd balmacaan and the rusty coat of a decade's service, dusted with its clinging white, are hardly to be distinguished; even the fantastic complexities of your debutante's tailor-tortured costume are reduced to democratic simplicity. And when here and there a wisp of brown hair is powdered more daintily than was ever my lady's coiffure, who would regret the umbrella?

## THE LIBERTY TO MAKE OPPRESSIVE CONTRACTS

IN the name of equality of right, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas coercion law case fastens upon the man who works with his hands a crippling burden of inequality. The Kansas law, like similar statutes in thirteen other states, forbade an employer to require a workingman, on being hired, to sign an agreement not to join a labor union. This law, sustained by the state courts of Kansas, the Supreme Court has now overthrown.

The majority opinion of the court declares that the



restriction imposed by the statute upon the employer disturbs the equality of right enjoyed by employer and employee, impairs the liberty of contract guaranteed by the Constitution, and effects no purpose necessary or beneficial to the general welfare.

On all these points the court has taken a view which is reactionary and regardless of the actual facts of modern industrial life.

On the first point, the Supreme Court had a clearer view in a previous case, involving a legislative limitation of hours of labor, when it said: "The legislature has also recognized the fact, which the experience of legislators in many states has corroborated, that the proprietors . . . and their operatives do not stand upon an equality. . . . The proprietors lay down the rules and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them."

On the second point, it has long been established by legislative action and judicial pronouncement that liberty of contract is not absolute but relative—a right of the individual which, while it may not be taken away, may be modified on behalf of the general welfare. Indeed it is not even absolute in regard to the individual himself, as was recognized by the Supreme Court in another case, when it said: "A man may not barter away his life or his freedom, or his substantial rights."

On the third point, the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Day, concurred in by Mr. Justice Hughes, speaks with force and reason:

This statute reaches not only the employed but as well one seeking employment. The latter may never wish to join a labor union. By signing such agreements as are here involved he is deprived of the right of free choice as to his future conduct, and must choose between employment and the right to act in the future as the exigencies of his situation may demand. . . . We cannot understand upon what ground it can be said that a subject so ultimately related to the welfare of society is removed from the legislative power. . . . It would be difficult to select any subject more intimately related to good order and the security of the community than that under consideration—whether one takes the view that labor organizations are advantageous or the reverse.

The contention of the majority of the court is that the prohibition of such action by employers as will render it impossible for the workers to unite in organizations for the collective preservation of their rights has no relation to the general welfare.

It must be a matter of deep regret to every lover of human rights and believer in social and industrial progress to have the highest court in the land take such a stand. It is gratifying that three of the keenest and most progressive minds on the Supreme bench, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Hughes, take the contrary view.

But even that fact does not help at the present juncture. We have taken a backward step.

### THE TYRANNY OF A MINORITY

**O**NCE more a filibuster has been used by the minority in the Senate to impede and postpone action by the majority.

The rules of the Senate, unlike those of practically every other legislative body in the world, permit unlimited debate. The majority cannot bring a measure to a vote so long as a single member is willing to stand in his place and talk, no matter how little he may have to say, or how irrelevantly he may say it.

In the present case we are inclined to approve the result. But that does not alter the fact that the method by which it is arrived at is wrong.

In any body where decisions are made by the counting of noses, there is bound to be from time to time arbitrary and autocratic action by a group to the detriment of the interests of the rest of the body.

Generally it is the action of the majority. Whereupon the minority complains bitterly of tyranny. In the United States Senate it is often the action of a minority. Then the majority inveighs loudly against tyranny.

Both are right. But if tyranny there must sometimes be, the tyranny of the majority is better than the tyranny of the minority. For the majority presumably represents the opinion of the majority of the electorate.

The world has yet to find a better method of legislation than that of majority voting in representative assemblies. Until such a method is found, a minority has no right to obstruct the course of legislation by sheer physical inertia.

The rules of the Senate on debate are a denial of fundamental facts of representative government.

The best of material for the future historian is the ephemeral literature of the war, such as magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, press bulletins, postcards, letters and the like which reflect contemporary opinion. But such things vanish very quickly after the occasion that has called them forth, so we are glad to learn that Yale University has begun the collection of material of this sort as well as all books and official documents bearing on the Great War with the object of building up a special library on the subject.

The Great War named itself. So we said in early August, and the spread of this designation shows that the fitness of the designation is generally recognized. Now it receives official sanction thru the publication of a volume of Italian documents under the title of *I documenti della Grande Guerra*. The "European War" is obviously too narrow. The "World War," tho it has the advantage of alliteration, is too broad, for one continent is happily saved from it by being under theegis of the Monroe doctrine.

Harry Thaw, the insane murderer of Stanford White, is back in New York State after many months of fugitive exile. Now begins a new legal battle over his continuance in confinement. There should be no question about it. Until a board of competent experts declares that he has regained his sanity to the point where he is no longer a danger to the community, he should not be released from the asylum. And no mawkish sentimentality should influence the decision.

After the Buy-a-Bale movement, why not try a Buy-a-Day-of-Work campaign? A day's work would cost you little and might help one of the unemployed much.

Congress has twelve big appropriation bills to pass—and less than twice as many days to pass them in. It is time to stop talking and get to work.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Germany Declares a War Zone

The German Government has announced that beginning February 18 every enemy merchant ship entering the waters surrounding the United Kingdom will if possible be destroyed, and that even neutral vessels will be in danger owing to the misuse of neutral flags.

As this measure brings up a question of neutral rights that touches American interests very nearly and may necessitate action on the part of our Government, we quote several paragraphs from the announcement, using the official version coming direct by wireless from Berlin to Sayville, since this differs considerably from the version which came first to this country thru London:

Since the beginning of the present war Great Britain has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies all principles of international law. It is true the British Government has announced in a number of decrees that the Declaration of London concerning naval warfare is binding on her naval forces, but in reality she has renounced the declaration in its most important particulars. . . .

Inasmuch as she has declared subject to capture all articles of conditional contraband intended for Germany, without reference to the harbor in which they are to be unloaded or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put, she does not hesitate to violate the London Declaration, as her naval forces have seized on neutral ships German

## THE GREAT WAR

*February 1*—Germans repulsed on the Bzura before Warsaw after a week of desperate attack. British regain ground lost at La Bassée.

*February 2*—Heavy Austro-German attacks force back Russians in Carpathians and Bukowina. Four Dardanelles forts shelled by Anglo-French fleet.

*February 3*—French repulse German attacks in Champagne. British foil attempt of Turks to cross Suez Canal.

*February 4*—Battle of the Bzura continues indecisive but with losses estimated at 25,000 on each side. Russians invade Hungary thru Carpathian passes.

*February 5*—Germany warns all vessels away from the United Kingdom after February 18. Cunard "Lusitania" hoists American flag to escape capture in Irish Sea.

*February 6*—Russians cross Bzura and attack German positions near the Vistula. Turkey salutes Italian flag, so closing the Hodeida incident.

*February 7*—Russians advancing in East Prussia toward Insterburg. Austrians report advance in southern Galicia and capture of 1200 Russian prisoners.

British Government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against the enemy's ships cannot always be averted.

At the same time it is specifically noted that shipping north of the Shetland Islands, in the eastern area of the North Sea, and in a strip at least thirty sea miles in width along the Netherlands coast is not imperiled. . . .

A case of what the German proclamation refers to as "the misuse of neutral flags" occurred on February 6, when the Cunard liner "Lusitania" arrived at Liverpool flying the American flag. She had hauled down the Union Jack and put up the Stars and Stripes the night before in the Irish Sea after receiving by wireless a warning of danger from German submarines. The British Merchant Shipping act of 1894 prohibits the assumption of the British flag by a foreign vessel "unless the assumption has been made for the purpose of escaping capture by the enemy or by a foreign ship-of-war in the exercise of belligerent right."

property that was not contraband, in violation of her own decrees.

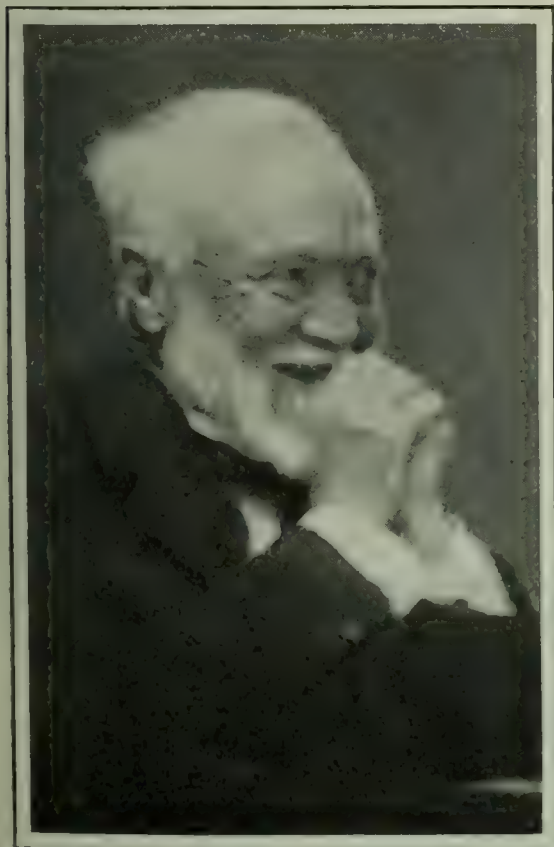
She has further, thru her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service, and has made of them prisoners of war. Finally she has declared the entire North Sea to be an area of war and, if she has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping thru the sea between Scotland and Norway, she has made it so difficult and so dangerous that she has to a certain extent effected a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports. This is in violation of international law. These measures have the obvious purpose, thru the illegal paralyzation of neutral commerce, not only to strike at Germany's military strength, but also at the economic life of Germany and, finally, thru starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction. . . .

Just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war. It will thus proceed against the shipping of the enemy for this purpose beginning February 18, 1915.

Germany will endeavor to destroy every enemy's merchant ship that is found in this area of war without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes. Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting crews, passengers and wares to such ships. Their attention is called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for, even tho the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral shipping in so far as they are recognizable, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the

Probably the bloodiest battle of the war is that which has been fought in the angle between the Bzura and Rawka rivers. Here a force of 80,000 or 100,000 men had been concentrated under General von Mackensen, who was determined at

## The Battle of the Bzura



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### MR. CARNEGIE AS A GENIAL WITNESS

At the hearing of the Industrial Relations Commission he testified cheerfully that his business was "to do as much good in the world as possible," and that his gifts amounted to \$324,657,399



Press Illustrating Co.

### A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD SERGEANT

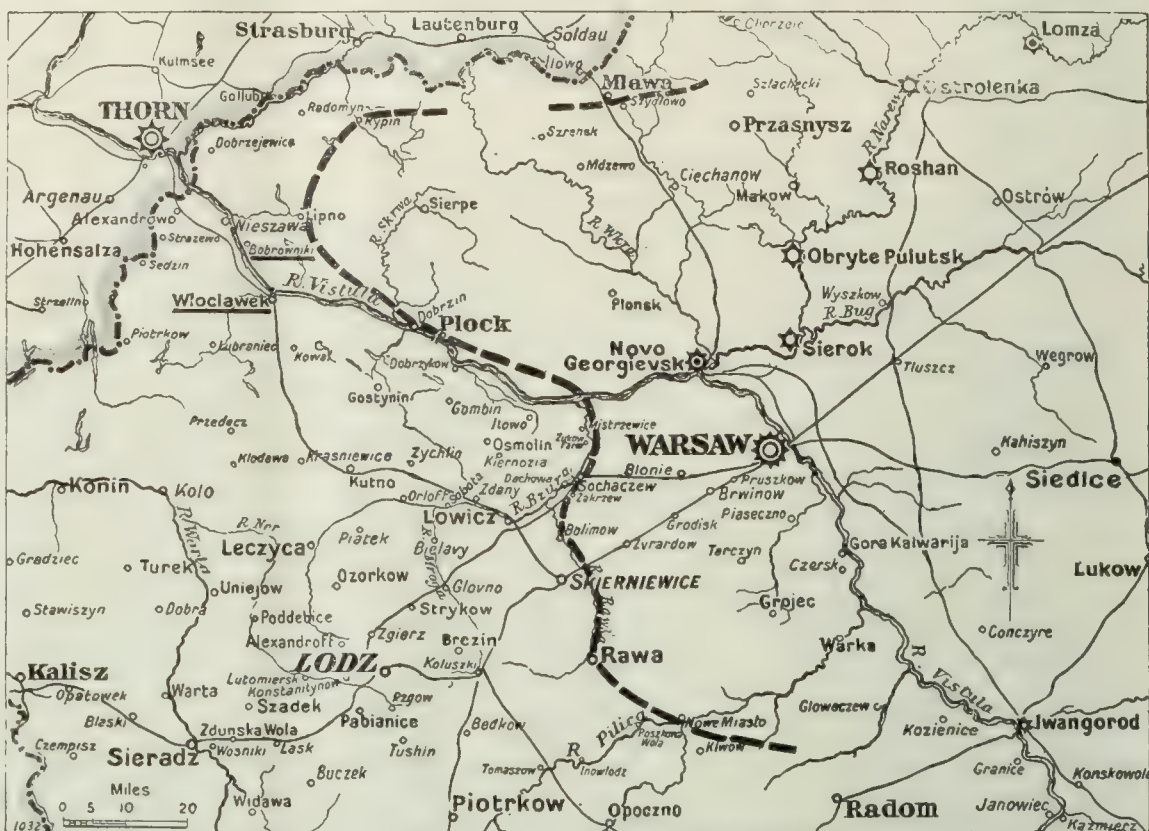
This Polish girl, Stanislaw Ordinska, fought so bravely in several battles as a member of the Polish volunteer legion of the Austrian Army that she was brevetted sergeant



any sacrifice to break thru the Russian lines defending Warsaw, thirty miles east. It is an open and level battlefield and the frozen ground made it difficult for the attacking party to get protection by digging or to gain ground by sapping. As the Russians have had months in which to prepare their defenses, they had entrenched themselves as strongly as possible and had marked the ranges for their artillery.

Against these fortified positions the Germans launched their attack, endeavoring by sheer mass momentum to overpower the enemy. After a week of alternate artillery fire and charges they succeeded on Sunday, the last day in January, in capturing two miles of trenches. The Russians then retired to their second line, and against this the German waves broke in vain. The buildings of the village of Goumine and the country estate of Borjimow formed the center of action. The battle front was nearly seven miles long. Six hundred guns were used by the Germans to support their infantry charges. In order to prevent the depletion of their numbers thru the terrific fire of the Russian machine guns the German soldiers advanced in close formation, shoulder to shoulder and nine ranks deep. The regiments in front, who were expected to be sacrificed to make way for the rest, were called the "Death Divisions." Reserves were brought up from Lowicz to take the places of those who fell.

Three days of such tactics made no impression upon the Russian defenses, and as soon as the force of the onslaught was exhausted the Russians charged with the bayonet and regained their lost positions. According to Russian estimates the Germans lost at least 25,000 in killed and wounded between February 1 and 4, and the Russian casualties were not much less. The German official report is reticent, but claims



From the London Times

#### THE BATTLE OF THE BZURA

From January 22 to February 4 the Germans, under General von Mackenson, made mass attacks on the Russian lines between Sochaczew and Bolimow, west of Warsaw. According to Petrograd reports the Germans sacrificed 25,000 men and made no permanent gains. North of the Vistula the Germans have attacked the Russians near Lipno

the capture of 6000 Russian prisoners in the three days' fight.

Following up their success a force of Russians crossed the Bzura River at its junction with the Vistula and so attacked the German position from the left flank.

North of the Vistula the Germans have met the Russian army which was making its way toward Thorn. Their attack was delivered between Lipno and Dobrzyn, and, according to the Russian account, was repulsed with heavy loss.

In western Europe the fighting has been fiercest where the weather is the worst, that is in the Vosges Mountains of Alsace. Here the snow is deep and hard packed, so both armies have taken to skis. In some cases the French Alpine troops have

carried German positions by skating down the mountainside with such momentum that the charge could not be checked on the way either by the enemy or by themselves. Concealment by digging, which has become the established method of warfare in the present conflict, is easier in snow than in earth. Both the Germans and the French have hidden their batteries in the snow banks so they are invisible even to the aeroplanes flying over.

The fighting here devolves mostly upon the artillery, and the towns fought for are shelled first by one side and then by the other until little is left of them. Thann, Steinbach and Cernay have so suffered as the Germans have successively retired from them and fallen back toward Mülhausen. An aerial bombardment of the headquar-





ters of General von Bordungen near Altkirch forced him to remove the staff to Mülhausen. The French have now possession of a strip of the Alsatian border from Switzerland as far north as St. Dié, about ten miles wide and fifty miles long.

About the rest of the French-Flemish line there is little to say, altho there has been hard fighting in the Champagne district, where trenches have been lost and won at several points. The French have made strong efforts to push back the German line between Rheims and Argonne in order to cut the railroad, which parallels the entrenchments a few miles to the north, but they have not been able to hold the little ground they have gained.

#### Turks Attack Suez

Last week we described the march of the Ottoman armies across the wilderness of Sinai and gave a map illustrating the lines of advance. Of the three divisions the middle one seems to have been the most important; it is said to have consisted of 12,000 men. On the night of February 2 these troops attempted to bridge the Canal by means of rafts and pontoons a few miles south of Ismailia. While engaged in this work they were attacked by the British Territorial, Indian and Australasian troops, and in an all-day battle suffered a terrible defeat. It is reported that 400 of the Turks were killed, many more than that wounded, and 600 taken prisoners. The British lost fifteen killed and fifty-three wounded.

Two days later the Turks renewed their efforts to cross the Canal and were again repulsed, with the loss of 300 prisoners and many killed and wounded. The British captured three machine guns and ninety camels loaded with supplies. The prisoners could be more properly designated deserters, for they had suffered so

much from lack of food on their recent march and from the harsh treatment of the German officers as to be quite willing to surrender. Most of them are imprest Bedouin or Palestine peasants without uniforms or training.

In this war of ditch-digging and machine maneuvers the only chance for the display of individual daring is in the air. The aviators alone remind us of the ancient days when the champions encountered one another in front of the armies and the knight errant wandered at will thru the enemy's country. Most of the bomb-dropping exploits, however, do little damage; at least according to the account of the party attacked, usually the only side heard from.

The Germans continue their air raids on the channel port of Dunkirk. On the night of January 28 six German aeroplanes passed over the place and fifty bombs were dropped, both explosive and incendiary, for the purpose of destroying the provision depots, but the only buildings injured were private houses.

English aeroplanes visiting Dortmund damaged twenty-one public buildings and the Germania monument at Hohenburg. Seven English aeroplanes which were bombarding Ostend and Zeebrugge were attacked by a flock of Taubes and driven out to sea, where three of them are reported lost.

A German dirigible of the Parseval type, which attacked the Russian port of Libau, was brought down by gun fire and fell into the sea. The crew was captured.

The first really effective use of the aerial arm in battle is reported from Craonne, where the French airmen rained bombs upon the German troops massed in the trenches until they were so demoralized that when the French infantry charged with

fixed bayonets they fled in a disorderly rout.

Percival Gibbon, the Russian correspondent of the *London Chronicle* and the *New York Times*, who is almost the only eye witness to send news of the eastern campaign, thus describes a duel between a German Taube which was dropping bombs on Warsaw and a Russian biplane which attacked it over the city:

It was a glorious piece of sheer daring, for a seventy-horsepower biplane, while admirable for reconnoissance and observing gunfire, is overmatched in such a competition as this by a twelve-horsepower Taube monoplane. The Taube quickly straightened up and then swooped, like a sparrow hawk shooting down the air in a plunge so swift and steep that from the street corner groups the cry went up that it was falling. The two machines passed abreast of one another at a distance that appeared to be small, and as they came abeam I could see the twinkle of the pale fire as the gun of the monoplane spat at her opponent. Then they were apart again and the monoplane was climbing swiftly to repeat the maneuver.

Some minutes elapsed before the strategy of the overmatched biplane was apparent. The fight flickered away in dives and circles across roofs and threatened to pass out of sight when suddenly the colorless sky showed a rag of smoke drifting across. Three more biplanes had driven the Taube clear of the streets to where the guns from the batteries could bear on her.

Instantly the Taube was circling and climbing in a panic to get out of range of the shrapnel which burst around her. The last seen of her was her beeline retreat due west.

To the same papers we are indebted for the following vivid description of an exploit by Pegoud, the French aviator. One day in trying out a new machine he took along a dozen bombs to drop upon a German magazine.

When he was near his goal he hovered above the place, and, descending lower, dropt nine of the bombs. The effect was prodigious. Explosion after explosion rent the air so that his machine was shaken by the vibrations.

Pegoud flew away elated at his success. Still he had three bombs left, and



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WHERE THE SAND SHIFTS BUT THE BATTLE-LINE DOES NOT





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#### TENTING BY THE PYRAMIDS

The Scots flag flies over an encampment of Colonial Scots, one of the regiments from Australia which is garrisoning Egypt against the Turks

swooping like a bird of prey flung them over the heads of a company of German soldiers. They scattered in all directions and Pegoud flew thru the darkened sky like a winged death.

His latest achievement was directed a few days ago against a captive airship, from which the fire of German batteries was directed. Flying at a great height and making a wide detour behind a veil of clouds, Pegoud then flew straight at the sausage-shaped balloon. He was seen at once, and shots were fired at him wildly. He heard the shouts of the soldiers and hoarse commands. Little figures were running about like ants down there, and the balloon was hastily drawn earthward, but it was too late.

Pegoud swooped in magnificent volplanes which used to thrill me when I saw them over English soil. When he was less than fifty yards above the airship he flung his bomb. A dull explosion followed, making a gale of air currents in which the French aeroplane rocked with quivering planes. The ball of gas was rent and the German airship collapsed to earth.

**The Japanese Demands** It was commonly believed in the United States that Japan, in undertaking the capture of the German territory of Kiao-Chau, had pledged herself to return it to China. This, it now appears, was not the case, for the Japanese Government has stated that Japan is under no obligations whatever as to the disposal of Kiao-Chau. Judging by appearances, it is the intention of Japan to retain both the continental and the insular territory taken from the Germans. Plans are being made for the colonization and agricultural development of the archipelagoes by Japanese, and they have taken over the German railroads of the Shan-

tung peninsula leading from Kiao-Chau into the interior.

The Japanese Government has recently presented to China a list of her demands, and President Yuan Shih-kai has called a conference for their consideration. No authorized statement of the contents of the note has transpired, but it is rumored that Japan asks for the extension to ninety-nine years of her lease of the Manchurian railroad, the privilege of residing and owning land in Mongolia as well as Manchuria, and the transference to Japan of all the German mining, railroad and agricultural concessions in China. It will be remembered that a few years ago, when Russia brought Outer Mongolia under her control, Japan took measures to extend her sphere of influence in Inner Mongolia. In southern China also the Japanese have been investing extensively in mining and other concessions, and they fared and supported with men and money the ill-fated rebellion of Dr. Sun Yat-sen against the government of Yuan Shih-kai at Peking.

The Japanese are reported to have sold over \$40,000,000 worth of arms and ammunition to the Allies, mostly to Russia.

#### Mr. Wilson's Veto Upheld

In the House, on the 4th, there was an attempt to pass the Immigration bill over President Wilson's veto. Exactly one year had elapsed since the original passage of the bill in this branch of Congress. After a day of debate the roll was called and Mr. Wilson's veto was sustained. But the margin was a nar-

row one. To pass the bill 261 voted, and 136 were counted in the negative. There were 399 members present (two not voting), and 266 affirmative votes were needed for the two-thirds which passage over a veto requires. Party lines were broken. There were 166 Democrats against the veto, and 102 for it. On the Republican side, 78 opposed the veto and 32 voted to sustain it. Nearly all of the Progressives were against the veto.

This was the third failure to pass such a bill over a President's veto. Two years ago Mr. Taft's disapproval was effective. Mr. Cleveland's veto of a similar measure was upheld. The chief ground of objection has been a literacy test. If the House had shown a two-thirds majority this time, the bill would have become a law, for there were only a few votes against it in the Senate. The supporters of it will try again in the next Congress. In the debate the veto was opposed by Mr. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader. Mr. Burnett, chairman of the Immigration Committee, said the President had erred in asserting that the proposed restriction had never been advocated in national platforms. He asserted that support of it had been given in the Democratic platform of 1896.

#### The Ship Purchase Bill

A Democratic revolt may have prevented the passage of the Ship Purchase bill in the Senate. On the 1st, Mr. Clarke, of Arkansas, moved to send the bill back to the Committee on Commerce. A point of



order against this motion having been raised and sustained by the Vice-President, his decision was overruled by a vote of 46 to 37, nine Democrats voting against him. Then there was a motion to lay Mr. Clarke's motion on the table. This was defeated by a vote of 44 to 42, the following seven Democrats standing for Mr. Clarke's original proposition: Messrs. Clarke, of Arkansas; Camden, of Kentucky; O'Gorman, of New York; Bankhead, of Alabama; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Hardwick, of Georgia, and Vardaman, of Mississippi.

At a Democratic conference efforts were made to gain the support of the seven Senators by concessions. One would prevent the purchase of interned ships; another would end Government ownership at the close of the war. The overtures were rejected. On Friday, adjournment until Monday was ordered, and the efforts were renewed. At the end of the week it was shown that the President and the Senators supporting the bill lacked one vote. Passage of the bill was not expected.

#### Cotton and Food Ships

The steamship "Dacia," which was bought from the Hamburg-American Company by E. N. Breitung, and which started from Galveston on January 31 for Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton, arrived at Norfolk on the 7th and stopped there to take on coal, intending to resume the voyage without delay. It is expected that the ship will be seized and subjected to the action of a British prize court. Mr. Breitung has bought the "Segurança," an American ship, and is converting her into a cotton carrier. According to decisions recently announced, a cargo of cotton on this ship, consigned to Germany, would not be disturbed.

It is understood that the "Wilhelmina's" cargo of foodstuffs will be seized. This ship, under the American flag, sailed for Hamburg on January 22, a few days before the German Government took over all the grain and flour of the country. The British Government has decided to take the "Wilhelmina," holding that, despite the guarantee given by the German Ambassador at Washington, the cargo may come into the possession of the German Government and be used for the army. Because the ship sailed before the German Government's food decree was published, Great Britain will pay for the cargo and release the vessel. Notice has recently been given that all foodstuffs shipped to Germany, Austria or Turkey will be regarded as contraband.

#### The Case of Werner Horn

Werner Horn, a German man who had been in this country for several years, attempted, on the 2d, to destroy the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge over the St. Croix River (the international boundary) at Vanceboro, Maine, by an explosion of dynamite. The bridge was but slightly injured. He was arrested in Vanceboro on a warrant procured by the railroad company. Admitting that he had sought to wreck the bridge, he claimed that what he had done was an act of war, or a political act, saying that he was a German reservist with the rank of captain. When Canada asked for his extradition, he asserted that the offense had been committed in Maine and that he had not set foot on Canadian soil. He also appealed to the German Ambassador at Washington.

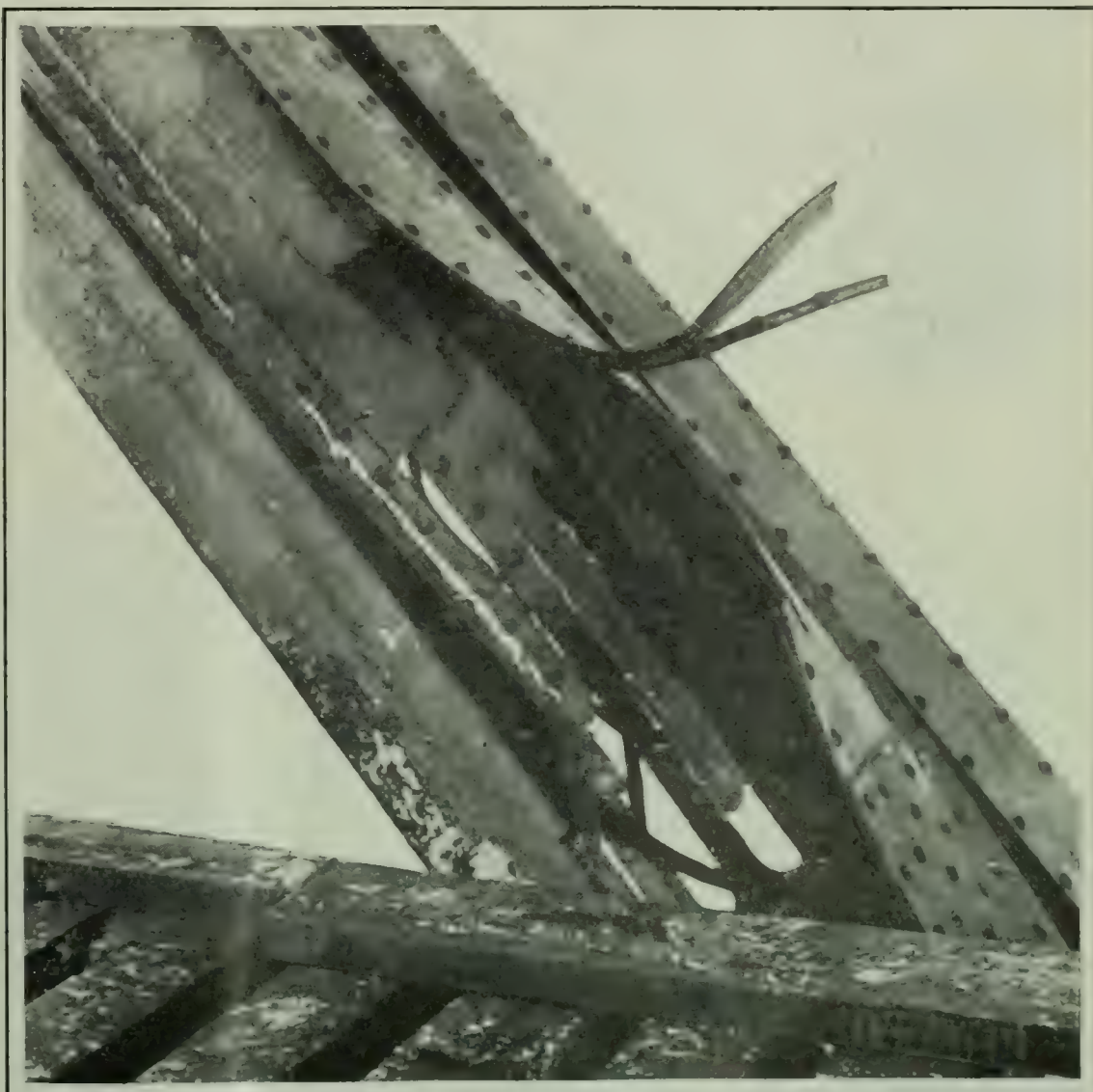
He was arrested again upon the charge that he had injured buildings in Vanceboro. Having been found guilty, he was sent to jail for thirty days. It is expected, however, that he will soon be surrendered to the Federal authorities for a hearing before a commissioner concerning extradition. The legal question is a complicated one, and the case presents novel features. It is suspected that

Horn started the fire that destroyed the Roebling works in Trenton, New Jersey. War material was being produced there. He was in Trenton at the time.

#### At the Mexican Capital

General Obregon, representing Carranza, has retained control of the Mexican capital. Zapata, with headquarters at Cuernavaca, sixty miles from the city, has been carrying on guerrilla warfare. His forces have been whipped twice by Obregon, but he has cut the capital's water mains. When Zapata retreated from the city, he took with him Garza, the latest of the provisional presidents. It was said that Garza had been kidnapped and borne away by force because, in an address to the convention, he had denounced Zapata and called his army an incompetent one. Since Garza's departure nothing has been heard of him, and at the end of last week many believed that Zapata had put him to death.

The diplomatic representatives of foreign powers are in a quandary. Carranza, saying that Vera Cruz was the new capital, invited them to that city. They declined to go, holding that acceptance of his invitation would be equivalent to recognition of



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#### TRIFLING DAMAGE THAT MAY CAUSE COMPLICATIONS

This is all that Werner Horn's bomb accomplished when he tried to wreck the international bridge over the St. Croix River, between Maine and New Brunswick, over which foodstuffs for England are shipped. But he has appealed to Ambassador Von Bernstorff to secure freedom from extradition from this country on the ground that his offense was an act of war.



his Government. Whereupon their relations with the First Chief and General Obregon became strained. Carranza ordered the Spanish Minister, if he desired to avoid deportation, to surrender within twenty-four hours a Spaniard named Delcaso, a confidential agent of the Spanish Government, who has accompanied Villa. It was alleged that Delcaso had assisted Villa in many ways. The man had sought refuge in the Spanish legation, and the Minister declined to surrender him. This incident offended the diplomatic corps, and at the end of the week it was

son were held, their release being conditional upon the First Chief's pardon of Santibanez, who asked for his old place in the Constitutionalist army. The First Chief would not yield. Last week he reported the death of his brother.

#### Villa and His Foes

In the north, Villa has continued his preparations for a movement against Tampico. He has promised to capture the port, to drive all his enemies out of northeastern Mexico, and to defeat Carranza's army within six weeks. General Angeles has been

and will retire after the restoration of peace. He has appointed three Cabinet ministers—Diaz Lombardo, formerly Minister to France; Francisco Escudero, formerly speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and professor of political economy in the University of Guadalajara, and General Garza Cardenas. Probably Angeles will be his Minister of War.

Reports about military movements in the northwest are conflicting. The Yaqui Indian troops have mutinied and are terrifying the people of Sonora. Mines are closed in that state and agriculture is neglected.



© Gabriel Moulin

#### THE EXPOSITION FROM AN AEROPLANE

The main group of buildings as they looked in December. The big fair opens at the end of this week and will run to the end of the year

said that all of the diplomats might leave Mexico. They were unable to use the telegraph wires, there was no Government for them to deal with, and the city was suffering for lack of food. Obregon closed all the newspaper offices, but afterward permitted the publication of two dailies, under a rigid censorship. Thousands of Government employees were out of work, and the Villa currency, in general circulation, had been made worthless by Obregon decree.

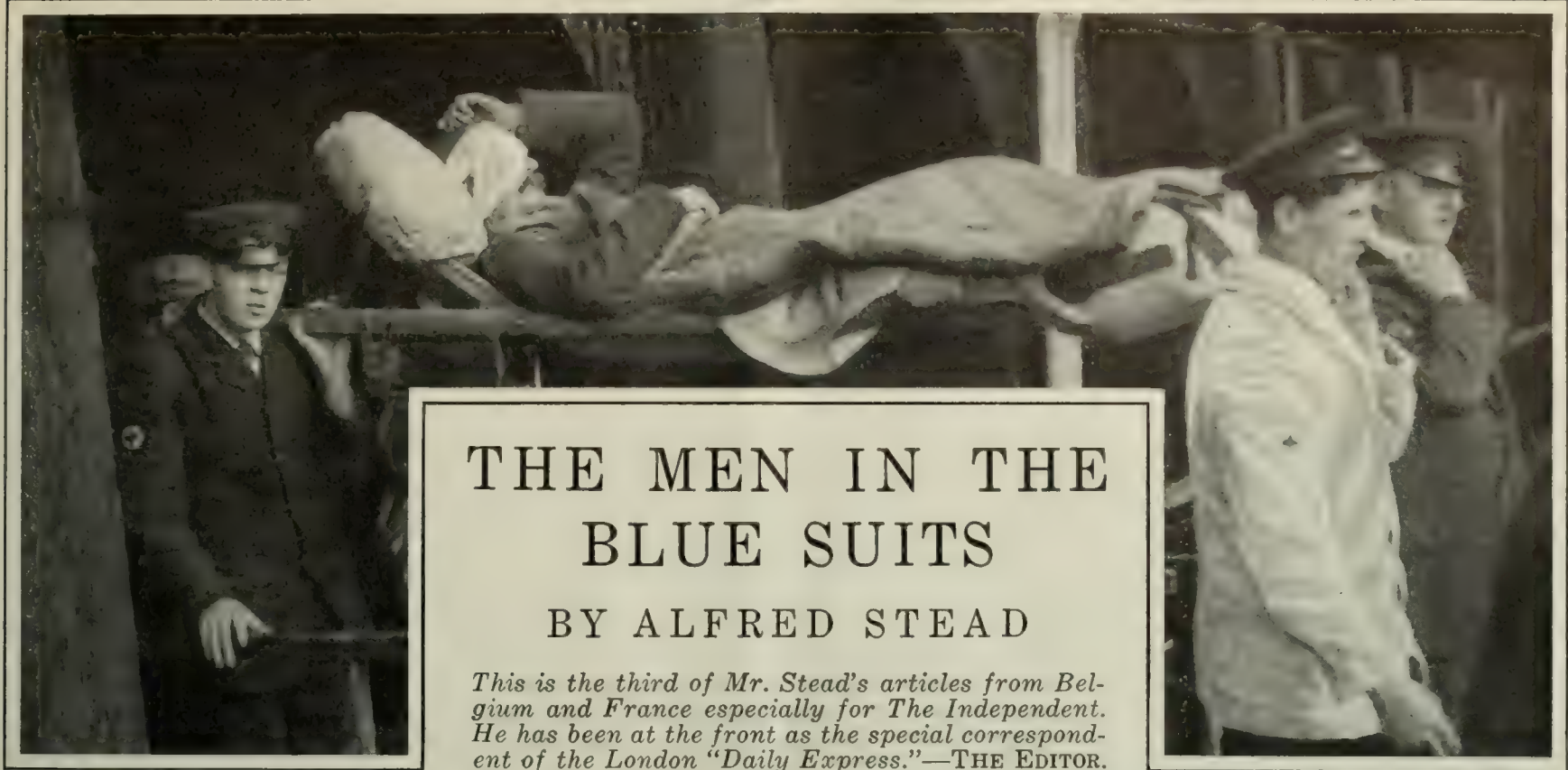
Gen. Jesus Carranza, the First Chief's brother, and his son Abelardo, who were captured in the first week of January on the Tehauntepec Isthmus by General Santibanez, who had turned from Carranza to Zapata, have been put to death by Santibanez. Members of General Carranza's staff were executed immediately after their capture, but he and his

successful in and about Monterey, and another subordinate of Villa has captured San Luis Potosi, driving out General Benavides, who was formerly loyal to Villa. He will have 25,000 men in three columns attacking Tampico, and General Caballero, defending Tampico, has only 10,000. General Gonzales, also at Tampico, has issued a notice that all foreigners there who aid Carranza's enemies or interfere with the political affairs of Mexico will be put to death.

Villa has assumed the Presidency, or has made himself a kind of dictator. In a published statement he says he reluctantly took this course for the preservation of order, because he and his forces had been separated from the convention, the capital and the President (Garza), who cannot be reached. He does not seek the Provisional Presidency, he adds,

It is reported that \$7,000,000 has been raised by wealthy Mexicans in exile for a new revolutionary movement, hostile to both Carranza and Villa, and designed to establish a republic composed of Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California. Another report speaks of a movement of the same kind in support of Gen. Eduardo Iturbide, as a candidate for Provisional President. He is now in Texas. A peace conference, attended by more than 200 former governors, general or cabinet ministers, was held last week in San Antonio. It adopted a resolution urging all the militant factions to submit to arbitration, and appointed a committee, the leading members of which are Francisco Carbajal, who was President for a time after the fall of Huerta, and Federico Gamboa, Foreign Minister in Huerta's Cabinet.





## THE MEN IN THE BLUE SUITS

BY ALFRED STEAD

*This is the third of Mr. Stead's articles from Belgium and France especially for The Independent. He has been at the front as the special correspondent of the London "Daily Express."*—THE EDITOR.

"VICTORY belongs to those who know how to suffer a quarter of an hour more." This phrase of the famous Japanese General Nogi sums up modern war. And what of those who suffer, the wounded by shot and shell, the grim incomplete harvest of war?

Modern war is very cruel to the wounded, just as modern surgery and modern science are kind and save many lives which would have been lost formerly. There is none of the awful squalor and dirt of the Crimean hospitals—there is preparation here and plenty of it. The railway network of France makes it far more easy to convey wounded to adequate hospitals far from the battle line once they can be collected. But there is the rub. Shell fire makes ambulance work very perilous indeed—since the enemy's artillerymen fire on anything moving, at distances which make it difficult to distinguish those carrying out an errand of mercy from the

attacking troops. But the wounded are picked up under the heaviest fire. There are plenty of brave ambulance men and stretcher bearers.

As one of these latter said to me: "It is not the shells that bother us so much, but it is very hard to carry a heavily loaded stretcher when all the time one is falling over dead bodies and horses."

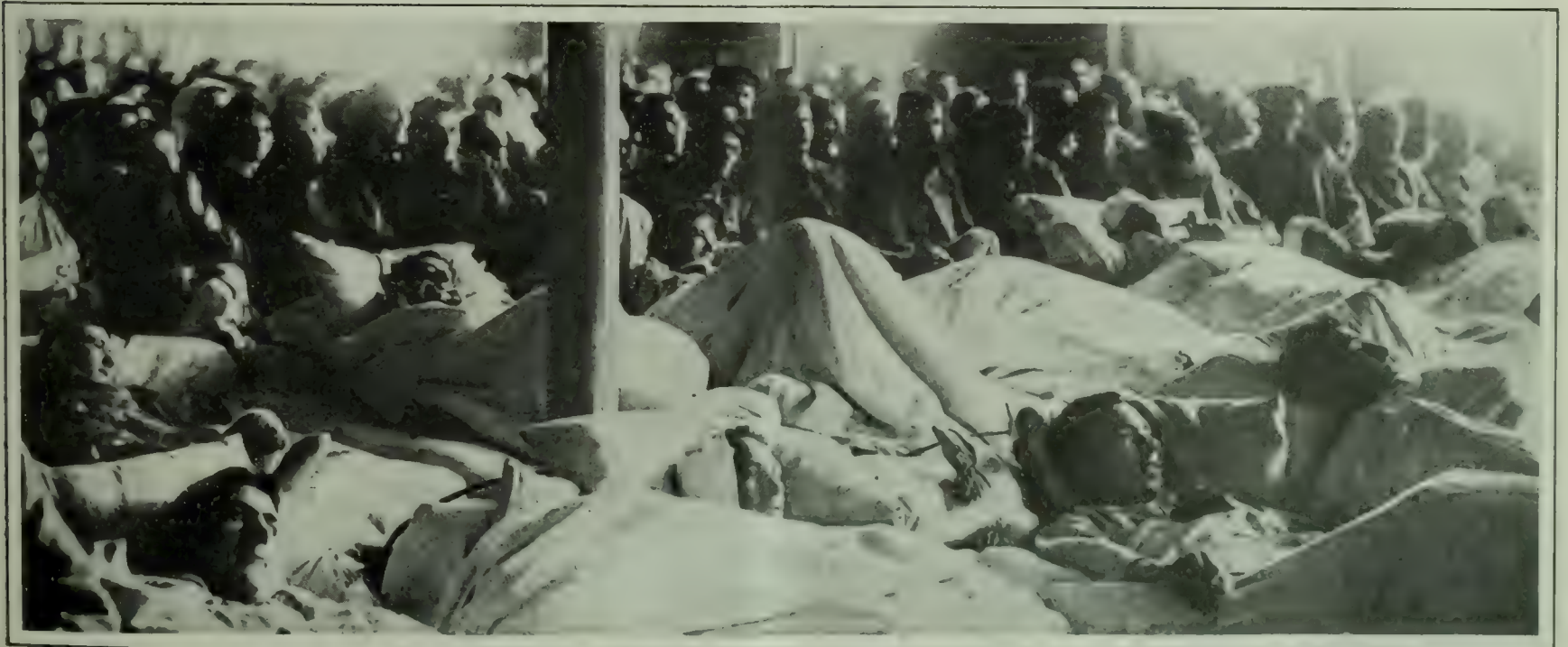
But often the wounded have to lie out for hours, in a zone of retreat and attack, where no help can come to them. During the night help may come, but if the ground be still contested nobody can go there at all. And from the darkness go up cries of "water, water, help," gradually weakening as the strength of the sufferer ebbs away.

The use of the emergency first aid, applied by fellow wounded on the field of battle, has saved many lives. For sometimes it is quite impossible for a doctor to reach the wounded; but a less severely injured comrade,

rolling over and over, may be able to arrest a hemorrhage and save a life.

How wounded suffer and endure is well illustrated by the case of some regiments which had taken up a position across a river: they were cut to ribbons but could not be collected. Finally the wounded were ferried across on rafts during the night three at a time, under shell fire—this after twenty hours' exposure in wet trenches.

Then they were taken to the hospital in a church. No sooner there than the roof was taken off by shells and a move into the cellar was advisable. At nightfall this forlorn band, wounded by bullets, but more by splinters of shell and shrapnel, staggered forth to seek safety. There were only a few stretchers, and men who were sure they could not walk, walked all the same, clinging to their comrades. Thus thru the night for two miles to where the motor ambulances were waiting. Then forty miles



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A HOSPITAL AUDIENCE AT BOULOGNE—BRITISH SOLDIERS LISTENING TO A SINGER FROM HOME



to railhead—jolting and suffering as the fractured bones rasp and grate together. Comfortable trains for two days, with every rail giving a throb, to hospital. But thanks to the efficiency of the field hospitals there is little gangrene—little, that is, compared with what might be.

Those hospital trains—what an experience it is to travel in them! The smells, the indescribable horrors, the pitiful sufferings of men from the trenches, with blood-soddened bandages, jolted for hours between country stations, without a cup of hot coffee or a change of rags. And yet all that can be done is done. In this frightful hurly-burly of war, when a few hundred yards backwards or forwards may mean thousands more wounded to be dealt with, it is impossible that there should not be great suffering. Motor vehicles have done much to reduce the time of suffering, but there is still much.

But they are wonderfully brave, these sufferers. I saw a Highlander whose arm had been cut off by one of his own officers in a trench—it had been terribly shattered by a shell—cheerfully smoking on his stretcher, dissatisfied with his French cigarettes but cheerful, very cheerful.

"I will be first-rate for opening taxi doors in the Strand; lucky it was my left arm," was his comment.

Another Tommy was drinking tea, that beverage beloved of the army, when a bullet took him in his right arm. He carefully trans-

ferred the pannikin to the left hand and finished his tea.

Men have been known to ask to be shaved on arriving in Paris to go to hospital so as to appear clean to the nurses.

"Can't shock them with a beard like that," said a burly sergeant with four bullets in him. And yet at the hospitals it takes something to shock them now.

I saw the arrival at the Ritz Hotel, now partly a hospital, of a French private who had come from the eastern frontier. He had had forty days' continuous work in the trenches, without taking his clothes off, without shaving, without washing. He was a regular wild man of the woods. His clothes had to be cut off him. And he was having a fine time with all the comfort of fine linen and accommodation of a first-class hotel.

That is one thing—modern hotels make fine hospitals. The supply of hot and cold water is especially useful. But the men's troubles are over when they arrive at a real hospital. It is the transit from the firing line to the hospital which is terrible for them.

Cleanliness is the keynote of the hospital endeavor. At the front this is difficult, but often the apparent uncleanness which one sees is only superficial; the wound surfaces are clean and safe.

The stretchers with their pockets for dressings are wonderfully efficient. In each ambulance are

little dispensaries and everything antiseptic to make of these vehicles perfect little movable hospitals.

From battlefield to motor ambulance, from motor ambulance to train, from train to hospital—all these stages in the way of the cross of the wounded are now well defined and working well. Steps have been taken to prevent the well-run organization of efficient doctors and nurses from being upset by the well-meaning but dangerous efforts of the amateur nurse. These have been politely but firmly removed from the possibility of danger—and their services will be utilized as and when they can.

At the beginning of the war the Red Cross badge was rather abused by curiosity seekers. Some such arrived near a battle in progress, some way back from the firing line, and announced that they were come to help.

"Go and help them burying these bodies over there," said the medical officer. And they did, these society amateurs, because they had to. But they never went out with Red Cross badges again.

The whole of France is full of wounded; there are no towns without them. Before the end of the war all the countries concerned will be—must be—vast hospitals, with thousands or hundreds of thousands of men in all stages of convalescence.

From a military point of view the thing to be done is to get the wounded back to the firing line as soon as possible. Nor are the wounded averse to this; in fact they are all keen upon getting out of the hospital as soon as possible.

And so they sit there in the sunshine, joking among themselves, grumbling about having no letters, "grousing" about little



Paul Thompson

TOMMY ATKINS TURNS LINGUIST—TAKING A LESSON IN FRENCH PRONUNCIATION FROM A BELGIAN CONVALESCENT



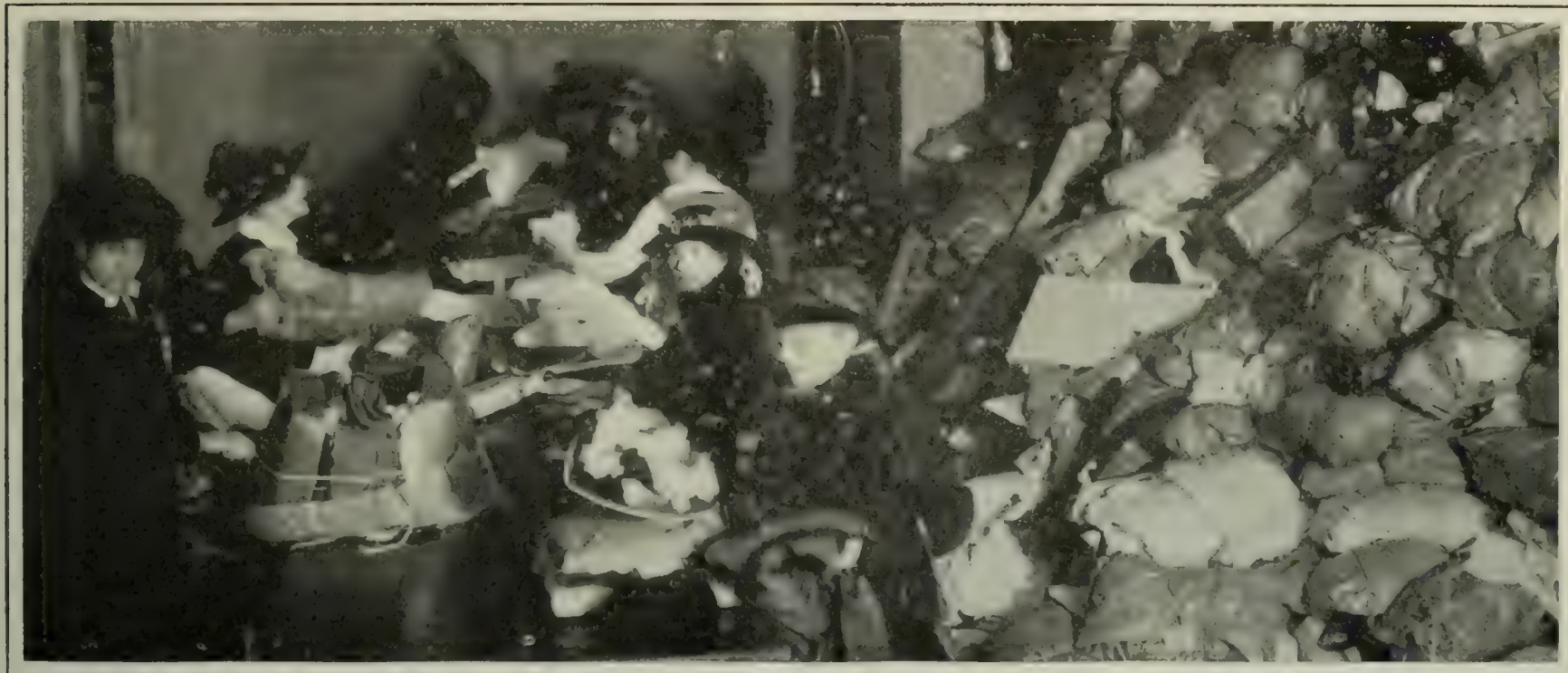
details as is their traditional right. but none of them despondent, none of them not a better soldier than before as to morale.

"That is what is so fine about the British army," said a French officer, "the more you pound them, the more they suffer, the better they get, and the more determined to win." Those blue-clad lines of cripples prove

more the strength of the British army than a thousand military pageants and parades.

The very courage and cheerfulness of these men make visitors rather ashamed of themselves. One of the hospital orderlies had been complaining that the blue clothes of the wounded secured for them an undue share in the good things showered on

the hospital by the warm-hearted French people. To his grumble, "You get all the things given you, you in the blue suits," came the quick retort from one of the wounded men: "It's easy enough to get a blue suit; all you've got to do is to go in the firing line." And those who earn a blue suit may be cheerful, but they certainly do earn it!



Underwood & Underwood

SORTING THE BUNDLES—A FEW OF MANY THOUSAND ARE STACKED AT THE RIGHT

## BUNDLE DAY IN NEW YORK

TRANSFERRING SURPLUS CLOTHING FROM THE EMPLOYED TO THE UNEMPLOYED

**B**UNDLE, *n.* A number of things or a quantity of anything bound up together; a single thing folded or doubled and tied up; a package."

The lexicographer who devised that definition probably thought himself rather conclusive. But he ought to have seen Bundle Day Headquarters in New York. When five floors of a Fifth Avenue loft building are filled with overcoats, derbies, silk hats, women's hats, dresses, socks, bathrobes, collars, ties, waists, toys, white silk vests and knitting needles, in paper boxes, wooden boxes, hat-boxes, bags, suitcases, newspapers, brown paper, and nothing at all, the most elastic definition of *bundle* stretches until it snaps.

For Bundle Day is nothing less than a sociological phenomenon. It is one phase of New York's effort to adjust itself to a winter in which something like half a million men and women are out of work.

February 1 was "Wardrobe Day." February 2 was "Attic Day." February 3 was to be the climax, "Bundle Day." But all thru the day the bundles kept pouring in in such quantities that the "day," like the defini-

tion, was expanded indefinitely, and plans were laid, under Mrs. James Speyer's direction, to make the work permanent.

Everybody helped. The first problem was to get people to ransack wardrobes and attics for the clothing they could spare. Advertising placards and newspapers and hundreds of thousands of seductive tags accomplished that. Then it was necessary to collect all the bundles; the hotels arranged to collect from their patrons, the commuters' railroads provided storage room in the stations, the city threw open the school houses and the police stations, the department stores and the express companies and the city provided wagons and trucks. Next the huge piles of clothing had to be sorted, cleaned, prest, repaired, and put in wearable condition. In this task volunteers from churches and social service organizations all over the city worked with men and women secured thru the Municipal Employment Agency. And when the garments were finally ready for shivering backs practically all the relief agencies in the city co-operated in distributing them.

An empty building near Madison

Square was secured to serve as the clearing house. The Lackawanna Railroad gave enough coal to keep it warm, and the committee took possession. Then the magnet began to work. Huge "quantities of anything bound up together" were piled into elevators jammed to cubic capacity, unloaded and stacked, sorted by hurrying hands and passed on to the repair staff.

Not that the clothes arrived in rummage-sale tatters. To be sure, there was one pair of trousers which, the resourceful worker remarked, would do nicely for a one-legged man. But there were thousands of warm overcoats and suits—decently arranged on clothes-hangers provided by a great department store. "From good makers, too," sagely remarked the little tailor who was visibly relishing the opportunity to bring his professional judgment into play after long idleness. There was one gift of 500 pairs of brand-new socks; another of 200 pairs of shoes fresh from the factory. There seemed to be tons of warm underwear. In one room a group of seamstresses, under the guidance of two teachers loaned by the Board of Education, were busy



putting quantities of women's clothing in good shape.

One of the lately unemployed remarked facetiously to the lean-faced Yankee who, with a rakish gray hat and collarless shirt, was sporting a nobby livery of blue with huge brass buttons, "Jimes, go 'round the corner and get me a glass of 'ahf-an'-'ahf.'" "Aye, aye, sir," replied James, with

a last flourish and a jovial pun on the "tale of a waiter's coat" before he whipped it off and passed it on. And if he did miss his cue a little the donor of the coat did no better. But that sort of gift was rare. Most of the things would do just what they were meant to do—relieve hardship.

If you ask Miss Frances Kellor (whose work for immigrants Inde-

pendent readers know well), who was responsible for launching Bundle Day in New York, she flashes back "I don't know." But nobody quite believes her. At any rate, New York liked the idea. Half of those who observed it liked the passing sensation of being generous; the other half liked the lasting sensation of being clothed.

## THE INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TWENTY-FIRST PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

**I**N two previous papers I have spoken of the Hebrew and the Christian Scriptures, and have tried to show what testimony they give as to the claim that the writers had special inspiration from God.

Believing, as I find evidence to believe, that God's hand can be seen in the creation and evolution of nature, I have no difficulty in believing that God can act and has acted, under his own laws, in the course of human history. I can see no reason why he should not guide good men, of whatever nation, as teachers along the ways of goodness; but, as in his guidance of the course of nature, I would expect his action to follow a course of evolution, along which men should gradually learn more of him and more of goodness and wisdom. I see no reason why an Elijah or Isaiah or John or Paul should not have had much of such guidance and inspiration, or why great and good men in later or earlier days might not have been thus favored, whether Zoroaster or Socrates.

But I should not expect this light from heaven to be blinding. It would not give more than could be received. The earliest history of mankind makes them ignorant savages, and by a course of evolution they had to come from a condition somewhat higher than the beasts to one of civilization and intelligence. God might lead them up gently, patiently, by many hands which his had grasped. God's prophets would be imperfect men, and much imperfection and much error would be mixt with some new truth discovered and taught.

### A MIRACLE OF INSIGHT

I can see in the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures no evidence of what is usually meant by inspiration; in much of them no evidence of more than any historian or other writer might attain. It is not in the history or the science of the Bible, any more than in its rhetoric, that we are to look for anything unusual; they are

no better than what we find the literature of other ancient peoples to be; it is in the amazing appearance of the teaching of one supreme God of absolute Justice and holiness. At first, as under a process of evolution was to be expected, he was the one God of the Jews, while other nations had other gods, but later in the time of the Captivity the Hebrew prophets rose to the conception that Jehovah was the only God, and the gods of the nations were but silver or gold or wood. No other nation reached this height of inspiration. Greece invented civilization, and from Greece alone has it spread to all the world since; but it was only the Hebrew people that discovered, taught by their prophets, the worship of one only true God, Maker of heaven and earth, and beside him there is no God. By what miracle of insight or of divine revelation did they learn to worship this sole God, that insignificant little tribe of Egyptian slaves, fated to hold the highway of two hostile nations, the mightiest on earth, both vulgarly polytheistic, one worshipping "Isis and Orus and the dog Annubis," and the other, on the Euphrates, annexing gods from every conquered nation, and in terror of heavenly and earthly monsters and dragons innumerable; and right about them the many-named Baalim and Ashtarothe of the lesser Amorites and Syrians and Phenicians. Why did this insignificant football of the nations, tributary or captive, find the one God whom the learned priests of Thebes and Memphis and Babylon and Ninevah, searching for a *Deus Exsuperantissimus* in their genealogies and hierarchies of deities could not find—no, not even when the Heretic King of Egypt chiseled out the names of Egypt's gods that he might replace them for a decade or two with the mighty, many-handed god of the solar disk? Here is history's great riddle, unsolved unless it be by special divine Providence which made little Pales-

tine the world's teacher in religion, as little Greece is its one master in culture and civilization. Was there not here revelation to the soul rather than inspiration to the pen?

### JESUS' ATTITUDE TOWARD SCRIPTURE

It is impossible to prove this or any higher degree of special inspiration, for it would transgress no natural law of the mind, and it would be a matter of faith resting not so much on reason as on its reasonableness. It is reasonable that God may have guided, as a part of his providence, certain men anywhere and at any time to be teachers of their people. Miracles may be supposed to support inspiration, but the miracles are a part of the books for which inspiration is sought, and their genuineness is a part of the question, and is more in doubt than the inspiration itself. Really, the one main argument for the inspiration of the Hebrew Scriptures is that Our Lord is, I doubt not, truthfully, reported to have treated them as such, referring to them as prophetic evidence of his Messiahship. To be sure, we may reply that the Evangelists wrote a decade or more after his death and gathered their reports of his words from memory and from stories current in the Church and hardly verbally accurate, and very likely incorporated their own ideas of the fulfilment of prophecy; but, as the record stands, Jesus himself accepted the current Jewish notion of the inspired infallibility of the Old Testament, and it is almost certain that he was taught in the synagog school to believe as every one believed. Whatever view is taken of the divinity in Jesus this is admitted by all, that he grew in knowledge from his childhood, that he did not know when he should return to earth, and that, if correctly reported, he was mistaken when he said that his second coming would take place during the life of that generation. Jesus was not alone in his acceptance of the prevalent doc-



trine of Scripture. But that doctrine had grown up gradually, and had no definite basis. Because the Jews of two or three hundred years before Christ had developed this doctrine, the Christian Church in the course of a hundred years or more added their own Scriptures to the inspired canon.

#### ERRORS OF FACT IN THE BIBLE

What is valuable in the Bible, Old Testament and New, is its truth rather than its inspiration, its religious truth and its historical truth. Christianity depends on the truth in the Scriptures, not on their inerrancy; otherwise if error were proved that would overthrow Christianity.

We do not need to search with a microscope to find errors of fact in the Bible. They are patent. The world of earth and stars was not made in six days. The meaning of the story in the very first chapter is not to be twisted and wrenched by hunting in the dictionary for a definition of "day" that will stretch it to millions of years, for the question of meaning is purely literary, not arbitrarily lexicographical, as if "The evening and the morning were the first day" could cover a whole geologic period. The truth of the chapter is not in the details of the panorama, but in the grandeur and sublimity of the detailed conception that God was the author of the firmament above and the earth and the waters beneath. That truth we can believe and accept, and disbelieve all the rest.

Nor do we have to believe that all men and beasts perished from the earth except those in Noah's Ark. With our knowledge the story is absurd; and we know that it is an older Babylonian legend cleansed of its polytheism to fit it to the acceptance of those who worshiped one only God. Just as absurd is the myth of the Confusion of Tongues at the Tower of Babel. We can smile at the credulity which lengthened out the lives of the Patriarchs, Terah 205 years, his son Abraham 175 years, Isaac 180 years, Jacob 147 years, Joseph 110 years, and Moses 120 years, at a time when we know from contemporary Egyptian and Babylonian inscriptions that the ordinary period of life was not exceeded.

It is a comparatively simple thing to separate the legendary from the historical period in the annals of Israel, and to see in both the development of the pure faith of monotheism. History depends upon writing; and it is not likely that the Hebrews had any writing in their own language before the time of David. Of course the Egyptians and Babylonians had their complicated picto-

graphic or syllabic systems of writing long before, and the Babylonian system and language were used in Palestine we know till near the time of Moses for international correspondence, but it is exceedingly improbable that the books of the Pentateuch were written first in Babylonian or Egyptian and translated centuries after into Hebrew. It is much more likely that the so-called Five Books of Moses were composed some considerable time after the civilization that grew up with David and Solomon; and this accounts for not a little of legend and miracle in them. The freedom of composition is illustrated by the fact that in so solemn a document as the Ten Commandments the reason given for keeping the Sabbath in Deuteronomy is entirely different from that given in Exodus.

#### MORAL ERRORS

But misapprehensions as to the distinction between history and legend are far less serious than moral or religious imperfections, and such there certainly are, and not a few of them, in the Old Testament, and perhaps in the New. We must expect them if the understanding of duty and the knowledge of God come by slow development of ages; the new seed will not at once crowd out the old weeds. Indeed the whole sacrificial system common to the nations about them, at first polytheistic and later purified by monotheism, was based on a false conception of God as a being who has to be placated and bought off by the most precious gifts, even to the first-born, and the prophets had to protest against dependence upon it; and Christianity had to reject it all and save it only as a type of Christ.

But why should we be surprised to find that writers of the Jewish Scriptures fell behind our ethical standards, when we have not ourselves ceased from going to war, and honor soldiers as a superior caste? I cannot read portions of the Old Testament without wishing that their translation into new missionary languages might be long delayed, and that children might learn the New Testament before the Old. We should not make too much of the Old Testament; it is far from perfect. It is not to edification to read of the seventy men of Bethshemesh whom God slew for looking into the Ark when it was sent back by the Philistines; or of Uzzah who died later because God was angry with him when he tried to steady the Ark when it shook as David was bringing it to Jerusalem; or of Elijah the prophet slaying the four hundred and fifty priests of

Baal; or of Elisha cursing in the name of the Lord forty-two little children who had rudely called him a baldhead, and were killed by bears. Among the Prophets there are not a few whole chapters, as in Ezekiel and Amos, not fit to be read in public worship because of the vengeance which they demand against the enemies of Israel. There is in them none of the spirit of Jesus. And even in the New Testament we are sometimes disturbed because what Jesus said or did seems wrong, and we cannot help asking if the tale be true: as when our Lord is said to have cursed the barren fig-tree, which belonged to somebody, and it withered away; or when he was asked to leave a city because he had destroyed a herd of swine; or when he forbade his disciples to teach, as they went two and two, outside of Jewry, because he was sent only to the lost sheep of Israel. Or how can we at this late day be expected to approve, even if we can credit, the sudden execution, by the malediction of Peter, of Ananias and Sapphira for "lying to the Holy Ghost"?

#### THE MISUSE OF PROPHECY

If a stringent theory of inspiration, whether we call it inerrant or plenary, fails when judged by either history or morals, it equally fails when we test the New Testament by its interpretation of the Old. No scholar would now dare to use the Old Testament in argument as the writers of the New Testament use it, getting in a rabbinic way meanings out of it that were not in the mind of the old prophet. The first chapter of Matthew quotes a prophecy, "A virgin shall conceive," etc., as fulfilled in the birth of Christ; but it has no plausible relation to Jesus; for Isaiah goes on to tell Ahaz that before her child is old enough to know good from evil his two enemies, the kings of Syria and Samaria, would die. In the next chapter Matthew quotes the words of Hosea, "Out of Egypt have I called my son," as fulfilled in the return of the infant Jesus from Egypt, when it is perfectly evident that the quoted passage is not prophetic but looks backward: "When Israel was a child then I loved him, and I called my son out of Egypt," and Hosea goes on to say that after coming out of Egypt Israel turned back to idols. The book of Hebrews offers what we should call illegitimate expositions of Old Testament passages which suffer a verbal dislocation, as when in the first chapter the passage "I will be unto him a Father and he shall be unto me a Son," which was addressed definitely to David, is made pro-



phetic of Christ. So thru two chapters the author proves that Jesus is greater than Abraham on the basis of a verse which says, "Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek," which has no bearing on his argument.

#### THE EVOLUTION OF TRUTH

But, as I have said already, the value of the Bible, as of any other book, depends on the truth, especially the new truth that it brings us. It is to be expected that it will retain errors belonging to its times, for without error it would not be comprehended or received by the people to whom it was address. And this is true even tho it contain ethical errors and imperfect views of God. Every failure to see moral obligation clearly involves a relatively false view of God; for God is our highest conception of what is right. Even yet are we gaining truer views of right and wrong. We understand duty better than it was understood in Paul's day. Paul knew that in Christ there was neither bond nor free, but he gives no sign of knowing that slavery was wrong. For aught he could see woman was a subject sex; we free both women and slaves. Jesus had taught that God was a loving and forgiving Father; Paul could not get beyond the idea of expiation and appeasement of God by sacrifices, and from him and the author of Hebrews the doctrine came which Milton puts into the mouth of God speaking to his Son in the heavenly conclave, that Adam, because of his sin,

To expiate his treason hath naught left,  
But, to destruction sacred and devote,  
He with his whole posterity must die:—  
Die he or Justice must; unless for him  
Some other, able, and as willing, pay  
The rigid satisfaction, death for death.  
That is Old Testament teaching, the teaching of justice, righteousness, not the full Christian doctrine of the parable of the Prodigal Son, of full, free, fatherly love. And so it is that too many of us have regarded the Second Person of the Trinity as the expression of the infinite love of God, and the First Person of the Trinity as the expression of God's stern punitive justice.

#### WHAT IS LEFT?

But I will be asked, "If you deny an infallible Bible, what have you left? You are—are you not?—an infidel, an unbeliever, left like other pagans to the bare light of nature?" We are used to hearing that reproach from Uzzahs who rush to steady the ark. It is better—it is safer—to seek after the cold truth than it is to try to bolster up faith. But Christianity

surely does not depend on the possession of an infallible Scripture. It depends on the spiritual truth in the New Testament, on the true conception of God as Father, on love for others as the regnant principle of life as against self-culture or any other coarser form of selfishness; on the kingdom of God to be created on earth by that love expanding over all humanity; and, historically, it depends on the person of Jesus, the Christ, whose teachings, life and death initiated the highest of all religions. But it is his teachings which we must accept, and not any matters of history about him, from his birth to his resurrection and ascension. These only are of cardinal and essential importance; for love affects character, while history, correct or incorrect, bears only on intelligence.

#### THE DISCOVERY OF GOD

What, then, is left when I venture to question and doubt, or even to deny, on the basis of my own reason, statements which I find in the Bible, and to disapprove matters of morals, theology or religion recognized not unfavorably in the two Testaments? This is left, the search for and discovery of God in the myths of the childhood of the race, the grandest discovery to which the mind of man, wandering among portents and omens and dreams, has ever been guided, the story of the marvelous discovery, scarce credible where made, that God is one and that he created and rules the world. The great fact was learned by the teachers of an insignificant tribe, but its implications had to be slowly found; and I see in the successive books of the Old Testament a clearer and ever clearer sense of God's holiness, and of the obligations of justice and right as resting on men. It is worth while, greatly worth while, to possess this unique collection of writings of prophets and psalmists and historians, utterly unique in the history of ancient literature, with whom God and righteousness were supreme, and from whose Hebrew faith alone we have inherited our knowledge of God. When I try to conjecture how this sublime vision and this wonderful succession of seers and sages was able to conceive and teach what was hidden from more gifted and cultured nations, I do not find it easy to believe that it all came thru some mysterious special genius for religion, and I find it easier to see the proof of the guidance of that indwelling Spirit of God which we call inspiration, not knowing how or where it may work.

And much more is left. I see in the

New Testament the Mosaic religion suddenly rejuvenating itself and developing into Christianity. I see Jesus an utterly new sort of prophet, announcing and promising the kingdom of heaven to spread over the earth. That was new; it is not in the Old Testament. I find a new doctrine of God and a new doctrine of man—of God as Father, which is, being interpreted, God is love; of all men as brethren, and the duty to treat them with love, all of them, Jew and Gentile, and to sacrifice for them, to die for them if needful, to teach them the good news of the love of God and of the kingdom of heaven which is the kingdom of love. I find God brought very near to us in this world, and the promise of the world to come.

#### A RELIGION OF LOVE AND SERVICE

All this constitutes a new religion, a religion the world had never known, a religion of loving worship toward God, and a religion of all possible social service toward men. The first Christians were noted because they loved one another, and buried the unburied bodies of the pagan poor about them. I may not be sure that the very fullness of God dwelt in the man Jesus; but God's wisdom, which was with God from the beginning, his Logos, dwelt mightily in Jesus, and allowed him to give to man a better knowledge of God by far than the world had ever learned, even from the best of Hebrew prophets. And I and any one can see that Paul and the other Apostles caught much of his spirit, and spread it abroad after his death; and if I fail to see that they were wholly right when with one hand they discarded the Jewish ordinances ready to perish, and with the other made them the authority for a new sacrificial system of pardon for which love was enough, may I not see that the spell of Mosaism could not at once be fully thrown off, and that there was inspiration enough left, so that the cleansing fire of its love might purge the remaining dross of the law of justice appeased by sacrifice; and we can approach directly to God, with the God in Jesus Christ as our Mediator, or even with no mediator at all, saint, or Virgin Mother, or Jesus Messiah.

So I do not look on any doctrine of inspiration as essential or even important; but the truth which came so suddenly to the world in Jesus Christ, that is, the Christian religion, is of infinite value, and is such, apart from any theology about any way, additional to its evident truth, by which men have believed it to be accredited.



# THE SEVENTH CONTINENT

FOUR PICTURES FROM SIR DOUGLAS  
MAWSON'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

*Photographs copyright by Sir Douglas Mawson*



THIS IS A WEATHER MAN

FIVE MINUTES AFTER LEAVING SHELTER TO MAKE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADIGAN, ONE OF THE  
SCIENTISTS OF THE PARTY, WAS MASKED WITH ICE BY THE BLIZZARD





THE LONELY F  
PENGUINS BY THE MILI  
SOLITUDE





JARIE ISLAND  
S WRECK SHARE THE  
N LAND





### AN ICE-CAKE A PIECE

A SIESTA WITHIN THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE. THIS SORT OF PACK ICE  
GOES BY THE NAME OF PANCAKE ICE



### THE WIRELESS THAT LINKED THE ICE-FIELDS TO BRITAIN

THE MAIN BASE OF ONE PARTY OF THE EXPEDITION. MESSAGES WERE  
EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE EXPLORERS AND THE KING



# SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON ON THE SEVENTH CONTINENT

AN EXPEDITION WHICH CAMPED IN THE NURSERY OF THE SOUTHERN BLIZZARDS

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON, the distinguished Antarctic explorer, who is lecturing in the eastern states and who took the wonderful pictures shown on the foregoing pages, led the Australasian Exploration Expedition of 1911-1914, with the object of mapping out the Antarctic Continent south of Australia, if such a continent existed. The matter had been in doubt since 1840, when Admiral Wilkes of the United States Navy reported sighting land there. Sir Douglas found this land and as far as he was able to ascertain he and his party were the first human beings ever to set foot on it. It is known as Adelie Land.

In an inlet which Sir Douglas named Commonwealth Bay a landing was effected and a hut erected near the shore as a main base of operations. Then a new discovery was made—Adelie Land is the birthplace of the Antarctic blizzards. Hurricanes rage here continuously, and during the entire time he remained there the average wind velocity was fifty miles per hour; at times it reached 220 miles per hour and weights of 300 pounds were tossed about like cardboard boxes.

The hut was soon snowed under; a winding tunnel had to be made by way of entrance. It was extremely fortunate that the hut was buried before the first of the extremely high winds were felt on it or it surely would have been blown out to sea and the entire party lost.

In the summer season—a summer with an average temperature of thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit—penguins came to Adelie Land by the million. Where they come from and where they go to in the winter no one has yet discovered. When the severe weather settles over the Antarctic shores these queer birds go straight out into the open sea and apparently remain there until the milder temperature of summer brings them back to their nesting places.

Motion pictures were secured of all the animal life, showing the remarkable tameness of the birds and animals. Sir Douglas accounts for this lack of fear by the fact that man was an unknown species and not recognized as an enemy.

The expedition found a vast area, of over a mil-

lion square miles, rich in coal with copper deposits, and traces of gold as well. New land was discovered, and while the party was still on the ground they secured by wireless the sanction of the English King to the naming of the territories King George Land and Queen Mary Land.

The wireless equipment was one of the novel features of the Mawson expedition. On the way south a station had been set up on Macquarie Island, 900 miles south of Australia, and another was established at the main base in Adelie Land. Thru them the expedition was able to keep in constant touch with civilization. These stations were also of material benefit to Australian shipping, as from Adelie Land, where the storms originate, Sir Douglas was able to flash warnings of their approach that reached Australia from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before the storms.

The expedition, while successful beyond all expectations, even in the face of most trying conditions, was not without its tragic side. Sir Douglas, accompanied by Lieutenant Ninnis and Dr. Mertz, left the main base for a sledging journey inland, and after traveling 311 miles Lieutenant Ninnis, with his dog team, broke thru the snow roof of a crevasse and fell to an unfathomable depth below. Mawson and Dr. Mertz went back and peered down into the black hole, but all that could be seen was part of the wrecked sledge and a dying dog on an ice sledge 150 feet below. They called down into that awful depth for

hours, but the only sounds that came back were the moans of the dog. These finally ceased, and Sir Douglas and Dr. Mertz faced the problem of racing back to camp, sixty days' journey, with only enough provisions for ten days' normal rations. Most of the food had been on Ninnis' sledge, and with this and half the dogs gone, the chances of their safe return were very small.

As dog after dog gave out it was used as food, partly for themselves and partly for the surviving dogs. The physical strain soon began to tell on Dr. Mertz and when it was seen he could not go on without a greater allowance of food the balance of the regular store was given to him. A few days later, however, he gave in and quietly passed away.

Left alone in that vast wilderness of sharp ice and dangerous snow-covered crevasses, Mawson read the burial service over his friend and once more started on hopeless but with the determination to get as near camp as possible in the hope that his records would be found and science receive some benefit thru his efforts. Three times, in that terrible struggle homeward, he found himself dangling at the end of his sledge rope in the yawning mouth of a crevasse, but after the first fall he had made a crude ladder of rope and when the sledge itself caught in the heavy snow at the top he was able to climb back to the surface.

When the last morsel of food was gone and the end seemed only a matter of a few hours, he stumbled into a supply of food cached by a relief party from the main base. A rest of a few days with proper food restored his strength so that he reached the main base alive but in horrible physical condition, sixty days after the loss of Ninnis and thirty-one days after the death of Mertz.

The "Aurora," after waiting until the last moment for his return, had finally put out to sea. She was wirelessed and turned back to get him, but the pack ice had gathered and the terrific winds did not permit of a safe landing, so, without proper medical attention, Sir Douglas was forced to spend another year in the Antarctic before returning to Australia.



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## TWO GRADUATES OF THE ANTARCTIC

Sir Douglas Mawson is on the left. With him is Sir Ernest Shackleton, who was first to reach the Antarctic plateau in 1909



## THE GREAT TREATY

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE ARMS OF  
GHENT

THE War of 1812 enriched our history with the memory of many famous battles on land and sea, the triumphs of which raised our infant navy to a position among the mightiest fleets of Europe. But its greatest gift to our country was the treaty which ended our last armed conflict with Great Britain. It showed that peace with honor can be won by statesmen determined to win it, even tho the nation which fought to settle great issues be forced to leave them undetermined until long after peace is made. The War of 1812 is the great historic exception to the rule that an inconclusive war breeds further war. The Treaty of Ghent was written while England burned with eagerness to avenge the defeats inflicted upon her navy, while Americans demanded vengeance for the destruction of the national capital and for many defeats on land. It omitted practically every point that either nation thought it vital to decide when negotiations began. And yet it was no peace of exhaustion, no mere armistice, for from it has grown not a renewal of war, but a final, conclusive and lasting peace.

If ever it seemed necessary to assert the rights of American citizens it seemed so in 1812. Our European trade had been practically ruined by Napoleon's "continental policy," which declared British ports shut to neutral trade, and the British "Orders in Council," which declared a blockade of the European coast line controlled by Napoleon. These injuries were felt the more severely since in those days a large part of the carrying trade of the world was in the hands of American shipowners. For a while it was doubtful whether the United States could stand neutral in the great contest between Napoleon's empire and Great Britain, and if not, which side we should attack. The reason why the War of 1812 was fought with the British

rather than with the French was because of another grievance we had against the British Government. The British claim was that any man who had once been a subject of the King remained such thruout his lifetime. So their warships searched our merchant ships and arrested and carried off to join their navy any one who had ever been a British subject, even tho he might now be an American citizen. This insult was felt even more deeply than the practical injuries which had been inflicted upon our trade, and at length the United States declared war, resolving never to make peace until the sea had been made safe for American sailors as well as American ships.

It proved much easier to begin the war than to end it. The first hope of peace came thru the Russian Government, which at that time was very friendly with Great Britain and the United States. The United States accepted mediation and appointed a commission to treat for peace. But the British Government objected to Russian intervention and instead offered to negotiate directly. A second American commission was appointed, consisting of five of the ablest men in the country: John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, J. A. Bayard and Albert Gallatin. They were instructed to insist upon Great Britain aban-

doning the right to search American ships and impress their sailors into British service. They were also instructed to get what they could besides, such as control of the Great Lakes and a renewal of the old fishing rights off British-American coasts. The British commission consisted of Lord Gambier, a naval officer; Henry Goulburn, an under secretary of state, and William Adams, a doctor of civil law. They demanded a new Canadian boundary, peace with the Indian allies of Great Britain, the creation of a "buffer state" for the Indians out of our northwest territory, free navigation of the Mississippi and the prohibition of American warships or fortifications on the Great Lakes. They refused even to consider the questions of the right of search and of impressment, which the Americans were anxious to have settled before any other matter. Had either party insisted upon its full wishes or even its "minimum demands," peace could never have been made. The story of the conference can be quickly told, for it was simply a moderation by each side of its demands until little was left except the greatest wish of both—peace.

The American Commissioners refused to consider the creation of an Indian state between the United States and Canada, but offered full

THE CARTHUSIAN CONVENT IN GHENT  
Here the British delegates were entertained and the treaty was signed

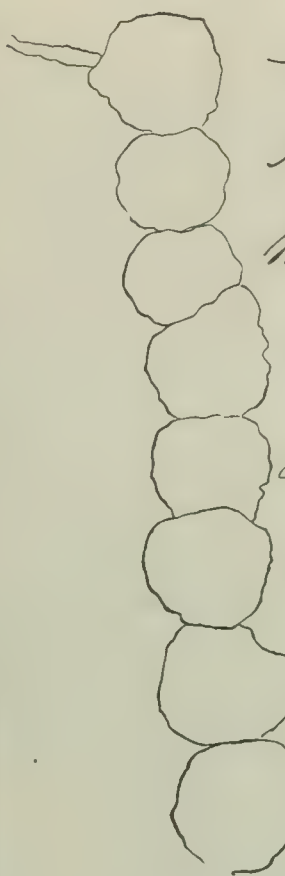


amnesty to the tribes which had been allied with Great Britain in the war. This was accepted so that discussion might begin upon questions which were of greater moment to the two nations and consequently more difficult to settle. The Americans proposed that the territories of the United States and of Canada remain as they were before the war, while the British suggestion was that each party keep what it had occupied during the war and still held at the time of the conference. This would have meant the loss to us of the northern parts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York and perhaps the towns of New Orleans and Mobile. When the Americans refused this offer it was generally believed that negotiations were at an end. They communicated with the President and prepared to leave the conference. But the British minister Castlereagh informed the Commissioners that he would not insist absolutely upon his earlier instructions and that he desired the conference to

continue. The American Government, altho only with the greatest reluctance, allowed the conference to drop altogether the question of the right of impressment and of declaring French possessions blockaded to neutral ships. The British moderated their demand of all the southern shore of the St. Lawrence River and a large part of Maine, reducing it to Fort Niagara and a few small islands off the New England coast. The questions of British use of the Mississippi and American access to the fisheries were left as they had been before the war under the agreement of 1783. When the Treaty of Ghent was finally drafted it provided for an end to the war, release of prisoners on both sides, peace with the Indian tribes, the restoration of all territory conquered by either nation, the appointment of a boundary commission to determine the correct division line between American and Canadian territory and a pledge of common effort to abolish the slave trade.

Two men among others deserve special credit for the conclusion of peace. One was the illustrious English general, Wellington, who was invited by the Government to put himself at the head of an expedition against the United States. But, altho he expressed his willingness to

*Done in triplicate at Ghent the  
twenty-fourth day of December one  
thousand eight hundred and fourteen*



Cambier  
Henry Goulburn  
William Adams  
John Quincy Adams  
J. A. Bayard  
H. Clay  
Albert Gallatin

Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons

THE SIGNATURES TO THE TREATY

serve in America if called upon to do so, he strongly advised the Government not to insist upon a war for gaining territory in America while the European situation was still so critical. The advice of their greatest general was not a little influential in moderating the demands of the British Government. The other man was an American, Albert Gallatin, who had been an able Secretary of the Treasury and was the most tenacious supporter of peace at the conference. Many times it seemed that the negotiations had reached an end either thru the obstinacy of the British representatives or the incessant quarrels among the Americans as to what points should be insisted upon

*References.*—These references do not aim to be complete, but simply indicate to the student a few of the more easily accessible works which cover the topic treated. If a general reference for the whole series of articles is desired, *One Hundred Years of Peace*, by Henry Cabot Lodge, may serve the purpose, but a fuller and more impartial history of Anglo-American relations is Professor W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*. *The Rise of American Nationality*, by Dr. K. C. Babcock (in Prof. A. B. Hart's *American Nation* series), contains a good general account of the Treaty of Ghent, on pages 168-201. Volume IX of Henry Adams' *History of the United States* (pages 1-53) covers the same period excellently. A briefer account may be found in J. W. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy* (pages 243-9). Captain Mahan's *The War of 1812*, and, for the student who likes to get at the sources, the *Memoirs of John Quincy Adams* may also be mentioned.

and which conceded. The American Commissioners had been purposely selected to represent as wide a range of party sentiment and sectional interest as possible, and but for the tact and diplomacy of Gallatin no agreement might have been reached even among themselves. As it was, the Treaty of Ghent, concluded December 24, 1814, not only commanded the consent of all the Commissioners, but received the unanimous ratification of the Senate when submitted the following February.

In celebration of the Treaty agreement the authorities of the City of Ghent gave a formal banquet to the British and American Commissioners on January 5, 1815. On the evening of the 5th of January this coming year the City of Ghent was to have repeated its courtesy and celebrate the centenary of the Treaty by a commemoration banquet in the same room of the *Hotel de Ville* where the Commissioners were entertained one hundred years before.

What the war did not settle the peace did. Great Britain did not formally relinquish the right to impress sailors who had been British subjects, but the right was not exercised and the British nation in the end adopted the American view of the question. Some years later the Chief Justice of England admitted that "the Orders in Council were grievously unjust to neutrals, and it is now generally allowed that they were contrary to the law of nations and our own municipal law." It is true that the present great war has revived some of the old disputes about the right of British warships to search American merchant ships, but today both nations are willing to settle their differences before matters can go as far as war. Great credit is due to the wisdom of the British Government in working for a peace without insisting upon any material gain from the war, and to the American Government for trusting to the future to effect what could not then be established by force of arms. In the words of the historian Henry Adams: "Perhaps at the moment the Americans were the chief losers, but they gained their greatest triumphs in referring all their disputes to be settled by time, the final negotiator, whose decision they could safely trust."



# THE LOOK OF WAR BY LAND AND SEA



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## LOOKING OVER THE TERRAIN IN ALSACE

THE NEARER LINE OF SMOKE INDICATES THE FIRING LINE AT STEINBACH, HELD BY THE FRENCH, EXCHANGING SHOTS WITH THE GERMAN BATTERIES AT CERNAY, IN THE DISTANCE



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## THE FINISH OF THE BATTLE OF THE FALKLANDS

THE WATER IS FULL OF GERMANS FROM THE SINKING "GNEISENAU" OR "SCHARNHORST," SOME SWIMMING, OTHERS FLOATING ON WRECKAGE. BRITISH BOATS ARE PUTTING OUT FROM THE VESSEL IN THE BACKGROUND, PROBABLY THE "INFLEXIBLE," TO RESCUE THEM. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM THE CROW'S NEST OF THE "INVINCIBLE"



# WHAT WILL THE CANAL ACCOMPLISH?

AN ESTIMATE OF ITS EFFECT ON WORLD TRADE AND SOUTH AMERICA

BY THEODORE E. BURTON

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OHIO

**T**HE construction of the Panama Canal is the greatest engineering achievement of all the ages. The Isthmus of Panama connecting two continents was valueless for transportation or any movement of human activity between them, but now an artificial strait pierces the isthmus and brings two great oceans together. Nevertheless no trade millenium can be expected from the opening of this Canal. This colossal work, important as it is, must be considered as a part of the great series of developments which characterizes the beginning of the twentieth century. It shortens distances between numerous ports of the world; it gives to the United States an advantage not possessed before in access to numerous foreign countries; it gives ready water communication between the east and west coast of North America, but as a commercial factor it cannot be compared with the Suez, opened in 1869. The shortening of distances accomplished by the opening of the Suez gives it a monopoly of advantage in routes between many great commercial centers. The Panama route may be said to enter a competitive field in which the gain derived from the shortening of distances will inevitably be contrasted with the rates of toll established.

The opening of the Panama Canal will no doubt be a factor in the world's trade of prime importance. One of the most conspicuous features will be an increase in trade between the west coast of South America and the east coast of the United States. For the same reason trade between those countries and Europe will increase, tho not in the same proportion. The most important use of the Canal, however, for many years will no doubt be in the transportation by water between the Pacific coast of the United States and the Atlantic and Gulf ports. As already stated, however, the fact which is most significant is that the construction and opening of the Canal are contemporaneous with great developments in trade. We often mistake the importance of a single great event. The discovery of America, tho of surpassing significance in the world's history, was but one of a number of events, less spectacular, which distinguish the great awakening of the fifteenth century. The opening of the Suez Canal also followed or accompanied a marked ad-



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SENATOR BURTON

vance in movements which made for the increase of the world's commerce, tho it stands by itself as the one great commercial event of the last half of the nineteenth century.

## ANTICIPATING THE CANAL

It is a surprising feature in regard to the Panama Canal that, in the years preceding its opening, partly no doubt in anticipation of that event, the trade on the west coast of South America and in countries now more readily accessible by this route had been increasing beyond the average in other portions of the world, and movements were also under way for a better understanding between the countries mutually benefited by its opening. The preceding thirty years, it must be admitted, surpassed any similar preceding period of equal length in industrial and commercial activities. As a result trade has enormously expanded.

Another feature which has been characteristic of periods of notable progress has been the migration of population. There is always a tendency for people to move along the route of greatest opportunity, to

escape from areas of economic distress and high pressure upon the means of subsistence. Such a movement is likely to accompany the opening of the Canal, resulting in an increase of migration from Europe to the west coast of both North and South America. The undeveloped resources of the west coast countries of Central and South America as well as Mexico, and the relative sparsity of population, afford the ideal conditions for such a movement. Mexico has a population of only twenty to the square mile, Central America and Colombia fifteen, while the west coast countries of South America have only six. The opening of the Canal will remove the barrier which has hitherto prevented migration to these localities.

It must be conceded that the final or compelling motive for the construction of the Panama Canal was a desire to strengthen our national defense. The enforced voyage of the "Oregon" around Cape Horn in 1898 was a most impressive object lesson. In addition to this the desire for its construction was in a measure sentimental. The vastness of the enterprise and the failure of a private company stimulated the imagination of the people. The American mind has a fondness for attacking apparently impossible problems. All these gave to the enterprise an unprecedented degree of what may be called moral support.

It was not anticipated at the time Congress was providing for this great work that it would prove to be a profitable undertaking. So far as the Canal itself is concerned, it is altogether improbable that the income from tolls will, after meeting the cost of operation and maintenance, ever pay any considerable income upon the original cost. It will be readily recognized that the United States entered upon this great enterprise with a motive altogether different from that which has actuated other governments or private organizations in the construction of public works, and having incurred an expense so vast, reaching nearly \$400,000,000, the argument is sure to arise that, as no commensurate return can be obtained, it is better to make it free to all the ships of the world.

No doubt the question of most immediate interest to many in connection with the opening of the Canal is that of its practical effects upon our foreign and domestic trade. In that



connection I now wish to discuss a few of the more important factors which determine our trade relations and the routes of transportation. The factor which will first occur to all, I have no doubt, is that of the saving in distance and the consequent readjustment of ocean routes resulting from the opening of the Canal. The greatest proportionate saving in distance from New York is to the city of Panama itself, at the south end of the Canal. Here is accomplished a saving of 8478 miles, and corresponding distances are saved on all the routes from New York to the west coast of North America.

#### CHANGING TRADE ROUTES

So far as the practical advantages of shortest distances are concerned the following facts may be regarded as most essential: All routes between the eastern coast of the United States and the western coast of South America down as far as Valparaiso, Chile, will be greatly benefited. In relation to this route the shortened distance will probably be a decisive factor in the course of trade.

In relation to Australia and the Far East, the case is not so advantageous to American shipping from the Atlantic seaboard as might be imagined. Most of the Asiatic ports will continue to be nearer to London than to New York, while the ports of Australasia will in part be brought nearer to New York and a part will still be nearer to London and Liverpool, the dividing line being a meridian passing nearly north and south approximately thru the center of Australia. All ports west of Shanghai will continue to be nearer to London by way of the Suez. Altho the distance to Shanghai from New York is shortened somewhat more than 1000 miles by taking the Panama route, still the distance to this port from London by way of the Suez is 799 miles less than the shortened distance to New York. Manila, as another important example, will be about 2000 miles nearer to London by way of Suez than to New York by way of Panama. In fact, the Panama Canal will not provide a shorter route from New York which will still be about 200 miles nearer to Manila by way of Suez.

The greatest benefit to the ports of the United States located on the Atlantic and Gulf, so far as the eastern trade is concerned, as already indicated, will be with the eastern ports of Australia, Melbourne being brought 831 miles nearer to New York than to London, Sidney 1612 miles, and Brisbane 2933 miles. The situation in New Zealand is still more

favorable, Auckland being 3660 miles nearer to New York, Wellington 3717 and Dunedin 3137. In the case of Japan, Yokohama will be brought 892 miles nearer to New York by way of Panama than to London via Suez.

#### THE SUEZ MONOPOLY

Great as these savings in distances are they are not to be compared with the advantages gained by the opening of the Suez. When that channel was opened the reduction in sailing distances was so great between European and Oriental ports that shipping was bound to take that route almost regardless of the tolls imposed. The detour around the Cape of Good Hope was a total loss, as on this route, at least at that time, there existed almost no ports of call. The case with the Panama route is quite different. The east and west coast of South America both furnish a measurable amount of traffic, and it would be easy to lift tolls to a point where the route via Cape Horn will be competitive. It is also true perhaps in a larger measure that high tolls would divert ships trading in the Far East to the Suez route. Thus, as already stated, the Suez Canal was opened under conditions that give it a monopoly, while the Panama will be opened under conditions which will be highly competitive.

There is another marked contrast. The Suez Canal supplies the most economical trade route between ports representing three-fifths of the world's population with corresponding possibilities of traffic, while the opening of the Panama Canal provides shorter routes for a comparatively small portion of the world's trade.

#### THE NATURE OF OUR TRADE

Predominately our trade has been—indeed is now—with the most advanced nations of the earth. For this there are obvious reasons. We have been able to extract from the earth stores of food and raw material which for a long time seemed inexhaustible. The nations of western Europe have needed our wheat and our cotton, our oils and our minerals, their own supply having been heretofore diminishing and their demands very rapidly increasing. Again, our supplies of iron and steel, primary necessities of modern life, are more readily supplied here than elsewhere because of the abundance of our iron ores, the greater percentage of iron contained in them and the abundance of fuel for their reduction. The development of our export trade in iron and steel is essentially due to our more abundant supplies of raw material; still further, Amer-

ican ingenuity in divers classes of manufactures, as in agricultural implements, boots and shoes and many forms of machinery, is affording us increased outlets in the world's markets.

It was not until 1898 that our exports of manufactured articles exceeded imports, yet the exports which we are now supplying and will in the future supply to foreign markets will consist in increasing measure of manufactured articles. A further feature of the situation is our home market, which is far and away the best in the world and which includes not only the demands arising from highest average consumption of any people, but larger requirements for further development. As a natural result only a limited effort has been made thus far to establish trade with the less advanced nations of the earth.

#### IT CENTERS IN EUROPE

As illustration of the disparity between our trade with the countries of Europe and Canada (our neighbor which in proportion to population is altogether our best customer) on the one hand, and the rest of the world on the other, it may be said that in the year 1913 our exports to Holland, with only 6,000,000 of people, were more than to the whole continent of Asia, with its 600,000,000. Holland is largely a trading country—shipping our commodities to other nations—but nevertheless it is an astonishing fact that our exports there of \$125,000,000 were more than to Japan, China, India, Siberia and all of the Asiatic continents. Our exports to Canada were half as great as the total imports of South America. In 1908 we exported to Denmark more than to all of Africa; still further, in 1906 a larger value of our exports went to the United Kingdom than all the nations of the earth sent to South America, so that if every product, except those produced in the United States, had been shut out of South America, and we had possessed a monopoly of all their trade, nevertheless in 1906 we would have sent less to all of South America than to Great Britain and Ireland. Happily that is not the case now. Our South American trade has very largely increased and I trust will continue to show the same rapid gain in the future. The exportation of raw materials, food and certain forms of manufactures does not require that minute study of foreign markets, of the tastes and preferences of a people, which is required for obtaining a large share of the trade of South America.

I must express a certain degree of



enthusiasm for the future of South America. This great continent, unlike North America, possesses that variety of resources which is afforded by a combination of the tropical and temperate regions. It is easy enough to forecast a phenomenal growth in the regions which belong to the Temperate Zone, as in Argentina and Uruguay and parts of Brazil and Chile. The future of this portion of the southland is sure to be similar to the unparalleled growth of the United States and Canada. Political disorders or any spirit of inertia are sure to be superseded in this era of progress by enterprise and the best utilization of all the resources of this continent.

#### THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA

The present population of the South American continent is approximately 49,000,000, as against the figures of 100,000,000, which it is said will be reached in the United States alone on the 2d of April next. There was not always this disparity. Three hundred and forty years ago the estimated population of Peru was double that of the United States, so late as the year 1810. The population of Mexico in the same year 1810 was greater than that of the United States. These comparisons show the possibility of developing an enormous population to the south of us with a correspondingly increased productive power. A question of momentous importance is the future of the tropical regions of South America. We may not agree with Dr. Gorgas that the tropical regions, with improved sanitation, will become the seat of the very highest civilization, but these portions of the earth are assuming an altogether different position from that which they held formerly. Such obstacles as climate, which tend to repress human energy, were at one time regarded as an insuperable barrier to their development.

One of the principal features in the industrial development of the whole world in the last score or more of years has been the increased consumption of tropical products, as rubber for industrial purposes and bananas for food. This has been caused by the increased demands of our modern life, and has been stimulated by improved methods of transportation, by sanitation and by the migration from the Temperate Zone, and lastly by a marked increase in industrial ambitions on the part of the inhabitants themselves.

#### ITS POTENTIAL PRODUCTIVITY

Notwithstanding its extensive area of desert and of mountains, South America possesses lands

which, if reclaimed and brought under a high state of cultivation, would in the aggregate be as productive as those of North America. This is especially true when, in comparing the two, we take into account the large portion of this continent which is included in the regions of the frozen north. We must not forget that the whole world is feeling the pressure of increased demands for food and the necessities of life. Not only is population rapidly increasing but the average consumption of each individual is also increasing. The subjugation of areas inhabited by barbarians has found a partial excuse even with men of the most humanitarian views because of this pressure.

How much more certain is it that the great areas to the south of us, where popular government, notwithstanding frequent revolutions in the past and the troublous times of the present in some countries, shall have its full share in supplying the demands of modern life and shall enjoy a growth and prosperity beyond the most sanguine expectations.

#### THE CANAL A PEACEMAKER

One immediate effect of the opening of the Panama Canal and of the universal movement now in progress will be a change in the tendencies and aims of the people of Central and South America. Industrial and commercial activities will be stimulated. Even tho the Canal may exert a disappointing influence, this colossal achievement will call attention to the possibilities of production and trade. With increased interest in commerce and industry will come a disposition to promote peace. On this subject the Nicaraguan Minister, Señor Salvador Castrillo, in an address delivered in June, 1912, very well said:

A fact not to be overlooked is that the opening of the Canal will promote peace in these South and Central American countries. Being brought into closer touch with the other parts of the world by commerce, shipping and travel, these countries will want to preserve a peaceful attitude, to show off their best side. It will incite the people to greater work and activity. The life of the South and Central American republics is now essentially political; all the struggles are for political supremacy. The Canal will be the beginning of the opening of a business life for these countries and one of progress and industry.

Progress has already been made by the Treaty of Arbitration between Chile and Argentina for a settlement of all difficulties of whatever nature by peaceful methods. This has been commemorated by a statue of the Prince of Peace upon the Andes, also by the treaty entered into by the Central American States, which has

on several occasions resulted in the settlement of serious difficulties between them.

No survey of the situation in South America in either its commercial or political advancement can be complete without an understanding of the influence of scientific progress upon economic and political improvement. Not only does progress in trade and industry depend upon the application of science to the needs of the human race, but so also does the most wholesome political life. Popular government in the more perfect form is impossible without the railroad and telegraph, which provide for bringing peoples of countries nearer together and for the dissemination of a common intelligence among them. The countries to the south of us have already felt the quickening touch of railroad building and the stimulus which comes from the construction of public and private works on a large scale. All these must have a constantly increasing effect, not merely on the increase of wealth but for more orderly and perfect administration.

#### OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD SOUTH AMERICA

With the opening of the Canal it is especially appropriate that we should give earnest heed to our relations with the so-called Latin-Americans, not merely those of trade but of the higher relations of comity and good will. The first consideration is the relation of a stronger, more populous country like our own with countries of less population and inferior military and naval strength. On this subject there can be no better policy adopted than that laid down by the senior Senator of this great state, in his address delivered at Rio. Mr. Root said:

We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights, or privileges, or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic.

It must be realized that these Latin-American states are of a different racial stock and are also very much affected by the intermingling of races and by different ideals and traditions. It will be conceded by our neighbors that not all of them have made the same progress in popular government which we have made. The one great test of orderly and successful popular government is the readiness with which the minority



submits to the rule of the majority. Unfortunately this has not always been the case in the South American republics. It affords ground for rejoicing that decade after decade this disposition which makes for turbulence and disorder is diminishing, and the advantages of comity and united action of the body politic are more and more recognized.

It is not for us to look with disparagement upon these conditions which have prevailed. Our whole policy should be one of friendship and aid, and every endeavor should be exerted to understand the different conditions and ideals which have prevailed in South America. There should be an absolute absence of that pride of opinion which leads to the belief that no other people is so capable of self-government as we. In our attitude to smaller nations there should be an entire absence of all superciliousness. Any nation which assumes proper relations or friendliness with others must first of all realize that, while there may be uniform standards of honor and of fair dealing to be observed by every country, there is no uniform standard for forms or methods of government or for personal qualities.

#### THE MORAL EFFECT OF THE CANAL

One result of the opening of the Panama Canal must necessarily be a stimulus to the cause of popular government and of peace. These beneficent results have always been promoted by discoveries and achievements in science and the more general diffusion of knowledge. It was not by a mere coincidence that the reign of Queen Elizabeth could boast of a Shakespeare, a Sidney, a Spenser and a Marlowe, that the next witnessed the discoveries of Lord Bacon giving scientific knowledge practical application, and the third chronicles the fact that the King lost his head because of his arbitrary and tyrannical course.

It is again not a coincidence that after the development of the steamboat and the great progress made in transportation by the construction of canals and railways following the downfall of Napoleon in 1815, the nations of Europe sought to maintain an era of peace in which there was the most rapid progress in all that ministers to the material benefit of man and to a broader outlook.

Similar results must follow the opening of the Panama Canal. Closer communication with the outside world stimulates commerce and portrays in clearer light the greater benefits of an era of commerce and industrialism as compared with war. Altho as an agency of transportation the Panama Canal may prove disappointing, it will nevertheless awaken the imagination. A great event which appeals to the whole world arouses a spirit of enterprise which is always effective in bringing beneficent results. Thus the effect of the Canal will be largely a mental or a moral one. The diminished distances may be less advantageous than was supposed, the direct benefit to commerce may be less than was anticipated, but so magnifi-

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cent a triumph of modern enterprise will give, especially to the countries immediately affected and in a less degree to the whole world, a new conception of man's control over nature and of the promise afforded by the progressive era.

In every country of considerable extent differences of temperament and of interest have tended to create factional differences between the northland and the southland. This is inevitable, because physical causes must have their influence. It may be confidently anticipated that in the larger scale of relations between North America and South America, the opening of the Panama Canal will not only afford closer communication, increase commerce, a stimulus to the industrial life of all the countries affected, but also the removal of asperities and misunderstandings and a better day of good will and more perfect harmony.

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RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is \$5736.12.

The following list covers the contributions hitherto unreported:

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Dr. William T. Ellis, his latest biographer, is disposed to agree with this standard of worth in estimating *Billy Sunday, the Man and His Message*. He seeks to excuse the evangelist's use of violent, slangy and coarse language on the ground that this "popular way" of putting things makes a new and strong impression upon ears "dulled by the 'shop talk' of the pulpit." He even asserts that today "nobody cares for the language of Canaan, in which many ministers, with reverence for the dead past, have tried to enswathe the living truths of the Gospel, as if they were mummies." It is impossible to believe for a moment that the author does not know such a statement to be absurd, misleading and somewhat irreverent. If the Biblical language with all its purity and perfection of style and substance is no longer fit for the expression of vital, religious truths, it is certain that the sober intelligence of this age will reject the attempts of Dr. Ellis or "Billy" Sunday, or any one else, to revitalize outworn dogmas, especially such as that of verbal inspiration, by clothing them in the terms of vulgarity, and denouncing those who are unable to accept them in their new dress. Fortunately for religion, there are not a few who still believe the noble language and spiritual messages of Isaiah, Paul and Jesus have sufficient vitality to meet the religious needs of the world. Dr. Ellis' book is made up largely of Billy's sermons

## CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS



and sayings, illustrated by sketches and photographs fully in keeping with the spirit of the text.

Sunday's purpose is no doubt high and his sincerity is unimpeachable. Much of his work has value for the individual and society. But judged from this volume, his methods are offensive to many Christian ideals, and the results must be in multitudes of cases degrading to religion and destructive of keen ethical discrimination.

*Billy Sunday, the Man and His Message*, by William T. Ellis, LL.D. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. Illustrated. \$1.50.

YALE, MOTHER OF MEN

A monument to Yale's service to America and the world is Anson Phelps Stokes' *Memorials of Eminent Yale Men*, a biographical study of student life and university influences during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In two large noble volumes, these memorials embrace sketches of seventy-nine alumni of large eminence and many of lesser distinction. No living graduate is considered. Mr. Stokes is not only biographer, but commentator and philosopher. He precedes his biographies by a leisurely and illuminating introduction and follows it with three chapters in which he declares that study, religion, inspiring teachers and the association with classmates are the "historical factors of influence at Yale," that democracy, faith, conservatism and constructive ability are the "common characteristics of most eminent Yale men" and that the historic universities have a special privilege of serving as "channels of transmission for what is noblest in the life of the nation." One might easily question whether these include the chief essentials of an academic ideal. But one cannot doubt that the Yale spirit has had a fine influence on the country and has been excelled by that of no other American institution of higher learning. Mr. Stokes has made a distinct contribution to American biography and has set an example that should be followed by some devoted alumnus in every historic university of America.

*Memories of Eminent Yale Men*, by Anson Phelps Stokes. New Haven: Yale University Press.

THE VIKING ISLAND

Four horseback journeys have given W. S. C. Russell knowledge and love for *Iceland*, the tiny country whose sulfur beds, volcanoes and steaming springs make it seem a land still in the making. Its people, too, are living examples of the Norsemen of song and legend. On their distant acres they have kept their ancient tongue unaltered and with it the virtues of their ancestral Saga folk.

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Seventy-first Annual Statement

According to Values December 31, 1914, as fixed by the Massachusetts Insurance Department

ASSETS

Bonds and Stocks.....\$38,805,409.00  
Real Estate: Home Office Buildings.....1,230,003.19  
Other Real Estate.....560,369.15  
Loans on First Mortgage.....15,031,884.00  
Loans on Collateral Security.....222,850.00  
Loans on Policies and Premium Notes.....11,665,392.24  
Interest and Rents, due and accrued.....867,977.49  
Net Outstanding Premiums.....634,347.91  
Cash in Banks.....1,144,778.05

LIABILITIES

Reserve at Massachusetts Standard.....\$61,808,377.71  
Death and Endowment Claims Reported and Awaiting Proofs.....292,389.53  
Reserve for Unreported Death Claims.....47,678.00  
Reserve for Equalization of Mortality and Depreciation of Assets.....300,000.00  
Premiums and Interest paid in advance.....67,213.35  
Commissions and Expenses Accrued.....52,694.43  
Insurance Taxes, payable in 1915.....158,094.39  
Distribution of Surplus Accrued.....462,979.17  
Distribution of Surplus Apportioned Dec. 31, 1914, payable in 1915.....1,970,000.00  
NET SURPLUS, Massachusetts Standard.....\$5,003,584.45

\$70,163,011.03

\$70,163,011.03

Increase in Premium Income.....\$542,243.13  
Increase in Gross Income.....707,494.06  
Increase in Assets.....3,994,308.50  
Increase in Policy Reserves.....3,876,852.39  
Increase in Insurance in Force.....16,282,265.00

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JANUARY 1st, 1915

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INVESTED IN BONDS.....\$14,766,117.39  
INVESTED IN LOANS ON BONDS & MORTGAGES.....\$6,854,535.00  
(82-8% of which is Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest.)  
REAL ESTATE.....\$1,450,000.00  
LOANS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.....\$5,262,313.94  
OTHER ASSETS.....\$2,298,282.37  
TOTAL ASSETS.....\$30,631,248.70

LIABILITIES

INSURANCE RESERVE FUND.....\$24,888,708.00  
RESERVE FOR DEFERRED DIVIDENDS.....\$2,765,262.00  
RESERVE FOR OTHER LIABILITIES.....\$985,629.88  
RESERVE FUND OR SURPLUS.....\$1,991,648.82

INSURANCE RECORD

INSURANCE IN FORCE DECEMBER 31st, 1914.....\$120,893,433.00  
GAIN IN INSURANCE IN FORCE.....\$4,533,323.00  
GAIN IN ASSETS.....\$1,449,249.59  
NEW INSURANCE (PAID FOR) 1914.....\$14,437,000.00  
PAID POLICY-HOLDERS, 1914.....\$3,110,507.42

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### ROLLAND'S MUSICAL ESSAYS

Essays and criticism by Romain Rolland, who was a musical critic of renown before he won international fame as the author of that greatest of musical novels, *Jean Christophe*, are now made accessible to English readers by Mary Blaiklock's translation of a group of them under the title of *Musicians of Today*. The original version of the book was published in Paris in 1898, but the author has made some revisions and additions for this English edition, bringing it down to date, so that it now covers with some degree of completeness the modern development of music in France.

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### EUGENISTIC SENTIMENTALISM

Following upon the *New Tracts for the Times* issued by the same publishers (see *The Independent*, August 8, 1912, p. 326), *Principles of Eugenics*, by Blanche Eames, is decidedly disappointing. It deals very largely with exalted sentiments in regard to the responsibilities of parenthood, and so far the work is well done. But when it comes to speak of principles of heredity the author shows that she has read authoritative books on the subject—for she refers to them—but has selected the medieval superstitions on prenatal influence and maternal impressions as the better part of wisdom.

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Another suggestive and practical essay comes from J. C. Dana. In *American Art, How It Can Be Made to Flourish*, he uses art in the broad sense of the creation of beauty under any form. "Art has always flourished where it has been asked to flourish," he says, and for the training of the needful beauty-loving public he gives the wise advice, "Study your teacups."

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	\$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed.....	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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Bearing interest at 6 per cent. Due two years from date and payable on demand at any time thereafter.

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## THE MARKET PLACE

### END OF THE COTTON POOL

The cotton pool, or cotton loan fund of \$100,000,000, has ceased to exist, because, like the gold pool of \$107,000,000, it has not been needed. It will be recalled that the gold fund, made by contributions from the national banks, was designed to assist in the liquidation of our country's foreign obligations. It has not been required, because a growing balance of trade in our favor has been making a natural settlement of the differences. The excess of exports over imports has grown from \$57,000,000 in October and \$79,000,000 in November, to nearly \$132,000,000 in December, the increase having been due largely to shipments of supplies to the belligerents.

When the cotton fund was formed by the banks, there was great anxiety in the South. The crop was the greatest ever harvested, but a large part of the market had been cut away. Our normal exports of cotton are nearly two-thirds of the crop. It was almost impossible to send cotton across the Atlantic, and demand for it in Europe had temporarily fallen to almost nothing. Cotton Exchanges were closed. Prices were very low, and planters were embarrassed. In Congress there were wild propositions for relief legislation. Some asked for an issue of \$300,000,000 in currency upon the security of cotton. It was urged that the Government should make loans to planters. In the South there was a movement for a compulsory reduction of cotton acreage.

But there have been only seven applications for loans from the fund. These came from Georgia, and called for \$28,000 in all. With the opening of the exchanges, the establishment of the Government's War Risk Bureau (for insurance of cargoes) and the declaration of England and France that cotton should be regarded as non-contraband, the condition of our cotton-growing industry rapidly improved. Prices—now a little more than 8½ cents a pound at New York—have shown an advance of about one-third from the lowest figures. Recent exports have been large, altho the total for the present cotton season is less than two-thirds of the shipments made in the corresponding part of the preceding season. Two banks in New York will assume the \$28,000 of loans. There have been expenses, which the subscribing banks must pay, but the attorneys employed will not ask for fees. If cotton should be declared to be contraband, or if shipments should be prevented by Germany's attacks upon the ships in the vicinity of the coasts of Great Britain and France, the situation may change, but at present no loan fund is needed. Altho there has been no demand for loans

(the \$28,000 excepted) the effect of the creation of the fund has been beneficial. It gave courage to the planter and tended to ward off legislation of an objectionable character.

### SECURITIES AND THE INDUSTRIES

On the New York Stock Exchange, last week, where 1,258,715 shares were sold, the market was in a favorable condition until Friday, when a decline was caused by Germany's war-zone declaration, relating to the coast waters of Great Britain and France. There was some fear of international complications, with expectation that our export trade would be checked. Rumors of impending reductions of railroad dividends affected two or three stocks. At the close on Saturday, however, the net losses of the week were small, as a rule. For Steel common there was a slight gain, owing to a recovery of 2½ points from the lowest figures. An Exchange seat was sold for \$42,000, a price showing an advance of \$2000 since a sale made a few weeks ago. Nearly forty per cent of the week's business was in Steel, Reading, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific shares.

During the week there were signs of improvement in industrial and financial conditions. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold \$49,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds. For these there was a notable demand. Subscriptions were for more than five times the amount, and after the allotment the bonds were quoted at 1.04%. For some time past there has been a good demand in the Stock Exchange market for first-class bonds.

Reports from the shipyards showed that the leading plants had work enough to keep their men busy for the remainder of the year. One building company has orders for two years. In the last two months contracts for sixteen large ships have been placed. A majority of these vessels are to be used in the South American and West Indian trade.

The pig-iron output for January exceeded the total for December by 85,669 tons, and on February 1 the daily capacity of furnaces in blast was 56,270 tons, against 48,850 on January 1. At the Homestead plant of the Steel Corporation work on full time, for 8000 men, was resumed. Full time was ordered at one of the large tin-plate factories, which has been used at only eighty per cent of its capacity for some time past. Full time was resumed in seven cotton mills at Fall River, which for three months had been in operation only four days in the week.

Railroad buying aided the steel industry. It is estimated that 200,000



tons of rails have been ordered in the last two weeks. This total includes 30,000 for the Erie, 27,000 for the Northwestern, and 28,000 for the Baltimore & Ohio. Cars also were bought. The Illinois Central ordered 1000 refrigerator cars and twenty-five locomotives. The Burlington Company was ready to spend \$1,000,000 for new equipment.

Exports have been increasing. Returns from the leading ports show that all previous records of excess of exports over imports were surpassed in January. The largest excess for a full year has been \$666,000,000, in 1908. Treasury officers say that if the rate shown in January is maintained throughout the year, the excess for 1915 will be \$1,500,000,000. For the transportation of cotton goods from Southern mills to the seaports extra trains were needed on the railroads. The outward movement of war supplies continued, and new orders for such supplies were reported.

FRAUDULENT BANKING

As a result of investigations made by authority of a new law in New York concerning what are called private savings banks, the state's Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Richards, closed nine of these banks a few months ago. The courts are now beginning to punish the men who, by means of these institutions, robbed the poor of their savings. The first to be prosecuted was Ladislaus W. Schwenk. He had a bank in the great city, with branches in towns on Long Island. The poor were induced to place \$700,000 in his hands. He lost nearly all of it in speculation. Knowing that he was insolvent, he continued to seek and to receive deposits until the end of July last, when the state authorities interfered.

He has been convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a term which must be two years and may be four years and a half. Four more "bankers" of the same kind await trial. Their deposits were nearly \$5,000,000. In all the nine banks closed by Superintendent Richards the deposits amounted to \$11,173,000, and nearly all of this sum has been lost by men and women who could not afford to lose anything. There should be severe punishment for those who are guilty of this stealing and responsible for at least a dozen suicides. Schwenk's sentence shows what others soon to be tried may reasonably expect.

Eleven employees of the National City Bank, of New York, sailed last week for Rio de Janeiro, where they are to open the National City's second South American branch. The first is in Buenos Ayres.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale recently testified at an arbitration hearing that the average increase of prices since 1896 has been fourteen per cent more than the average increase of wages.

The following dividends are announced: Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable March 1. Niles-Bement-Pond Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable February 15. Pratt & Whitney Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable February 15.

1810



1915

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Abstract of Statement year ending December 31, 1914

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in Bank.....	\$1,521,666.82
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	2,774,892.93
Rents and Accrued Interest .....	265,766.86
Real Estate Unincumbered .....	728,000.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (1st lien) .....	394,500.00
Loans on Collateral Security .....	30,000.00
Stocks, at Market Value .....	3,206,046.00
Bonds, at Market Value .....	18,033,226.85

Total Assets, . . . . \$26,954,099.46

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock, Fully Paid .....	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums.....	15,251,453.23
Reserve for Outstanding Losses.....	1,654,270.34
Reserve for Taxes and all other Claims.....	505,272.77
Special Reserve .....	500,000.00
Net Surplus .....	7,043,103.12

Surplus to Policyholders, \$9,543,103.12

R. M. BISSELL,

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JAMES WYPER, Vice-President  
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BY

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Every penny donated to this Commission goes, without reserve, for the purchase of food. Money donated will be credited to your state, and, whenever it can be done advantageously, spent within the borders of your state. We pay the freight from a special fund donated to organization and transportation.

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71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer  
No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York

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American Commission for Relief in Belgium  
Spanish Commission for Relief in Belgium  
Italian Commission for Relief in Belgium  
Comité National de Secours et D'Alimentation

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## CHOOSE WISELY

Among the many letters which come to this desk from readers of The Independent asking for information, advice and guidance in connection with their investments in insurance of various forms, is a constantly large proportion relating to the financial condition, policy contracts and managerial capacity of what for lack of a more expressive general term, I will designate as the minor life companies. I use the phrase merely to differentiate them from the thirty or thirty-five older companies which, during a period of a half century and more, have made their names familiar to insurants thruout the country.

Without taking the time to go over the list, I should say that there are at present about 150 life insurance companies, located principally in the West and South, which in point of age and accumulated funds must necessarily rank second to their older competitors. This is said without prejudice to them, for among them are a number which will eventually take rank in the first class. But it is impossible for one who has studied the growth of all the companies, and has taken note of the elements constituting their progress, to evade the conclusion that some of them, perhaps a majority, are destined to elimination. To fulfil this destiny, it is not necessary that they become financial failures and involve their policyholders in losses, altho a few of them may and perhaps will. But the laws of all the states are now so wisely drawn, especially as regards the maintenance of proper policy reserves, as to afford reasonable protection. Reinsurance of their risks in stronger and more capable companies is, in my opinion, the course which a great number of them will eventually adopt. As a matter of fact, some of them have retired in that way during the past five or six years.

As I view the matter, there are too many new and small companies. Competition is keen thruout the entire field, and the advantage, both as to economy of administration and as security, is with the old and thoroly established companies. To secure the proper agency service, the newer companies are com-

pelled to offer larger commissions, while their essential administration expenses are heavier per \$1000 of insurance placed than those of the old companies. This statement may be challenged by some of the smaller individual companies; but without compiling the figures of all, I feel safe in venturing the conclusion generally.

There is another feature of the matter which, to a careful student, indicates many future changes among the companies comprizing the minor class: Nearly all of them are stock companies—some of them transacting a mutual business, some a non-participating business and others a mixture of both. But the main point is that they are controlled by the proprietors and that the policyholders are powerless in the matter of directing them. The weight of opinion in this country is on the side of mutual life insurance. The recent changes in the Metropolitan and the Prudential are but the natural responses to a popular demand, hearkened to by men of rare business acumen and discrimination. While it seems impossible in the nature of things to reduce fire and other forms of insurance protection to a mutual basis and render them secure, the certainty of death makes it fully practicable in life insurance; and as the latter is a beneficence—the mitigation of a serious human misfortune—there is a constantly growing objection to its employment as a medium of profit on capital. The number of mutual life companies will steadily increase, the continuance of some of the stock kind eventually depending on the change.

In conclusion it is desirable that I should say that many of the younger and smaller companies are worthy of confidence and support; that their policies (barring those of the deferred dividend class) are of good average quality as to results; and that their managers are capable, conscientious men. But in this, as in all other business matters, the buyers must discriminate; they must choose wisely and intelligently. They need the services of companies that will last.

D. H. M., Sioux Center, Ia.—The company you inquire about is a good one in every respect and while you have failed to state age at which your policy was issued the fact that it is of the endowment class induces me to conclude that the premiums are properly reasonable. I believe you will find the results satisfactory.

Last year the Mutual Life paid its policyholders \$10,612,873 more than it received directly from them. The company closed the year 1914 with assets of \$611,033,801 and it issued new paid-for insurance aggregating \$147,720,038. In its seventy-two years of existence the Mutual has paid policyholders (plus its present assets) \$1,808,357,370. It received from them \$1,588,366,174. The excess of benefits over premiums received amounts to \$219,991,196.



**ABOUT CHAUTAUQUA**

All the guarantors, eighteen in number, of the fall Chautauqua at Hatboro, Pennsylvania, were women.

The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Library Commission are using the Chautauqua course of home reading.

A Mothers' Club has been organized at Chautauqua, New York, for the study of "Your Child Today and Tomorrow," one of the Chautauqua course books for this year.

Mrs. Sarah Stout, the oldest Chautauqua graduate among Southern California Chautauquans, has passed her ninetieth birthday. She is still active, not only in Chautauqua Circle work, but during the recent "dry" campaign was the leader of the Long Beach daily prayer circle.

Sedalia, Missouri, has had a Chautauqua Circle since 1883. There are fifty members this year. The Circle at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, meets in the Carnegie Library. The Progressive Circle at Brockton, Massachusetts, at a special meeting, packed toys and clothing for the Christmas Relief Ship to European war sufferers.

Des Moines, Iowa, is one of the banner Chautauqua towns. Nearly 800 members are enrolled in the various Chautauqua Circles. One of the circles is giving four Economy Luncheons during this year. The plan is to popularize simple standards of social entertainment by giving, not the cheapest possible luncheon, but the best luncheon for the lowest price. Fifteen cents was the price charged for the first one. These luncheons follow the afternoon's program of Chautauqua reading.

This story is going the rounds of a Chautauqua Circuit: On "suffrage day" the anti-suffrage speaker, a woman, said she knew a suffragist who, when she wanted to go to meetings, set the supper table for her husband, put his tea in a thermos bottle, went off and left him to eat alone. At the close of the lecture Professor Scott Nearing mildly questioned the speaker: "Madam, may I ask if your husband is taking his tea from a thermos bottle tonight?" It is reported that the lady grew red in the face and hotly answered: "My sister is taking care of my husband and children."

Chautauqua Institution has just announced two new special reading courses, one on American Literature and the other a Bible Study course. The Literature course is based on the textbooks *American Literature*, by Katherine Lee Bates, and *Provincial Types in American Fiction*, by Horace Spencer Fiske. This gives a comprehensive survey of our national literature and an acquaintance with some of the best works of American fiction. The new course in Bible Study is based on *The Message of Jesus to Our Modern Life*, by Dean Shailer Mathews of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago and Director of Religious Work at Chautauqua.

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

# AETNA

## INSURANCE COMPANY

### HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 31st day of December, 1914

Cash Capital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Fire)	.....							9,347,813.44
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Marine)	.....							472,500.50
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Fire)	.....							803,875.08
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Marine)	.....							223,779.62
Other Claims	.....							884,109.96
Net Surplus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,668,448.39
Total Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$23,400,526.99
Surplus for Policy-Holders,	-	-						\$11,668,448.39

LOSSES PAID IN NINETY-SIX YEARS:

\$144,393,663.21

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HENRY E. REES

A. N. WILLIAMS

E. J. SLOAN, Secretary

Assistant Secretaries

E. S. ALLEN

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LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of February, 1915, for the purposes of Common Dividend, this day declared, and the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Company, to be held on the 8th day of March, 1915, and be reopened at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 9th day of March, 1915.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on March 1, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 13, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

New York, Feb. 3, 1915.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 15, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock Noon on February 6, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of February 16, 1915.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.

New York, Feb. 3, 1915.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 15, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock Noon on February 6, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of February 16, 1915.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.





# EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON, DIRECTOR OF  
THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE



*Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.*

25. Mr. J. S., New York. "I beg to lay before you a thought that has some bearing on man's possibilities. A youth, having spent some months in the pursuit of your directions, is prepared to fill the place higher up. When the vacancy opens for which he would naturally be chosen, Mr. Brown, president of the company, tells the head of this department that an outsider picked by Mr. Brown must have the position. The outsider happens to be a relative or a political friend of Mr. Brown. What becomes of the years of sacrifice and devotion to the interests of such an employer? How would you make the employer efficient in justice, conscience and fair play? This sort of thing is happening in New York every day in the year."

We are not concerned with the injustice of the other man. He is responsible for that, and he will pay. We are concerned only with conditions that we ourselves can improve. To worry over the case you mention is but to squander energy and delay progress.

Be calm in disappointment—you will grow moral muscle. And stick, brother, stick. A deed of injustice resembles a house made of straw—at the first hard gale, it crumbles. The man who has the place that belongs to you won't keep it. And if you will only study the situation, you will find some way to make capital out of your apparent loss.

26. Mr. J. S., Maryland. "I would like to ask a few questions about health. Am sixteen years old, and take an interest in physical culture. (a) Is seven hours of sleep enough for a youth who attends a school where there is much mental but little physical activity? (b) Are two weekly baths enough for a person, if cold baths are taken daily? (c) What is the cause and prevention of headache during physical recreation?"

(a) No. Eight hours should be the minimum. And don't study late at night, if you can help it. Should you have to perform brain work in the evening, take a fifteen-minute walk slowly, and breathing deeply, just before going to bed.

(b) Yes. But the hot cleansing bath should close with a spray or plunge or ablution of cold water, to prevent the chill or reaction often accompanying a very hot bath. And a hearty friction rub of the surface of the body with a crash towel should follow the bath. Morning is the best time of the day for the cool, tonic bath; and for most people night is the best time for the hot, cleansing bath.

(c) The cause of the headache may be one of a score of things. A personal diagnosis by your private physician or a skilled oculist should be able to locate the trouble. It may be malnutrition, or over-exertion, or catarrhal tendency, or adenoids, or sluggish liver, or defective teeth, or prolonged eye-strain.

27. F. T. T., New York City. (a) "Are women to be excluded from your series of lectures, and why? (b) "Do you approve the course in Efficiency advertised in The Independent?"

(a) No. The first lecture of this year, "How to Study Efficiency," held at the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York, was attended by 500 to 600 people. Of that number, only about forty were women. This percentage holds generally. The average woman is not interested in personal efficiency—the average man is. When the wives and mothers of this country are as eager to learn household management as

the men are to learn business management, we shall prepare courses of lectures particularly for women.

This day seems approaching. One mail recently brought requests for lectures from two women readers of The Independent—the Welfare Superintendent of a leading New York hotel, and an upstate leader in musical and social circles who wishes to organize an efficiency lecture feature in Buffalo. To meet such demands, a lecture on "Woman's Work, Its Meaning and Method" is now in preparation.

(b) We cannot officially recommend one course of study as better than another, or as the course for you to take. But I would suggest that you write Mr. George F. Barber, Efficiency Director of the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, and ask him what results he has had in the various classes he has organized and conducted, using the Emerson Lessons as the principal text. I understand that the Emerson Course is now being given by Y. M. C. A. classes in Baltimore, Chicago, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, and other leading cities. Such endorsement may interest you.

28. A California Housewife. "I have heard that coffee and tea are injurious, especially to children and to nervous people. If this is true, what should be served instead, at meals or between meals?"

You have heard correctly. Caffeine and tannin are elements in coffee and tea and in most cases they have deleterious effects. A small cup of black coffee, without cream or sugar, sipped after the heavy meal of the day, perhaps will not seriously harm a person of robust constitution. However, we do not believe in taking even this.

For a hot drink at meals, try Postum from Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Michigan; or Kaffee Hag from Kaffee Hag Corporation, 225 Fifth avenue, New York City; or Old Gristmill Wheat Coffee from Potter and Wrightington, Boston; or Kneipp Malt Coffee from Kneipp Health Store, 112 East Forty-first street, New York City. Hot malted milk is a good meal-time drink; your druggist can get the powder for you. Many physicians advise the use of a pure cocoa or chocolate, in moderate amounts.

Between meals, grape-juice, half water, is an ideal beverage for most people. Orangeade, that you can make yourself, is beneficial where there is no hyperacidity or other derangement of the stomach. Pure, soft water is of course the best drink under all circumstances, if health conditions are normal.

29. Mr. G. L. B., Pennsylvania. "My question is concerning your statement that no worker is efficient until he would rather work than eat. I find myself so interested in some form of mental work that I do not quit at meal time—often I pass the meal hour altogether. Is not this more often injurious than beneficial? Is it not fagging? How can I control myself, for better service to humanity?"

You are of the stuff that geniuses and martyrs are made of. Be glad of that. You are likely to achieve great things, but only by learning to handle your body and brain with utmost care and wisdom.

Suggestions: Arrange your work so that the kind which is most absorbing comes on a certain day each week. Plan to have this day absolutely clear of all details and responsibilities, and start your all-engrossing work or study early in the morning. If you haven't finished by lunch time, forget the clock and work on. When you are thru the task or problem you have set yourself, take a nap, or a good rest of an hour or so, before eating. Then eat lightly—about half what you could, and very slowly, and with great satisfaction over conquering habit and getting command of yourself.

Or, when lunch time approaches, sip

while at work a glass of Zoolak or Kumyss, or other form of cultured milk. A raw egg, whipped and beaten in a glass of plain milk or malted milk or cereal coffee, will serve the same purpose—that of "staying the stomach" without robbing your brain of energy.

To miss a meal occasionally is fine for the brain and soul; but to do it often is perilous for the body—until you have learned the science of fasting.

30. The Independent Efficiency Service is pleased to offer extracts from a recent letter written to the Editor by Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, Assistant Librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thompson says: "I have read with much interest Mr. Purinton's article on Work and Efficiency. I have been surprised at the failure to make any mention of the public libraries of the country in connection with the advice counseling readers to get literature for increased Efficiency in their work. Numerous free public libraries have made special efforts to get and distribute the best books on all vital themes including business methods and Efficiency.

"I note also Mr. Purinton's advice 'go to your local newspaper office and ask to consult a copy of an American newspaper annual and directory.' In any of the larger libraries and in a great many of the smaller, the inquirer would find a copy of the American newspaper annual. Furthermore, in the larger libraries at least, would be found files of the most important trade journals and the inquirer could consult these files without going to the trouble and expense of writing at random to get sample copies.

"I should therefore be very glad if occasion could be found in your columns to make some reference to the fact that in practically every town in the country of any considerable size there is a free public library, which is the natural place for any one to consult when in search of such information as Mr. Purinton is counseling his readers to obtain."

This letter is so frank, friendly and valuable that we beg to answer it here. Reference was not made to the free public libraries because (a) many readers of The Independent live in small towns or country places, outside the public library zone—and we endeavor to make suggestions that are universally practical; (b) many libraries are themselves lacking in books and magazines on Personal Efficiency—and we prefer not to disappoint our readers by sending them on a futile quest.

We hasten, however, to endorse the advice of Mr. Thompson, and to say "Consult your library first." And we would thank him for taking so much interest in our plans.

31. Mr. J. M. M., Pittsburgh. "Business magazines that talk Efficiency usually illustrate the executive force with cigars in their hands and mouths. Does the tobacco habit in any of its forms make for Efficiency in the executive or any other department of business? Would you advocate it?"

My personal dislike of tobacco is so strong that my opinion would hardly be reliable. Yet there are "extenuating circumstances" in its use. Most men cannot think in the abstract—they have to be doing something with their hands. Hence they feel lost without a cigar to play with, during their "business conferences." Moreover, the light and the smoke may assist concentration—as the crystal ball or the point of flame serves to focus the mind of the East Indian. Further, an offer of a portly cigar seems to quiet surly gentlemen and to animate indifferent ones, therefore, it seems a part of "good business" in entertaining prospective customers. The performance is childish; but as we call nothing wholly bad, we no more condemn it unqualifiedly than we advocate it.



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, February 22, 1915

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## J U S T A W O R D

A letter from one of the editors of The Independent appears in the New York Sun of February 10, and contains so excellent and common-sense a suggestion that we are moved to re-print and emphatically endorse it in this the (more-or-less) business end of The Independent:

"AMERICAN MADE"  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The phrases "Made in America" and "Made in U. S. A." are flat and clumsy imitations of the original, which was "Made in Germany." Why not use "American Made" instead? It is more compact and its internal alliteration gives it a proper swing. Since our Government has authorized the term "American Consulate" our right to the use of the adjective must be regarded as established.  
EDWIN E. SLOSSON.

## A CALL FROM PALESTINE

The Holy Land has not escaped the misery of the Great War. Christians, Jews and Mohammedans in Palestine and Syria are in dire need. Those families whose men have been taken for the Turkish army are destitute. Women and children who are at all times dependent on wage-earners abroad are in want now that communications are cut. The war has ended the tourist traffic upon which many were dependent for livelihood, and, to crown all, military necessity has borne heavily upon the always meager food supplies of the country.

Starvation is threatened over an area larger than Belgium and among as many people as are suffering there. Christian missionary organizations and Jewish societies in this country have joined to carry relief, and from all the people of America help is needed for all the peoples of the Bible lands.

A shipload of food is to be sent as soon as possible. It is urgently needed now. Nathan Straus has given \$50,000 the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, and Jacob H. Schiff have given \$25,000 each, and \$150,000 is still to be raised. The Palestine-Syria Relief Committee is re-

ceiving contributions thru Brown Brothers, 59 Wall street, New York. At its head is Dr. Talcott Williams of the Columbia School of Journalism; the Rev. Stanley White, D. D., of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is secretary-treasurer, and the committee includes, among others, Oscar S. Straus, Rabbi Wise and Dr. John R. Mott.

## AMERICAN WAGE-EARNERS

According to the latest census there were 38,167,336 gainful workers in the United States in 1910. They comprized 41.5 per cent of the total population and 53.3 per cent of the population ten years of age and over. Of all males 63.6 per cent, and of females 18.1 per cent were gainfully employed. The per cent of males ten years of age and over gainfully employed has increased from 78.7 per cent in 1880 to 81.3 per cent in 1910, while the proportion of gainful workers in the female population ten years of age and over increased from 14.7 to 23.4 per cent.

The distribution of the workers by sex and occupation was as follows in 1910:

	Males	Females
Agriculture .....	10,851,702	1,807,501
Mining .....	963,730	1,094
Manufacture .....	8,837,901	1,820,980
Transportation ....	2,531,075	106,596
Trade .....	3,146,582	468,088
Public Service.....	445,733	13,558
Professional Service	929,634	733,885
Domestic and Pers- sonal .....	1,241,328	2,530,846
Clerical .....	1,143,829	593,224

Domestic and personal service was the only occupation in which the females outnumbered the males in 1910. In professional service the sexes were quite evenly distributed. This was due to the large number of women teachers.

Among the male workers 49.4 per cent were native whites of native parentage, 17.6 per cent were native whites of foreign or mixt parentage, 21.9 per cent were foreign born and 10.6 per cent were negroes. Thus less than half of the male workers in this country are of native stock.

Among the women at work this distribution according to color and nativity is quite different. Here we find that only 38.4 per cent were native whites of native parentage, 21.3 were native whites of foreign or mixt parentage, 15.1 per cent were foreign born whites and 24.9 per cent were negroes. Only one-tenth of the females in this country ten years of age and over are negroes, and yet they furnished a fourth of the workers.

There were 1,990,225 children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. Of these 1,353,139 were boys and 637,086 were girls. The proportion of boys at work in 1910 was slightly smaller than in 1900, while the proportion of girls at work had increased somewhat since 1900. It is gratifying to learn that the increase in the number of children at work was confined entirely to agriculture, while the number engaged in manufacture had decreased by over 125,000 since 1900.  
WILLIAM B. BAILEY.



# THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.

165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Society, embodying its Financial Statement, Schedules of Investments, and full details regarding its progress during the year 1914, will be sent to any address on application.

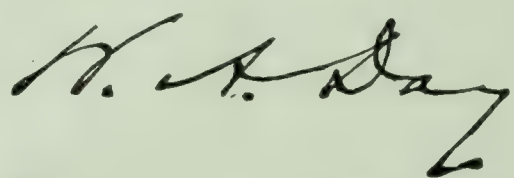
Increases are shown in Outstanding Insurance, Assets, Surplus, Income on Investments, and Payments to Policyholders, accompanied by a decrease in Expenses.

OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, DEC. 31, 1914.....	\$1,494,234,342
NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR IN 1914.....	136,867,367
ADMITTED ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1914.....	\$ 536,524,680
GENERAL INSURANCE RESERVE.....	\$441,198,837
OTHER LIABILITIES.....	9,866,637 \$ 451,065,474
SURPLUS RESERVES:	
For Distribution to Policyholders in 1915.....	\$12,287,757
Held awaiting apportionment upon deferred dividend policies.....	62,148,865
For Contingencies.....	11,022,584 \$ 85,459,206
GROSS INCOME ON INVESTMENTS.....	\$ 23,734,855
PREMIUM INCOME.....	\$ 54,579,766
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1914.....	\$ 56,700,461
DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN 1914.....	\$ 19,919,461

98½% of the Death Claims in the United States and Canada were paid within twenty-four hours after receipt of due proof of death.

The Mortality rate was the lowest in 15 years.

The service which the Equitable offers is comprehensive and efficient. Its Policies are simple, direct and liberal, and are issued on all standard forms, for the protection of individuals, firms, and corporations.



President



# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1915

NUMBER 3455

## THE WOMEN WHO SAVE THE RACE

**T**HE worst of the war is yet to come. Not next month, nor next year, but twenty years from now and after will its most serious effects become apparent. Then for the first time will we know which country has really been defeated. It matters comparatively little where the boundary lines are drawn or how much the indemnity is or who pays it. The deciding factor will be that which ultimately determines the fate of every nation in peace or war, that is, what will be the numbers of the next generation and who will be their parents?

Why is it that fair Champagne and the rich north-land of France are now crushed beneath the iron heel of the invader? Not because of French misfortune in 1870-71; not because of German prowess in 1914-15; but because in the years of peace and prosperity in between France took no thought for the morrow. Year by year the French have been growing richer, year by year the birth-rate has fallen until it came to pass that the coffins outnumbered the cradles. Thru love of ease and fear of suffering, thru avarice and vice, French men and French women have sacrificed posterity to selfishness. They paid no heed to the warnings of their statesmen and statisticians or the counsels of pastor and priest, altho the necessary consequences of such a course were patent to all.

The decline of France dates not from 1871, but from 1881. Since that time it is as if she had lost a battle a month. The invasion of France did not begin in August last, but long before, and it was not Germans only who took part in it, but Belgians, Italians, Spanish; from every side foreigners flowed in to fill the vacant places, for nature abhors a vacuum.

France would have been defeated if peace had continued, but it may be that the war will save her as well as the other countries that were drifting toward race suicide. Such a crisis throws men and women back upon the elemental facts of human nature; it tears away the veil of artificiality and reveals the secrets of life and death. From all lands we hear of a religious awakening and a turning toward the old standards of morality. Marriage is once more coming into fashion in circles where a few months ago it was regarded as an antiquated and superfluous institution. In Vienna and Paris couples who had been living in what is called "free union" have legitimized their relation. The fees of the Church and the restrictions of the State which have been in part the cause or the excuse of such irregular unions have been remitted or relaxed. In France, Germany and Austria recruits who have *fiancées* have been given a furlough in order to make them wives. In Prussia Prince Adalbert set the example by marrying

in August. In England the archbishops are urging the volunteers to marry before going to the front. Many a young man who in time of peace might have drifted thru thoughtlessness or selfishness into confirmed bachelorhood has been suddenly confronted with the question whether he would wish to be the last of his lineage and has decided to follow the example of his fathers. Many a young woman, indifferent or averse to the thought of marriage and motherhood, has when called upon to make an immediate decision come to realize that she, too, has a duty toward her country and the future. A titled lady of England in urging the young women to marry the volunteers met the objection that they must part so soon by the remark: "Better be married a minute than die an old maid."

So mobilization week has been a week of weddings. Sometimes the village church is filled with young couples all married together. Khaki and *feldgrau* prove as fascinating as ever were brass buttons and gay cloth, and only those in uniform stand any chance of getting partners at a ball. "None but the brave deserve the fair" regains now a meaning that had been forgotten in times of peace, and so we need not fear that the young men of 1936 will be solely the sons of the cowardly, the incompetent and others left behind because they are of no use at the front. In such hasty and wholesale marriage there will no doubt be many a sad mismating, but this is not always avoided in times of more deliberation. A week's honeymoon and a widow's pension are all too little of love and comfort for a woman's life, but unfortunately they are more than some women get in the best of times. There are women in this country who have lived lonely lives for half a century, widowed in spirit tho not in law, because they refused to marry their lovers going off to the war.

**A**S the crisis is calling forth latent manhood so also it is arousing true womanhood to a sense of duty and responsibility. Women have suddenly been brought to realize not merely their own importance to society as temporary and more or less competent substitutes for men in industry, but their supreme and unique importance as women. The men may save the country, but it is only the women who can save the race. The war brides have undertaken a duty more essential and requiring no less courage than that which called their husbands to the trenches, for the percentage of casualties in their branch of the service is nearly as great. Those of the older generation know what it means. There is an old song, which is perhaps not great music or great poetry, but which touches the hearts of many still living. It was arranged for female voices, for bass and tenor



were wanting. The tune is in a minor key, yet with a triumphant note in it after all. The chorus, if we remember right, runs this way:

Brave boys are they! Gone at their country's call  
And yet—and yet—  
We cannot forget  
That many brave boys must fall.

Sing that in an audience of white-haired men and women and you will see the bent backs straighten and upon their uplifted faces smiles and tears as they look into the past. They are thinking of the time when they first heard that song over fifty years ago when it was sung by a quartet or a choir of soldiers' wives, drest all in white which some of them were soon to change to black. But the brave boys who fell at the front did not wholly die. The soldier's widow devoted her life to bringing up a soldier's son, teaching him to honor the memory of the father who never saw him, training him to the ideals of loyalty and courage so that whenever called upon in war or peace he might be as willing to sacrifice himself for others as was his father—and his mother. If it had not been for such women this country would in the early eighties have sunk to a lower depth of political and social corruption than it did.

Then, too, one might still find in some old print shop, tho despised of the connoisseur, two pictures that were popular a half century ago. Pictures came in pairs in those days and these were entitled "The Soldier's Farewell" and "The Soldier's Return." Sometimes his uniform was blue and sometimes it was gray, but the picture was the same. In the first scene he was marching off proudly with musket on shoulder to join his regiment, while his bride at the gate waved the handkerchief which she was to put to another use after he had rounded the corner. In the second picture the hero comes back, this time with a beard and his arm in a sling, and the wife awaiting him at the gate holds up for his first kiss the child that she has borne to him in loneliness and anxiety.

YOU will find the names of some of these soldiers' sons in the roll of Congress, in the biographical dictionaries, in any list of men who are serving their country. We are not sorry that we have them, tho we know what they cost in suffering and toil. That is why it hurts us to hear a younger generation sneer at or denounce war brides. We are sorry that the *Century Magazine*, which has done so much in the past to stimulate patriotism, should now lend its pages to a play which teaches that it is better for a girl to commit suicide than to marry a soldier, and we regret that Nazimova, a refugee from Russian tyranny, should devote her talents to putting this play upon the stage. Its lesson is altogether false as well as immoral. There is, we believe, less chance than ever before in history that a child born now should fall a prey to militarism. One of our reasons for believing that a long if not a permanent peace will follow the Great War is that woman's value to the State is becoming recognized as never before, both by herself and by man, and when it becomes once accepted that her service in bearing children is fully the equivalent of his in bearing arms and worthy of more respect, then woman's voice will be heard on the question what shall become of her children and his. Just now when man's energies are turned aside toward destructiveness is the time when women's creative energies are most needed

and will receive fullest recognition. We hope that the world will have less need for soldiers in the future, but it will have more need for farmers and merchants, for mechanics and engineers, for scientists and artists, and the world is dependent upon the war brides to prevent the total loss of the talent and genius now being wantonly sacrificed in the trenches.

## TWO SOUND PROTESTS

THE Government of the United States, in pursuance of its consistent purpose of neutrality and of the maintenance of American rights, has addrest to the German and British governments two firm and dignified notes. We print the notes on another page.

Each of the notes is perfectly friendly. But both are profoundly earnest. It is difficult to see how either of the governments addrest can fail to give serious attention to the protest.

The note to Germany is the graver in tone. But that is as it should be. For the policy which the German proclamation "foreshadowed,"—to adopt the word used by the State Department—is of the highest gravity. As we pointed out last week, Germany is proposing to change the rules of maritime warfare out of hand. While her navy is kept in harbor by the pressure of the stronger British navy, only with her submarines can she hope to harass British commerce. The submarine, by the very nature of the case, is handicapped in dealing with suspected merchantmen. So Germany must forego interference with the shipping that is bringing supplies to England from the rest of the world, or violate the established customs of sea warfare. She has proposed to accept the second alternative.

The United States has vigorously protested. The protest is based upon the soundest reasoning.

A belligerent has but one right—unless a blockade is effectively established, which is obviously impossible under existing conditions—in dealing with neutral vessels—the right of visit and search. In the words of the American note, "To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a proscribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband nature of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this Government is reluctant to believe that the imperial Government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible."

The destruction by German vessels of war upon the high seas of an American vessel or the lives of American citizens would indeed be "an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting" between the governments of Germany and the United States.

The contentions of our Government are irrefragable. The "foreshadowed" policy of Germany was indefensible. It is profoundly to be hoped that Germany will hasten to give assurances that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany except in the ways prescribed by the accepted rules of war and hitherto universally accepted.

The note to Great Britain refers to the systematic use by British merchant ships in the waters about the British Isles of the American flag. The occasional use



by a belligerent merchantman of a neutral flag in order to deceive an approaching enemy is a well recognized *ruse de guerre*.

But, as the American note points out, this well-known practise is "a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent government for its merchant ships to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships." Our Government would be quite right in viewing "with anxious solicitude" any general use of the American flag by British vessels within the German area of war. It is a sound and legitimate protest that we have made to Great Britain on this point.

In these two notes the Government of the United States has met with admirable spirit and commendable judgment an emergency created by the invention in the submarine of a new instrument of naval warfare.



## INDEPENDENCE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT

IT is regrettable that the Democrats in Congress have attached to the Philippine Government bill a preamble declaring the purpose of the United States "to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." Their desire to give the Filipinos a larger measure of self-government is excellent. Their further desire to promise the Filipinos independence and to set the time when they shall become independent is unwise and premature.

The preamble is perfectly gratuitous. Not our promises but our performance will convince the people of the Islands of our sincere devotion to their welfare. For a decade and a half we have governed the Philippines. We have kept order, promoted commerce, provided education, stimulated and encouraged the Filipinos' desire for self-improvement. We have made a fine record of disinterested helpfulness. Our deeds speak for themselves. The fine words of the preamble sound no note of higher sincerity.

The preamble is too vague. It promises independence "as soon as a stable government can be established." What does this mean? There is now a stable government in the Islands. Shall they be made independent tomorrow? Who would be so foolhardy as to suggest it? But if not tomorrow, when? The sponsors for the bill propose a riddle, When is a stable government not a stable government?

The preamble is likewise too definite. It promises independence. But who can know now whether at some indefinite time independence will be the best thing for the Filipinos?

The framers of this bill have been guilty of hazy thinking. They confuse independence with self-government. Self-government is the sacred and inalienable right of every people sufficiently developed to exercise it. Independence may or may not be a right as the circumstances of the case determine. To deprive a civilized people of self-government is tyranny. To refuse to grant a people independence may be a high type of benevolence.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand are in the highest degree self-governing. Not one of them is independent. But there is no tyranny in the relation of the British

Empire to them. Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico are as self-governing as any Territory, now become a state, ever was. But does their lack of independence deprive their people of any sacred and inalienable right?

The United States owes to the people of the Philippines a high duty. It is bound by every consideration of justice and fair play to give them the largest possible measure of self-government just as rapidly as they are capable of exercising it. But to give them independence is quite another thing. Whether this should ever be done is a question to be answered only in terms of the actual conditions when the time comes. It may well be that at some future time the best welfare of the Filipinos will demand their independence. Then the American people will give it to them, or be false to their own convictions and ideals. But it may equally well be that not independence but union will prove best for the Filipinos. If such should prove to be the case we should have made a terrible mistake in making a definite promise now.

We must refuse to bind our hands, not for our own sake but for the sake of the people of the Philippines.



## HYPHENATED AMERICANS

WE cannot be counted among those who have in the past opposed hyphenated Americans. On the contrary, we have regretted the haste which many immigrants have shown breaking all connections with their mother countries. We have been sorry to see their children refusing to speak any other language than English. It would be a pity if "the melting pot" turned out an alloy of uniform and commonplace composition. We should prefer to have each of our immigrant constituents furnish a distinct cultural as well as racial contribution to our common American nationality and serve as a channel of communication thru which we might continue to receive the art, literature and science of foreign lands. For that reason we have stood on the street and applauded the processions of Irish on St. Patrick's day and of Italians on Columbus day; we have cheered the Scotch Americans reciting Burns and dancing the Highland fling; we have sung "God Save the King" with the Canadian Americans; we have rejoiced to see the foundation of such international organizations as the Scandinavian-American Society, the Alliance Française and the German-American Alliance.

But the new organization of German-Americans which is being formed for political action and agitation during the war we view with suspicion and disfavor and we are pleased to see that the same view of the movement is taken by Dr. Kuno Francke, the head of the Germanic Museum at Harvard and one of the most vigorous advocates of the German cause in America. In a letter to Representative Bartholdt declining to take part in a conference with this aim he says apropos of the proposal to prohibit the exportation of arms to the Allies:

The establishment of such an embargo would inevitably bring our Government into conflict with England and might drive us into war with England. As a man of German blood I might welcome the help which would accrue to Germany by such a conflict between the United States and England. But as an American citizen I cannot possibly support a policy which would bring the terrors of war to our own country. What I feel bound to support, as an American citizen, is a policy which holds itself strictly within the now



accepted rules of neutrality, altho, to my regret, this policy, thru circumstances over which the United States has no control, practically turns out to the advantage of England and to the detriment of Germany.

Let us continue to have a prominent part in all endeavors for political, civic, and industrial progress; let us stand for the German ideals of honesty, loyalty, truthfulness, devotion to work; let us cultivate our language, our literature, and our art; let us fearlessly defend the cause of our mother country against prejudices and aspersions. But let us refrain from political organizations which would set Germans in this country apart as a class by themselves. Such an attempt would lead not to the raising, but to the degradation of the German name in this country. It would foster hatred instead of sympathy; and only by gaining the sympathy of the majority of the American people can we German-Americans help the cause of our mother country.

This is sound sense and well said. Our Government at the beginning of the war declared its intention to maintain a strict neutrality and not to prevent the sale of supplies to either belligerent. To change that policy now because the Germans are unable to take advantage of it would quite rightfully be regarded by the Allies as an unfriendly act. Suppose the Germans should succeed in their present energetic endeavor to gain command of the sea, would our German-American party wish then to have us refuse to sell them copper? We doubt it. Let the German-Americans continue to supply us with information and arguments in support of the cause of their fatherland. We want to hear the most that can be said on both sides. But if the German-Americans put more emphasis on the first word than the second, if they give reason to suspect that they are not working in the true interests of their adopted country, then there will be revival of anti-foreign feeling that will be very damaging to them as well as to all other recent arrivals.

### SUFFRAGE BY CONSENT

THE legislatures of New York, New Jersey and West Virginia have lately passed resolutions in favor of equal suffrage by votes unanimous or nearly so. This does not, of course, mean that all the members personally approve of the measure. No doubt some of them will vote against it at the polls, as they have a perfect right to do.

But the practical unanimity of the vote in the various state legislatures means more than that the question is regarded as of sufficient importance to be submitted to a referendum of the people. It means that the political opposition to equal suffrage has virtually collapsed all over the country. No party is willing to commit itself to decided opposition. Prominent politicians are as a rule either hedging or outspoken in its favor. Many people, who are conscientiously opposed to it, will admit in conversation that they know it is coming, tho they believe it their duty to prevent it as long as possible.

When a reform reaches this stage its success is assured unless it is overwhelmed by a general reactionary movement, or its advocates in their haste adopt offensive tactics. Votes for women is so obviously a deduction of democracy that in the natural course of progress it is bound to come in any self-governing community. Its only active enemies are those whose interests are threatened, like the liquor dealers, or those who from a false theory of woman's capabilities, or a mistaken opinion of the workings of equal suffrage, are led to fear that it will be

injurious to society. There is always such opposition. There were slaves in America and serfs in Russia who petitioned against their own emancipation. The real opposition against the enfranchisement of women is conservatism and indifference, and against these the power of good examples, sweet reasonableness and steady propaganda must in time prevail.

### CONSERVING RELIGIOUS ENERGY

WHEN Billy Sunday invades a city a new tabernacle is built for him. It seats thousands so advantageously that every one of them can hear each sensational phrase. The platform is so constructed that the spoken word is thrown forward with maximum effect. The hall is scientifically fitted to its purpose.

In many a church where the worshippers would shudder at Sunday it is impossible to hear without discomfort—either from too much sound or too little, lights are so placed that to look at the speaker is to court eye-strain and fatigue, the ventilation is wholly given over to the "prince of the power of the air," as Ian MacLaren defined him.

If it is necessary for Sunday thus to reinforce his powerful personality and admirable publicity organization, it is doubly true that the more forward-looking churches whose work goes on in quieter ways need the maximum of physical efficiency. Billy Sunday's way is worth imitating architecturally if not doctrinally.

The confusion as to the meaning of the "kultur" which the Germans say they are fighting for has at last been cleared up by the Kaiser. In a recent address he made the following definition:

Many people who judge us Germans solely by outward polish and term us barbarians, seem not to know that there is a great difference between civilization and "kultur." England certainly is a highly civilized nation. One notices this always in the drawing room. But to have "kultur" means to possess deep conscience and high morale.

A Rhodes scholar from Australia writes home that he wants to quit college and enlist because there is nobody left now at Oxford "except niggers, Yanks and rotters." It was the idea of Cecil Rhodes that by educating together young men from Australia, Canada, South Africa, Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom, they would learn to respect and like one another. Evidently the plan does not work quite as he expected.

*The Panama News Letter* suggests that the Canal Zone, as the center of the neutral American republics, is the proper place to hold the peace conference which shall conclude the Great War. It is somewhat premature to discuss the place before the time is set, but it is more likely that some place nearer the seat of war will be selected, perhaps the Peace Palace at The Hague if that is still neutral territory by that time.

In Berlin bread is selling at 2.8 cents a pound for white and 2.2 cents for brown. In New York bread is selling at seven cents a pound. Don't we need some kind of a war in this country?



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**February 8**—Hindenburg prepares an attack on the Russians east of Mazurian lakes. Austro-German force fighting Russians for Dukla Pass, Carpathians.

**February 9**—In France the chief centers of activity are near Albert, Soissons and in the Argonne. Turks retreat from Suez after loss of 10,000 men.

**February 10**—House of Commons unanimously votes appropriation for an army of 3,000,000. Berlin reports German East Africa completely cleared of British.

**February 11**—Germans take Sierpe, in Poland, north of Vistula. United States protests to Germany against war zone and to England against use of American flag.

**February 12**—Germans take 26,000 Russian prisoners near Lyck, East Prussia. China refuses to concede the twenty-one demands of Japan.

**February 13**—Russians retire in Bukovina. Albanians invade Serbia.

**February 14**—Russians fall back upon Niemen River. Germans resume bombardment of Rheims and Ypres.

### Hindenburg Makes a New Attack

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has made another of those quick changes of the point of attack which have been the striking feature of the campaign in the east. While the reports were still coming to us of his terrible defeat before Warsaw, which, in Russian opinion, marked the end of the German offensive, he suddenly appeared in his favorite battleground in the Mazurian lake district and drove the Russian forces from East Prussia.

This rapid movement was accomplished by the aid of automobile trucks, of which Hindenburg is said to have 30,000, each capable of making sixteen miles an hour and of carrying twenty men with rations and ammunition for three days.

The new scene of operations is 150 miles north of the Bzura River, where the bloodiest battle of the war was fought during the first week in February, and the German losses, if we may believe the official report of the French War Office, exceeded 40,000 dead. The number, at any rate, was enough to convince the Field Marshal or the Kaiser that there was no use attempting to take Warsaw for the present by a direct frontal attack south of the Vistula, so the Germans have slackened activity in Poland and even, it is reported, abandoned to the Russians Lodz and Skierniewice, which a few weeks ago had cost the Germans thousands of men.

But meanwhile the new Russian army was invading East Prussia and had occupied a strip of territory about twenty miles wide on its eastern end. They had advanced along the Memel (Niemen) River toward Tilsit, and they threatened Insterburg, the railroad center of all the lines in this region. In a few weeks more they might have got to Königsberg and resumed the siege which was so suddenly interrupted in August by the appearance of Hindenburg upon the scene. South of this the Russians had taken Lyck and had made some progress in penetrating the labyrinth of lakes and bogs which lie behind.

There are many stories now current about Hindenburg's interest in the Mazurian lakes; how year after year he took his troops into this region for their maneuvers, much to the disgust of the officers and men, who could see no reason why they should be kept wading around in the

mud when there was plenty of dry ground for training; also that he opposed the plans for draining the marshes because he insisted that they would be needed as a defense against the Russians. However that may be, he has certainly made good use of them in the present war. It was here that he cornered the Russians during the last week in August and captured some 70,000 prisoners.

Now he has repeated the tactics with almost as great success. General von François had been trying to defend East Prussia with a single army corps. But during the second week in February Marshal von Hindenburg brought four more army corps in the field, partly troops withdrawn from Poland and partly reserves and recruits, making altogether about 200,000 men, according to Petrograd accounts. The Kaiser went to the front to watch operations. The German force was divided, the left wing advancing north of the



HINDENBURG'S CHANGE OF ATTACK

During the last days of January and the first of February the Germans made a desperate effort to reach Warsaw by a direct attack from the Bzura River near Sochatchev, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Immediately after Marshal von Hindenburg shifted a large part of his troops to East Prussia and surprised the Russians, who had occupied the territory between the Russian frontier and the Mazurian lakes. By sending one force around the lakes to the south and the other to the north he was able to envelop the Russians near Lyck and to take 26,000 prisoners. The Russian Army approaching the German fortress of Thorn has been driven back from Lipno and Sierpe. Another German force is advancing toward the Russian fortress of Ostrolenka, apparently with a view to attacking Warsaw from the north. The shaded area is that under Russian control and the arrows indicate the chief points of German attack.





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#### THE SINKING "BLUECHER"—THE GERMAN VICTIM OF THE NORTH SEA FIGHT

Afire amidships, with her mast wrecked and her hull battered, the 15,500-ton battle cruiser was photographed just before she sank. The crew—singing patriotic songs, as an eye-witness reports—are crowded aft and a British destroyer is coming up to rescue the Germans

lakes and the other south, so the Russians near Lyck were caught between them and lost 26,000 men as prisoners besides twenty cannon, thirty machine guns and much war supplies. This at least is the German claim. According to the Petrograd version the Russians made an orderly retreat for strategic reasons because "the Russian General Staff has decided that the most favorable disposition of Russian forces can be made on Russian territory." It will be noted that the German staff holds a different theory and prefers to fight on the enemy's territory whenever it can.

#### Midst the Wild Carpathians

In spite of the winter weather—or perhaps because of it—the struggle for the possession of the passes in the mountain barrier which separates Galicia from Hungary has been fiercer than ever. The Austrians in this region have been reinforced by a German force, estimated by their enemies at 300,000 men, and German officers have the general command of the operations. The conflict rages chiefly in the mountains south of the besieged fortress of Przemyśl. The Russians succeeded in penetrating into Hungary thru the Dukla and Uzsok passes as they did once before, but this time they are meeting with a stubborn opposition from the Austro-German forces, and it is impossible to tell from the confused and contradictory reports which side has the best of it on the whole. But both agree as to the desperate character of the fighting and tell of bayonet charges amid the snowdrifts which leave thousands of dead strewn upon

the mountain slope. The Austro-German forces are rumored to have lost 8300 killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners in the passes.

Further to the east the Russians have undeniably lost ground and have been forced to evacuate the crownland of Bukowina. According to Berlin they have even abandoned the capital, Czernowitz, which they took as early as August, but Petrograd asserts, on the contrary, that the Russians still hold Czernowitz and the country eighteen miles south of it. At any rate, the Russians have been driven back from the Rumanian frontier, so Transylvania has no longer to fear a joint invasion of Russians and Rumanians, as seemed imminent a few weeks ago.

The Austrian Government is said to be contemplating a diplomatic stroke to gain the favor of the Poles. Russia promised autonomy to the Poles at the beginning of the war; Austria now proposes to give them a king. The Archduke Stephan has been selected for that precarious position and he is, according to the story, to be crowned at Cracow soon. Since Archduke Stephan belongs to the Austrian house of Hapsburg and also to the Polish house of Radziwill, he is expected to increase the loyalty of the Poles for the Austrian crown. Cracow became the capital of Poland 600 years ago and here all the Polish kings were crowned and buried. No doubt a coronation in the city about which centers the tradition of all the ancient glories of their race would rally the Poles of the Dual Monarchy to its defense, but it remains to be seen whether it will have the same effect upon the Poles in Russia and Germany.

Sunday morning, British Air Raid July 25, 1909, a monoplane landed on the Dover cliffs bearing Blériot from Calais. This gave occasion for one of H. G. Wells' most brilliant and pessimistic essays, which, as published in his *Social Forces in England and America*, is worth the re-reading in the light of the present. In this he scores his countrymen for falling behind in initiative and ingenuity. As he says:

Within a year we shall have—or rather *they* will have—aeroplanes capable of starting from Calais, let us say, circling over London, dropping a hundred weight or so of explosive upon the printing machines of *The Times* and returning securely to Calais for another similar parcel. I do not think a large army of under-educated, under-trained, extremely unwilling conscripts is going to be any good against this sort of thing.

Nearly six years have passed since this was written, and so far no bombs have been dropt upon *The Times*, altho there are many who would like to do it, and so far England has not been obliged to resort to conscription. Spurred perhaps by such lay taunts as this the British have been rapidly catching up with the French, Germans and Russians, who had got so far ahead of them in this new field of human endeavor. Their exploits in the air have been nearly as brilliant as those of any of their allies or enemies, and last week they accomplished the most imposing aerial attack in the history of the world.

Early on the morning of February 12 a flock of thirty-four seaplanes and aeroplanes rose thru the thick mist from the Dover cliffs and in one long string like wild ducks





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BETWEEN BATTLES—GERMANS MAKING THE BEST OF POLAND'S SNOW

flew over the Channel to the Continent. Reaching the coast in about twenty minutes, they soared over the Belgium of the Germans and dropt bombs in five Flemish cities near the sea, Bruges, Ostend, Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe and Nieuport. Then they returned to their base without the loss of a man. Flight Commander Grahame-White, the best known of British aviators in this country, fell into the water off Nieuport and was under fire of the Germans, but a French warship rescued him.

The amount of damage done is doubtful. According to the British version the railroad station at Ostend was burned and bombs dropt on the German gun positions and

mine laying vessels. From Berlin, by wireless direct to Sayville, it is reported that "the bombs caused regrettable damage to the civil population, while from a military point of view we suffered only slight losses." In the Berlin report as it came thru London these words were omitted.

Among the British aviators taking part in the raid was Squadron Commander John Cyril Porte, who was to attempt the flight across the Atlantic in Rodman Wanamaker's flying boat "America," later bought by the British Admiralty for \$25,000.

From Berlin comes the news that a British aeroplane trying to reach Brussels on February 11 was attacked by a Taube and brought down, killing both men.

French and British aeroplanes have flown over Thrace and dropt bombs in Adrianople. It will be remembered that the first use of flying machines in warfare was in the siege of Adrianople by the Bulgars.

Food and Cotton Cargoes

The steamship "Dacia," which was bought from the Hamburg-American Company by E. N. Breitung, put under the American flag and loaded with cotton at Galveston for a German port, sailed on the 11th from Norfolk, where she had stopped to take on coal. It was expected that she would be seized by a British cruiser and taken before a prize court. The British Government is not satisfied that the transfer was a genuine one, and desires to avoid a precedent that would permit the purchase and use of all the German ships now lying idle in our ports.

On the 22d the American steamship "Wilhelmina," loaded with grain, flour and other foodstuffs by a firm in St. Louis, started from New York for Hamburg. Some days later the German Government took possession of all the grain and flour in the country. The German Ambassador assured our Government that the cargo would not be taken by his Government, but would go freely to non-combatants. On the 9th, the ship put in at the English port of Falmouth for repairs, having been shaken by storms during the voyage. There her cargo was seized, in order that it might be considered by a prize court. The ship was to be released, and it was understood that Great Britain would pay for the cargo if it should be held.

Mr. Lindheim, counsel for the owners, says they were told by Sec-



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BETWEEN BATTLES—PIOU-PIOUS WASHING IN FLOOD WATERS





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HE MAY BE SHOT AT BUT HE WON'T BE RAINED ON  
A Montenegrin soldier on his way to the front, comfortably protected by an umbrella



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BERLIN'S BUNDLE DAY  
Schoolboys collecting woolen garments for the soldiers, under Red Cross auspices

retary Bryan that they had a perfect right to send the cargo to Germany. Our Government asked for delay at Falmouth, in order that the owners might have time to present evidence. There will be delay. The owners say that only fifteen per cent of the cargo (the grain and flour) could be affected by the German decree. The value of the cargo is about \$200,000.

#### The Ship Purchase Bill

It was clearly seen, last week, that the Ship Purchase bill could not be passed in its original form. The opposition of seven Democrats and nearly all the Republicans in the Senate could not be overcome. There was one continuous Senate session of fifty-five hours, the longest on record. Among the speeches was that of Mr. Jones, who was talking for thirteen hours and fifty-five minutes, the occasional roll-call intervals excepted. There were indications that amendments excluding permanent government ownership and forbidding the purchase of interned ships might gain the support of the seven Democrats in revolt, but the effect of such changes could not be predicted with certainty. The substitute offered by Mr. Gore found favor at the White House, but it provided for no time limit of government ownership.

Supporters of the project turned to the House. Government ownership without limit was opposed there by Leader Underwood, Mr. Kitchin (his successor) and others. At the end of the week there were signs that a House Democratic caucus would approve a compromise bill providing that the ships, two years hence or at the end of the war, shall

be turned over to the Navy Department for use as auxiliaries or to be leased to private firms. But it was not known that such a bill could be passed in the Senate.

In that body the subject of debate had been changed, owing to a movement for cloture, requiring a final vote on the 16th. This movement had the support of the unanimous vote of a Democratic caucus, but from that caucus the seven Senators in revolt were absent. The result of the contest remained in doubt. It was understood that the President would not hesitate to call an extra session if no bill should be passed.

#### For a Peace Conference

In the Senate, Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, has introduced a resolution authorizing the President to convey to all neutral nations the desire of our Government that an international conference be held for the purpose of promoting an early cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace in Europe by co-operation and friendly offices. This conference, the resolution provides, would also consider uniform rules for a general limitation of armaments, the nationalization of the manufacture of military and naval supplies; the prohibition of the exportation of arms, ammunition, armor plate, torpedoes, etc., from one country to another; the ultimate establishment of an international tribunal where any nation may be heard on any issue involving rights vital to its peace and the development of its national life, and plans for the federation of the neutral nations in the adoption of rules providing for the neutralization of cer-

tain waters and maritime trade routes, together with other measures for the protection of neutral commerce at the present time. Mr. La Follette has spoken in support of the resolution, urging the Senate to adopt it.

#### Carranza Expels a Minister

Carranza asserted that Angel Delcaso, a Spanish subject who claimed to be a confidential agent of the Spanish Government, was really an associate and "accomplice" of Villa. Saying that Delcaso had found refuge in the Spanish legation, he demanded that the Spanish Minister, José Caro, should give him up. Caro denied that the man was in the legation. On the 11th, Carranza ordered the Spanish Minister to leave the country within twenty-four hours. The Minister went at once to Vera Cruz. Secretary Daniels instructed the commander of the battleship "Delaware," then lying at that port, to receive him. The Minister went on board the battleship, but only to await the departure of a Spanish merchant ship, which was to carry him to Havana. Villa had invited him to come to any city which was in his possession.

It was seen that Carranza's action might cause disagreeable complications. There was a report that Spain had made application to several European powers for consideration of the matter, asserting that Mexico was in a condition of anarchy. Later reports said, however, that Spain had decided to deal directly with Carranza. The latter defended his action in a long statement. Delcaso, he said, had married a Mexican woman and owned real estate in the



country. He had been Villa's confidential agent in the United States, and was involved with Villa in many murders and other crimes. The Spanish Minister had sought to save the man from merited punishment. There had been proof that Delcaso was hiding in the legation. "I could have taken more severe measures," said he, "without violating the rules of international diplomatic procedure."

He issued orders, and telegraphed them to Washington, forbidding his military commanders to have any dealings with the confidential agents of foreign governments. All diplomatic negotiations, he said, must be with himself. Some said that these orders would be inconvenient for Mr. Silliman, Mr. Carothers and Mr. Duval West, agents of our Government or personal representatives of the President. Mr. West, formerly Federal District Attorney at San Antonio, was appointed last week. The treatment of the Spanish Minister was resented by the other diplomatic representatives in Mexico, and they may decide to leave the country.

**Mexico's Warring Factions** Obregon remained at the capital, and his troops had occasional engagements with Zapata's men, who were not far away. Villa came down from the north to Queretaro, leaving Angeles at the head of military operations in the vicinity of Monterey. There were persistent reports from Carranza that Villa, attempting to capture Guadalajara, Mexico's second city, had been whipped and driven back. It soon ap-

peared, however, that he had been successful. He took the city, and Carranza's commander there fled.

The capture of Guadalajara was included in Villa's plan of preparation for his attack upon Tampico. In the north, Angeles had routed the Carranza forces under Herrera, at Monterey. They were drawn into the city by a deceptive movement, and many were killed. Tampico is said to be defended by 20,000 soldiers. Fifty of Maytorena's men have occupied Naco, on the northern boundary, thus breaking the agreement made a few weeks ago.

The condition of the Mexican capital is deplorable. Banks and stores are closed, and there is very little food in the city. Zapata has destroyed the water works in the suburbs, and the reservoirs are dry. The people rely upon the Chapultepec springs. Carranza ordered the distribution of \$13,000 among the poor. General Obregon has demanded \$250,000 from the Catholic clergy, and church property will be taken if the money is not paid.

Villa and Carranza will have nothing to do with the peace convention at San Antonio. Villa says it is only another Cientifico plot. Villa has asked his generals to ratify his assumption of the Presidency. There is no word from President Garza, reported to have been put to death by Zapata. Carranza declared that only eleven of the 155 members of the original Aguascalientes convention are supporters of Villa. The convention, however, has disappeared since the capture of the capital by Obregon. Carranza's list of the members,

if it is a correct one, shows that five have been assassinated, four have been killed in battle, two are in prison and twenty-seven are missing.

**Hurricane in Samoa** The Manua Islands of the Samoan group, which are possessions of the United States, were visited last week by a hurricane, an earthquake and a tidal wave. There are three of these islands. On them are five villages, in each of which is a church. The storm is said to have been one of fury almost unprecedented, even in the South Seas. The village habitations were swept away. Iron roofs of churches were torn off and carried three miles by the wind. Soil was so removed that coffins in graves were exposed. Only three lives were lost, but the 3000 inhabitants are destitute and threatened with starvation. Three-fourths of the cocoa palms upon which they depended are gone. They have no food and can produce none on the islands for a long time to come. For six months they must look to the outside world for supplies.

Secretary Daniels sent to Congress a recommendation that an emergency appropriation of \$10,000 be granted at once. The United States gunboat "Princeton" is in those waters and has given to the people such food as the ship could spare. On the day of this hurricane a similar storm caused a loss of \$1,000,000 in Colon, at the eastern terminus of the Panama Canal. More than half of the new eastern breakwater was destroyed. Six inches of rain fell, altho February is there the driest month of the year.



Underwood & Underwood

BETWEEN BATTLES—FRENCH SOLDIERS LEAVE A CARD GAME IN THE TRENCHES TO WATCH A SCOUTING TAUBE



# IN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN NEUTRAL RIGHTS

## THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

### THE AMERICAN FLAG MUST NOT BE MISUSED—THE NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1915.  
**T**HE Secretary of State has instructed Ambassador Page, at London, to present to the British Government a note to the following effect:

The department has been advised of the declaration of the German Admiralty on February 4, indicating that the British Government had on January 31 explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels, presumably for the purpose of avoiding recognition by German naval forces.

The department's attention has also been directed to reports in the press that the Captain of the *Lusitania*, acting upon orders or information received from the British authorities, raised the American flag as his vessel approached the British coasts, in order to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines.

Today's press reports also contain an alleged official statement of the Foreign Office defending the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy.

Assuming that the foregoing reports are true, the Government of the United States, reserving for future consideration the legality and propriety of the deceptive use of the flag of a neu-

tral power, in any case, for the purpose of avoiding capture, desires very respectfully to point out to His Britannic Majesty's Government the serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practise is continued.

The occasional use of the flag of a neutral or an enemy, under the stress of immediate pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy, which appears by the press reports to be represented as the precedent and justification used to support this action, seems to this Government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent Government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented by hostile warships.

The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral's flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality, regardless of the flag which they may carry.

In view of the announced purpose of the German Admiralty to engage in active naval operations in certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government of the United States would

view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters. A policy such as the one which His Majesty's Government is said to intend to adopt would, if the declaration of the German Admiralty be put in force, it seems clear, afford no protection to British vessels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens.

The Government of the United States, therefore, trusts that His Majesty's Government will do all in their power to restrain vessels of British nationality in the deceptive use of the United States flag in the sea area defined by the German declaration, since such practise would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly power navigating those waters, and would even seem to impose upon the Government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels, in case of an attack by a German naval force.

You will impress upon His Majesty's Government the grave concern which this Government feels, in the circumstances, in regard to the safety of American vessels and lives in the war zone declared by the German Admiralty.

### NEUTRAL SHIPPING MUST BE RESPECTED—THE NOTE TO GERMANY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1915.  
**T**HE Secretary of State has instructed Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, to present to the German Government a note to the following effect:

The Government of the United States, having had its attention directed to the proclamation of the German Admiralty, issued on the 4th of February, that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, are to be considered as comprised within the seat of war; that all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters after the 18th inst. will be destroyed, altho it may not always be possible to save crews and passengers, and that neutral vessels expose themselves to danger within this zone of war, because, in view of the misuse of neutral flags, said to have been ordered by the British Government on the 31st of January, and of the contingencies of maritime warfare, it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from attacks intended to strike enemy ships, feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the Imperial German Government, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments, but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.

The Government of the United States views those possibilities with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege, and indeed its duty in the circumstances, to request the Imperial German Government to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect of the relation between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the Admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens.

It is of course not necessary to re-

mind the German Government that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed, and effectively maintained, which this Government does not understand to be proposed in this case.

To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a proscribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial Government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible.

The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a proscribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this Government understands the right of visit and search to have been recognized.

This Government has carefully noted the explanatory statement issued by the Imperial German Government, at the same time with the proclamation of the German Admiralty, and takes this occasion to remind the Imperial German Government very respectfully that the Government of the United States is open to none of the criticisms for unneutral action to which the German Government believes the Governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open; that the Government of the United States has not consented to or acquiesced in any measures which may have been taken by the other belligerent nations in the present war which operate to restrain neutral trade, but has, on the contrary, taken in all such matters a position which warrants it in holding those Governments responsible in the proper way for any untoward effects on American shipping

which the accepted principles of international law do not justify; and that it therefore regards itself as free in the present instance to take with a clear conscience and upon accepted principles the position indicated in this note.

If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith, and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Governments.

If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

The Government of the United States, in view of these considerations, which it urges with the greatest respect, and with the sincere purpose of making sure that no misunderstanding may arise, and no circumstances occur that might even cloud the intercourse of the two Governments, expresses the confident hope and expectation that the Imperial German Government can and will give assurance that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search, tho their vessels may be traversing the sea area delimited in the proclamation of the German Admiralty.



# WHAT THE WAR WILL BRING FORTH

BY WILHELM OSTWALD

**W**HEN Germany was attacked on three sides by what seemed to be an irresistible force, the object of the war into which we were unexpectedly plunged was perfectly simple and obvious to us. It was to defend our home country against the danger threatening it from the east and the west, and partially also against the actual foreign invasion of German soil. That to us it was an unexpected war and purely a war of defense is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt not only by the diplomatic papers, but also by the fact that until a few days before the declaration of the war the Kaiser was in foreign waters on his summer trip to Norway.

Since then we have succeeded in repelling the enemy from German soil and carrying the war into his own country. And now the question uppermost in the minds of the Germans naturally is, "What is to happen after the war, and what gain will result from it when peace is established?" For of this we are all thoroly convinced—that it is only for the sake of peace that the war is being fought, and the peace will be the more enduring and the more secure, the greater the sacrifices of this terrible catastrophe.

At the time of writing we Germans feel absolutely certain of the termination of the war by the triumph of the German-Austrian allies. We need only observe our cities and villages to convince ourselves what large reserves of men capable of fighting we still possess. As regards the other means necessary to bring the present world situation to a successful conclusion, food supplies and the production of the equipments for war, especially ammunition, it is a well-known fact that the Germans are so far advanced in the technique of chemistry that we need have no fear on that score. With the large number of workers set free in their own trades by the stoppage of the export trade, we can so extend our agriculture as to be able to feed all the German-Austrian nations ourselves. And England's hope to deprive us of the possibility of continuing the war any length of time by preventing the importation of Chile saltpeter, essential in the manufacture of explosives, has also been shattered. By chemical methods we can manufacture saltpeter of our own in any quantities we choose.

The present war must bring about a future peace in which there shall be, first, permanent security against Russian attack, and, second, perma-

*We asked Professor Ostwald to write for The Independent on the probable consequences of the war, for there is no one better qualified to interpret to American readers the German standpoint. He was invited to the United States as a representative of German science at the International Congress of Science and Art held at St. Louis in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and he has given courses of lectures at Harvard and Columbia. He has also been in close touch with English men of science, especially Sir William Ramsay, and since he was born and educated in Russia he knows that country as well. In 1909 he was awarded the Nobel prize for his researches in chemistry, and he devoted the prize money to the cause of internationalism, in which he has been engaged since he resigned the professorship of chemistry at Leipzig University. In his "Sunday Sermons," which have a wide circulation in Germany, he has always preached the gospel of peace and condemned the waste of human energy thru the friction between the rival nations and industrial classes.—THE EDITOR.*

nent security against England's policy, steadfastly pursued for the last two centuries, to destroy every rival fleet, so that she may remain sole mistress of the sea. This dominion of the sea by England we regard as the last remnant of a barbarism that consists in the brutal military government of foreign nations by superior force of arms and fighting strength for the purpose of exploiting those nations economically in the interest of the barbaric governing imperialistic nation. This was the policy England has hitherto followed, and this it is that has led directly to the present war. To destroy this policy of England permanently is the most important object of the war.

As regards the Russian question, its solution can already be foreseen. With incomprehensible lack of vision and self-deception, the Russian Government has made bitter enemies of all the nations that inhabit the western portion of her vast empire by suppressing their national character, by persecutions, and by the disregard of their civic rights. Take a glance at the map. From Finland on the north down thru the Russian east provinces and Poland to Little Russia stretching south to the Black Sea, you find one continuous chain of nations all embittered against Russia. In establishing peace, it shall be our aim to free all these opprest

nations, to secure political independence for them, and to do all we can to unite them into a confederation similar to that of the German Empire, so that, while each state in the confederation will enjoy greater independence, it will constitute a united power strong enough to guarantee its military security against further Russian attacks.

On the other hand, Germany and Austria will be freed from immediate contact with a neighbor so extremely unpleasant in every way as is Russia. Any future attack by Russia will first have to be met by the newly formed buffer states. To secure our eastern frontiers in this manner seems to us Germans so great a political advantage that we shall consider ourselves well repaid for the sacrifice we are making in the eastern field of war. As the liberated nations will owe their freedom to Germany, and as their developing culture can find encouragement and fertilization only in the west and not in the east, we feel assured against any possibility of their ever making common cause against Europe with the barbarous eastern state.

The situation in the west is much more obscure. So I shall refrain from discussing its possibilities and merely content myself with the statement that here we shall probably endeavor, in the first place, to obtain a free outlet for our surplus labor energy for common cultural and economic ends. We hope that just as Belgium is already beginning to see that she was shamefully misused by England, so our French neighbors will come to feel the same way. And they will see that the future of France will be more securely guaranteed by coöperating with the growing and powerful German nation in the work of civilization than by stubbornly clinging to the fruitless idea of revenge.

To me the problem of England seems to be the most difficult to solve. There will be so vast a change in the political significance of that empire, the difference between what it was before and what it will be after the war will be so great, that it is too much to expect that the generation of English politicians now living will be able to grasp it, and draw the practical conclusions from it. But as the foundations of the future relations of England are still to be created, it would be premature to attempt even a rough sketch of our idea of the way the British situation will shape itself.

Gross-Bothen, Saxony



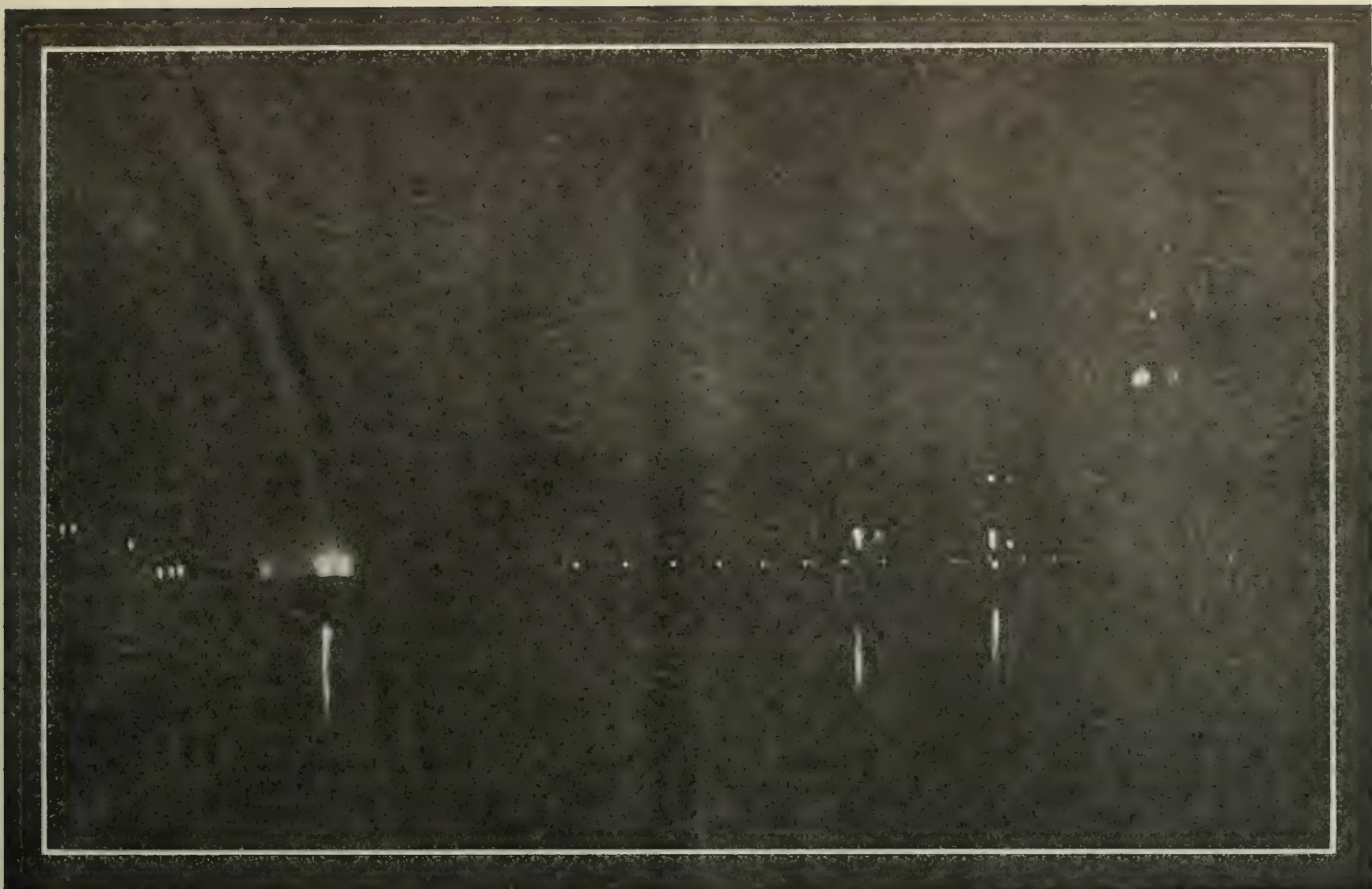
# THE LIGHTS O' LONDON—TILL ZEPPELINS THREATEN



LOOKING OVER LONDON FROM THE TOP OF ST. PAUL'S. LUDGATE HILL AND FLEET STREET IN THE FORE-  
GROUND. WHEN RAIDERS ARE REPORTED IN THE AIR LANES THE CITY IS SHROUDED IN DARKNESS

*Photographs copyright by Vander Weyde, New York*





THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON A FOGGY NIGHT—BIG BEN ILLUMINATED AT THE RIGHT



WHERE THE SPHINX GUARDS THE RIVER—BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE FROM THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT



# HOME AND EFFICIENCY

## FOURTH ARTICLE IN THE SERIES ON EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**W**E are in the midst of a strange phenomenon. Its like has not occurred before in history.

For centuries we have inherited the idea that commerce is selfish, trade mean, finance sordid.

We have despised, ignored, at best merely tolerated, the shop-keepers among us, the makers of merchandise, the vendors of farm products. Anything not a profession was a confession. Of it we were ashamed.

Now behold what has come to pass.

The economic gospel of scientific management was born in a shop; the saving methods of personal efficiency have taken rise in factories and stores; habits of health and thrift, of energy, loyalty, alertness and skill that our schools, homes and churches failed to inculcate are being taught employees by the captains of industry; and all Europe is looking to the farms and looms of America to save what is left of Europe from the cruelty, blindness and folly of the professional classes of Europe—the professional kings, emperors, talkers, fighters and gunmakers. Verily, Business now hath her innings.

If I were a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher, a clergyman, or a housewife, I should pick out the most successful business man I knew and go to school to him. That is, provided he would let me, which he might do out of pity.

Only a small percentage of the citizens of the United States are actively engaged in making or selling merchandise. Yet by this small class of workers practically all the efficiency methods worth while have been evolved. What is the matter with all the rest of us? Why don't we produce an efficiency system for medicine, for the law, for the school, for the church, for the home?

Almost every normal girl wants to marry and have a home. Yet how many girls are taught, before marriage, how to organize, furnish, arrange, equip and conduct a home? If we threw our boys into the world-battle with no collegiate or industrial training, we should think ourselves monsters of cruelty. We do throw our girls into a struggle no less fierce—

the struggle to make and keep a home all it should be—and we tell them nothing of the tasks and trials ahead. Are homes of less value than stores and factories?

Business science is a century ahead of home science. And the majority of the women of America are not even awake to the fact. Furthermore, the mental and spiritual solidarity of the home is fast being destroyed. Who ever hears, nowadays, of a whole family going on the same picnic, or sitting in the same church pew? Parents see their children only at meal time (which, believe me, is the worst time to look at anybody). Fathers have been reduced to animated bank-books. Wives and mothers are relegated to a place of social ornament or civic uplift, while servants look after the household. As we grow in wealth, we are becoming a homeless race. And experts hold that the decreasing marriage rate, the increasing divorce rate, the spread of social unrest and moral contamination is largely due to the disappearance of old-fashioned American home life.

How shall the home be revived and maintained? Thru a general adoption of the principles of domestic science, and a personal acquisition of a better understanding by women of the hard problems which their men folks are meeting every day. At least forty per cent of a man's efficiency lies in the hands of women—his mother, his sweetheart or wife, his housekeeper, his clerk or stenographer, and these same women factors in the life of his client or customer. On a mere selfish basis, the fathers of America should insist that their daughters be taught how to earn a good living and how to conduct an ideal home. All honor be to a few great institutions like the Washington Irving High School in New York, where a girl is taught something of the science of home-making.

Efficiency depends on our home life. Energy is perhaps the most important bodily factor in efficiency. Energy is a product of pure, wholesome, abundant food, properly chosen, combined and prepared; of sound,

refreshing sleep in a quiet, clean, airy, dark, restful room; of loose, comfortable, hygienic clothing made of the right materials in a manner that becomes the individual; of daily bath and exercise, with conveniences and appliances therefor; of rest and relaxation in the evening, away from business and in the company of those you love. These things must be had from the home.

The most valuable mental trait in efficiency is probably enthusiasm—a blend of courage, optimism, kindness and alertness. These qualities are manufactured daily as by-products of a normal household. The solitude of bachelorhood leads to boredom and cynicism. Of the two worst cynics I know, one is divorced and the other was never married.

Home is the great power-house of human electricity. Our nerves are the wires, our emotions the currents, our actions the manifestations of light, energy and influence carried from home by the radiant stream of ambition and affection. In a power-house we employ the highest-priced electrical engineers, to handle the machinery with faultless care. But in a kitchen we hire cheap maids totally ignorant of the digestive machinery, the science of marketing, the principles of household economy, hygiene, sanitation, organization.

Let me cite the cases of two women, both housewives, but as unlike as mud and fire.

The first woman lives in the country. She works fourteen hours a day—and never seems to get a thing finished. She takes five steps where one would do. She has no place for anything—and keeps everything in its place. Observing the thread in her work basket, you think it the worst snarl you have ever seen, but you change your mind when you see her temper. She is faded, wilted, nervous, shrill. She has pains and weaknesses and miseries galore. She enjoys poor health to the utmost—the utmost being a debauch of self-pity. She has grown common to her husband, and for years has been to her children merely a servant-in-waiting.

The second woman lives in the city.



She spends an hour every morning planning meals, discussing problems with her housekeeper, instructing her maid for the work of the day. Then she rides to her office downtown, where she conducts a large law practice, earning thereby the wages of her maid and housekeeper, and a good deal more. Her evenings are free for social duties and pleasures, and she has time to spare for human service and uplift work. She is in demand for lectures and magazine articles. She holds the adoration of her husband. She keeps her youth and beauty.

I know that the majority of farmers' wives, and of women in small towns, have not the facilities and resources to manage their homes effectively by an hour's work a day, and to embark on a public career at the same time. I know that the average housewife gets about 300 per cent more out of the time and money available, than her husband would. But I also know that from twenty to forty per cent of the motion in the

average kitchen is lost motion, and that one dollar out of every five spent on the household is wasted.

A science of home-making, in which every girl should be trained, would include these points, among others.

1. *Location.* The site should be high and dry, with abundance of light and air, in a neighborhood with a low mortality-rate. If choosing a city apartment, look for an eastern exposure, and be sure that no buildings are so near as to shut off your sunlight. Easy access from the home to shops, theaters, churches and other public places should be had by surface car, subway or elevated road, on payment of a single fare. If members of the family work downtown, the time of transit should be carefully considered—thousands of New Yorkers waste an hour a day in useless travel, the time and strain and cost of which would have been saved if they had chosen their home with a view to quick transit.

One's home should be away from his work—but not too far away, preferably within good walking distance, a half-mile to a mile. This is usually possible, except in the largest cities. One reason why so many college professors are stupid is because they try to work in the house where they eat and sleep. This form of psychological hash is mentally indigestible—and torpid minds naturally result. Besides, the most loving wife needs to be delivered from the presence of her husband for at least eight hours every day; and if the home is too near the office, he may run over any time and interrupt the household regime. An actor is a poor husband because never home—a doctor is a poor husband because always home.

Silence is a prime factor in your surroundings. Do not plan to live near a street-car line, a railroad, an automobile highway, or a bridge used by heavy trucks. And before you engage an apartment, visit the same about ten o'clock of an evening and

## HOME EFFICIENCY TABLE

### FOR THE AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE AND MOTHER

**DIRECTIONS.** If answer is Yes, write on dotted line the number in parenthesis following each question. If answer is No, leave space blank. If neither Yes nor No, vary the figure accordingly. Find your percentage by adding column of numbers. The average grade is probably 45. It should be 95. A Table of complete values would include other questions, but this Table gives a fair estimate.

- |     |   |       |
|-----|---|-------|
| 1.  | Do you take joy and pride in your housework? (3)  | ..... |
| 2.  | Can you finish your daily duties in eight hours? (1)  | ..... |
| 3.  | Have you ever counted and tried to cut down the number of needless steps you take in a day's work? (3)                            | ..... |
| 4.  | When you are tired out, can you rest and recuperate easily and quickly? (2)   | ..... |
| 5.  | Have you time and strength in the evening to enjoy home pleasures with the family? (2)  | ..... |
| 6.  | Is your home in quiet surroundings? (3)   | ..... |
| 7.  | Do your sleeping rooms have direct exposure to morning sun? (2)   | ..... |
| 8.  | Do you keep daily records of expenses, with a modern filing system for reference? (3)   | ..... |
| 9.  | Is your grocer the best in your neighborhood—have you learned why? (3)  | ..... |
| 10. | Do you plan your meals a week ahead, and use all the "left-overs"? (1)  | ..... |
| 11. | Do you order and prepare meals on a scientific basis of nutritive value? (3)  | ..... |
| 12. | Can you serve palatable, economical substitutes for meat? (2)   | ..... |
| 13. | Do you know the signs of fresh meat, fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables? (2)   | ..... |
| 14. | Has your drinking water been guaranteed pure by expert analysis? (3)  | ..... |
| 15. | Do you buy food, clothing, furnishings, etc., on a scientific system of economy? (3)  | ..... |
| 16. | Have you studied at least three modern schools of diet, (such as the Lahmann, the Lust, the Christian, or the Kellogg system? (3) | ..... |
| 17. | Have you read at least three standard books on domestic science and household economy? (3)  | ..... |
| 18. | Do you belong to a woman's club? (3)  | ..... |
| 19. | Are you a member of the Housewives' League? (3)   | ..... |
| 20. | Do you subscribe for one or more magazines devoted to home-making? (3)  | ..... |
| 21. | Do you spend a day away from home at least once a month? (1)  | ..... |
| 22. | Do you take a vacation from your family of at least two weeks every year? (3)   | ..... |
| 23. | Have you installed a modern cleaning system, from efficient soap to vacuum cleaner? (2)   | ..... |
| 24. | Is there an emergency medicine chest in your bathroom? (1)  | ..... |
| 25. | Are all your windows equipped with hygienic ventilators? (3)  | ..... |
| 26. | Is your lighting system powerful, while restful to the eyes? (2)  | ..... |
| 27. | Have you studied the hygiene of dress? (2)  | ..... |
| 28. | Is your doctor a teacher of health—not just a prescriber of drugs? (3)  | ..... |
| 29. | Do you receive regularly the monthly list of publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture? (1)                             | ..... |
| 30. | Are you thoroly informed on vocational training? (3)  | ..... |
| 31. | Do you know where and with whom your children play? (3)   | ..... |
| 32. | Can you answer all your children's questions, without evasion or embarrassment? (3)   | ..... |
| 33. | Do you conduct home discussions on great questions of the day? (2)  | ..... |
| 34. | Are you teaching your children how to earn, to save and to spend money? (3)   | ..... |
| 35. | Can all the members of your family use their hands and brains equally well? (3)   | ..... |
| 36. | Do the pictures and decorations in your home express sound esthetic principles? (2)   | ..... |
| 37. | Have you developed a saving sense of humor? (3)   | ..... |
| 38. | Are you giving your children systematic religious or ethical instruction? (3)   | ..... |
| 39. | Do you recognize the mistakes of your early married life and are you training your children to prevent or avoid them? (3)         | ..... |
| 40. | Is your home a haven for the poor and friendless? (3)   | ..... |

Add up column and approximate  
your grade in Home Efficiency



count the aggregations of pianos, phonographs, mouth-organs, gossiping ladies, growling men, wailing infants and polemic felines, within range of hearing. Then ponder before you move.

2. *Sanitation.* This includes open plumbing; rapid and complete drainage; scientific prevention of sewer-gas; abundance of running water, hot and cold; use of proper soaps, cleansers and disinfectants, from cellar to attic; modern cleaning methods—such as oiled cloths, sweeper, and vacuum cleaner, in place of old-fashioned broom and feather duster; elimination of carpets, curtains and tapestries that gather dust and germs, and substitution of rugs, simple furniture and other common sense equipment.

3. *Hygiene.* A few of the items under this head are a home gymnasium; a heating apparatus both healthful and reliable, that keeps the temperature from sixty to seventy degrees Fahrenheit in cold weather; bathroom appliances and conveniences, to make the daily bath more enjoyable and expeditious; ventilators for all the windows in the house; an emergency case of home remedies, such as mustard plaster, court plaster, hot water bottle, smelling salts, fountain syringe, peroxide of hydrogen, bandage material and sanitary cotton; a chart or booklet always handy on What to Do in Accidents and Emergencies; an address book with names of best druggists, physicians and surgeons available—these having first been investigated; a lighting system (whether of gas, electricity or acetylene) that includes soft, shaded, overhead lights, but full-power, concentrated desk lamps; a combination of color schemes harmonious and restful; a good supply of drinking water guaranteed pure—either bottled, and certified by chemical analysis, or distilled or boiled in your own kitchen.

We are only beginning to understand the psychology of color—one of the subtle yet powerful aids to cheerfulness and vitality. Recent experiments have shown that a person confined in a room with wallpaper and hangings of an uproarious red loses temper and grows vicious. No one can estimate how many women have gone crazy from looking at the gargoyles creeping up their wall paper. Science now proves—what Nature has always known—that the green of the grass and the blue of the sky produce the least strain on the optic nerves, and therefore induce a feeling of comfort and peace.

4. *Economy.* Certain articles for home use cost less from mail-order

houses, others cost less from local dealers. Which are they, in each list? At certain seasons of the year, bargains may be had regularly—in clothing, furnishings, foods, and so forth. Do you buy accordingly? In the kitchen, there is a science of utilizing “scraps” and left-overs. Have you learned it? A pound of beans, of whole-wheat grains, of nuts or of cheese, contains from two to three times as much pure nourishment as a pound of best steak, and costs perhaps half as much. Do you consult modern tables of food values in ordering the daily meals?

5. *Beauty.* Both vitality and morality require that a sense of harmony and repose comfort us in the few hours of ease accorded to us. In this violently practical age, when even schools and churches are made for utilitarian purposes, the home is the only place where we can satisfy our souls with grace of line, symmetry of form, harmony of color, beauty of texture, poetry of symbolism. We are soothed, or irritated, by the pattern in the rug, the picture on the wall, the contour of the home against the sky. A cottage costing \$3000, planned by an artist for the needs and the tastes of the members of the family, is a better investment than a \$30,000 mansion void of the magic touch of refinement and affection.

6. *Relaxation.* Hurry is the chief cause of worry, and a home is the haven of rest where we can smile at our haste, and watch the world go by. One of the first rules of a scientific household is that nobody's ailments or troubles or fears be mentioned in the presence of the family assemblage. Above all, gloom should be chased from the dining-room; every dyspeptic stomach was first somehow discouraged, and mastication, properly attended, comes between mirth and meditation. One of the sure tests of a real home is that the very thought of it relaxes our nerves, mind, muscles, and gently and firmly restores our peace and faith in the goodness of God's great plan.

7. *Education.* Much of the criticism now being directed at the public schools and colleges of America really applies to the home, where scientific training of the hearts, heads and hands of children properly begins. Parents are not qualified for the duties of parenthood until they have studied together the principles and methods of Plato, Horace Mann, Froebel, William Morris, Kneipp, Fowler, Taylor, Madame Montessori, Isadora Duncan, and other great pioneers of rational education. Are you teaching your children to develop their sympathies and sensibilities,

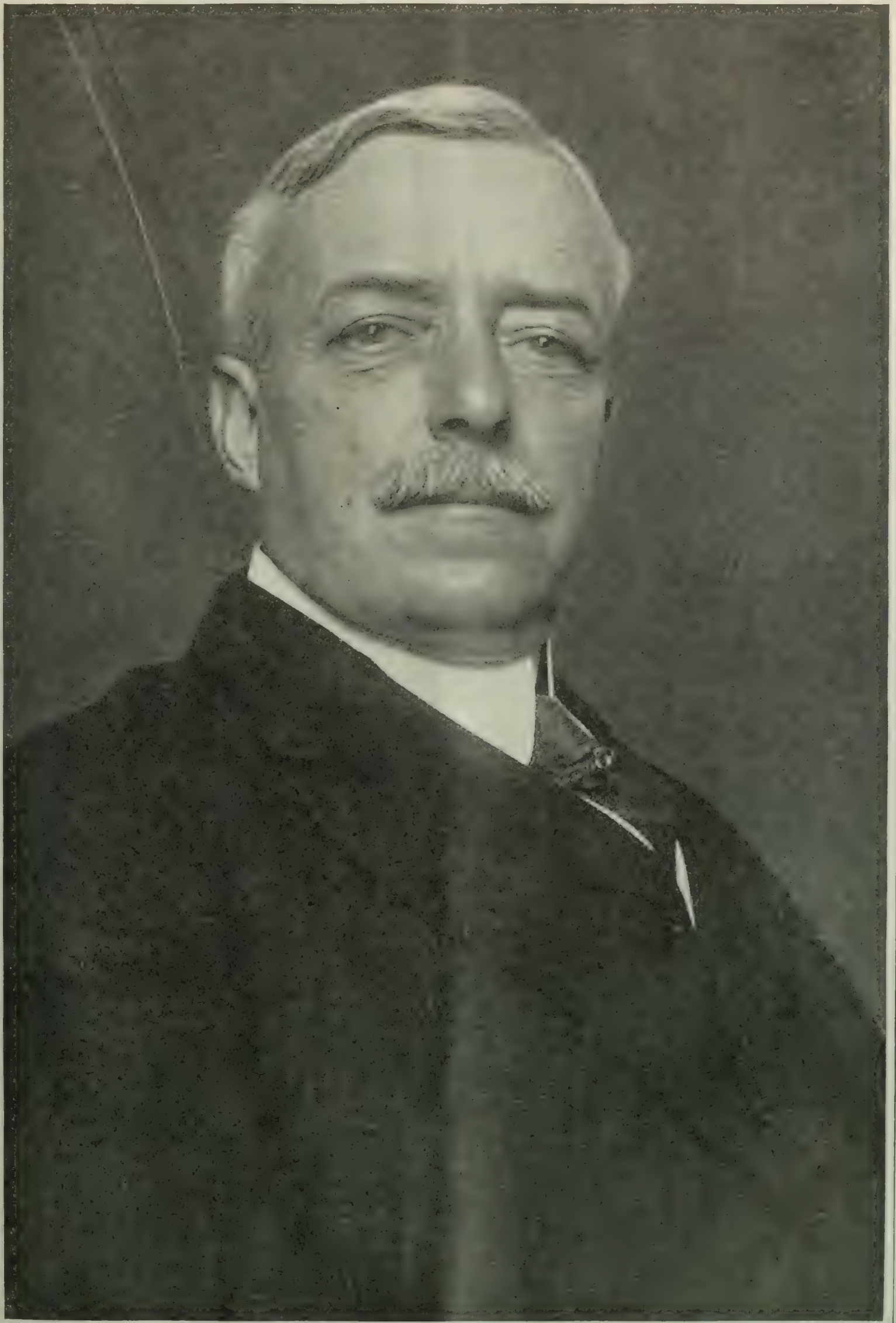
their lungs and muscles, their hopes and desires and ambitions, along with their brains? Real education starts with inspiration, leads to action, and ends in satisfaction of teacher and taught. The inspiration comes from a mother's heart, the action must be guided by a father's strength and skill. And the parents whose children are their pride were teachers even more than parents.

8. *Hospitality.* By this I do not mean the perfunctory exchange of dinner invitations, or the needless suffering entailed by a box party at the opera. I mean the outflow of heart and overflow of spirit which moves you to give a feast to the poor, to search out and hearten up the victims of a “hallroom” desolation, to throw your doors wide to the waifs in the street—slang, dirt, bruises and all. A home is not a home until it shelters the homeless. The reason is a secret, you must find it out for yourself.

9. *Service.* One of the first duties of a mother is to make her children proud to wait on her. But, alas, few mothers learn this until they are too old to begin and too tired to care. Each member of a family has certain duties and responsibilities to every other member. These are usually ignored; and often violated, as in the case of a father who whips his boy, or of a girl who wears her mother's clothes. The founder of the Children's Court, after judging 60,000 cases of wayward boys and girls, declares that lawlessness is born in the home, that parents in general fail to teach the rights of property, the obligations of justice and generosity, the sense of brotherhood, the rewards of service. When “family pride” is changed into community feeling, and community feeling grows to be race fellowship, we shall have made the home what it should be—a starting point for service.

10. *Religion.* Parents mostly are guilty of either invasion or evasion of the souls of their children—they force dogmas on the young folk, or they neglect altogether to provide religious training. Either attitude is immoral. No man is a good Baptist until he sees the good in a Methodist; and it should be a solemn duty of a good Methodist to explain to his children the peculiar merits of a good Baptist. I do not think God looks at the label on our church; I think He looks at the love in our life. Greatness overlaps goodness. And as a man's greatest human love is the love of wife and children, so does that love, truly and wisely and freely expressed, make more for righteousness than any other instrumentality on earth.





*Harris & Ewing*

**ROBERT LANSING, COUNSELOR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

MR. LANSING PREPARED THE INCISIVE NOTES TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS.  
THEY ARE PRINTED ON ANOTHER PAGE



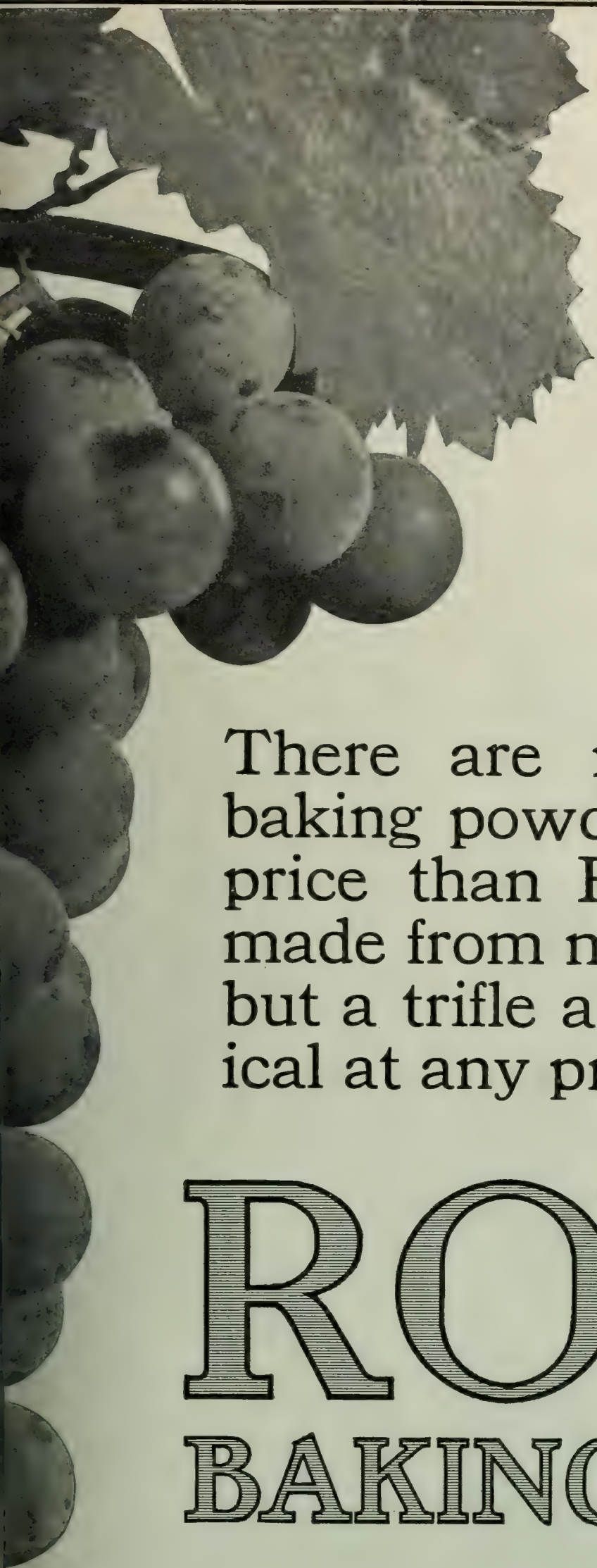
**T**HIS bunch of grapes, weighing a pound, would furnish cream of tartar sufficient to make the Royal Baking Powder required to raise a dozen tea biscuits.

When partaking of the hot biscuits, or delicious cakes, there is an added zest from an appreciation of the cleanly and healthful source of their ingredients.



Determine the quality and healthfulness of the baking powder you purchase by reading the clause on the back of the label, which shows what it is made of. It should say "Cream of Tartar" to entitle it to your favor.





The wholesome, highly efficient baking powder used by particular people who desire the best and will have no other, is made from cream of tartar, the product of grapes.

There are numerous so-called baking powders sold at a lower price than Royal; but they are made from materials which cost but a trifle and are not economical at any price.

# ROYAL

## BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum or lime phosphate.  
It is absolutely pure and healthful.



## THE BOUNDARY OF PEACE

THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE War of 1812 with Great Britain left the important issues of that struggle for the future to decide. One of these was the question of marking out a definite boundary between the United States and Canada; another, less definite, but perhaps more important, was the question of how the territory of two world powers could have a common frontier of many hundreds of miles without taxing the resources of both to defend it. It is very interesting to see what a different fate the two questions have had. The questions as to the true boundary between American and British territory remained largely undecided for about thirty years after the Treaty of Ghent and several details were left unsettled for many years thereafter. But that the boundary, wherever it might be located, was to be unguarded by either party was agreed to within less than three years and that informal pledge has

been faithfully adhered to ever since. There was no treaty, no convention, no arbitration needed to bring the nations into agreement on this point. In 1817 the two governments promised each other that not more than one warship was to be allowed on Lake Champlain, one on Lake Ontario and two on the upper lakes to each country and that these ships should not exceed one hundred tons apiece or carry more than one gun! Besides these tiny little gunboats, useful only to fire salutes, revenue cutters and training ships are allowed to each party, but no ship which would be formidable in war.

The land frontier is equally unprotected. For a considerable part of the distance it is an imaginary line along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude not marked by any range of hills or other natural features. The United States could march as many soldiers as could be raised and armed across the Canadian frontier and far

into the heart of the country without meeting any opposition. Great Britain could as easily land troops in Canada and using that country as a base of operations advance forces of any size into the United States. This may not seem very surprising today when both nations have long since come to regard war with each other as impossible, but it was very different in 1817 when a war between the two nations was barely over and numerous grievances were cherished on both sides any one of which might lead to renewed trouble.

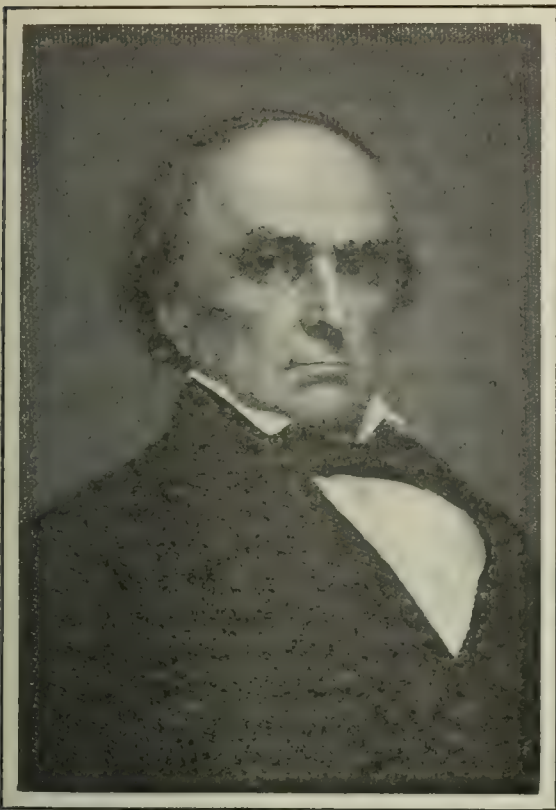
The marking out of the frontier has been equally a triumph of friendly methods; of treaty, of arbitration and of diplomatic agreement. Both nations have at different times gained and granted thousands of square miles of territory along the border, but not an acre of it has been won by force. The original treaties and agreements as to the boundaries along the northern part of the United States were not clear and there was an honest difference of opinion as to what they meant. Beginning at the Atlantic coast and reaching to the Pacific hardly any of the boundary was established except perhaps that part marked out by the Great Lakes. East of Maine are two small bays, Passamaquoddy and Fundy, containing a number of islands. There was a question as to which nation owned these islands.

Then the boundary of Maine is on the east marked by the St. Croix River. It was not easy to make certain which of several rivers in that part of the country that were called by the name was the true St. Croix. The northern boundary of Maine was said to be a range of highlands dividing the rivers that flowed into the St. Lawrence from those which flowed into the Atlantic. Two different ranges many miles apart were possibly the "highlands" referred to and the maps which should have decided the question did not agree with each other. Turning westward we find the exact boundary of New Hampshire open to question because the original survey had been carelessly made. West of the Great Lakes were further difficulties. The treaty of 1783 had made the American border run "on a due west course



MITCHELL'S MAP, MADE IN 1755, USED BY THE TREATY COMMISSIONERS





From an engraving

DANIEL WEBSTER

from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi." But the surveyors found that the Lake of the Woods was *north* of the source of the Mississippi. To the west was the territory acquired from France by the Louisiana purchase of very indefinite extent. Beyond the Rocky Mountains there was no certainty of possession at all. The "Oregon country," as it was called, was claimed by both nations.

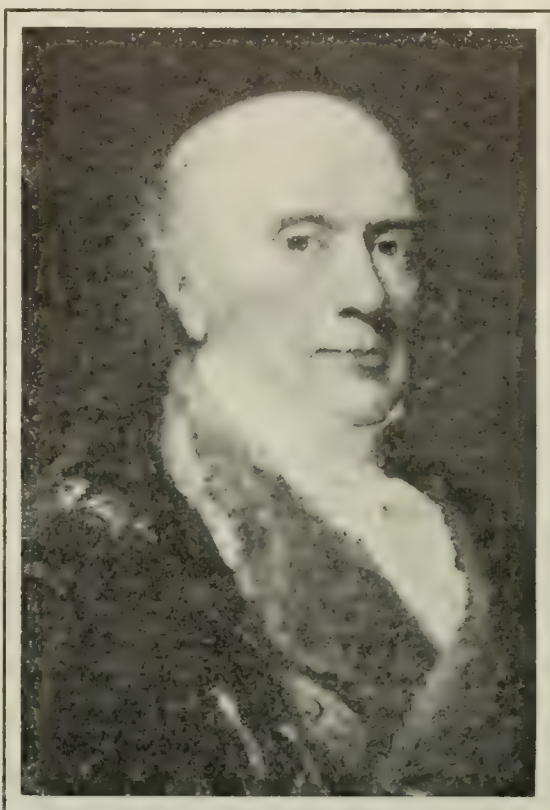
The boundary commissions arranged for by the Treaty of Ghent found their task very difficult. The first one on the ownership of the islands east of Maine awarded those in Passamaquoddy Bay to the United States and those in the Bay of Fundy to Great Britain. The second commission, to draw the line from the source of the St. Croix to where the forty-fifth degree of latitude met the St. Lawrence, could come to no decision and ended in disagreement in 1822. The third commission, to fix the boundary from the St. Lawrence to the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods, completed it as far as the junction of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. West of this point boundaries were still partly unsettled as far as the Mississippi. But in 1818 Great Britain and the United States agreed that the boundary of the Louisiana acquisition should run along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude till it reached the "Stony Mountains," which we now call the Rockies. At the same time it was agreed that the Oregon country should be occupied jointly by Great Britain and the United States for ten years and be open to settlement by the citizens of either nation. Thus the Oregon question was postponed

(how it was finally settled will be told in another article) and the chief remaining difficulty was our north-eastern boundary.

This was really a most important question. Between the "highlands" claimed by the British and the "highlands" insisted upon by the Americans lay an area of over 12,000 square miles or about the size of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Holland) in Europe. It is an odd coincidence that the King of the Netherlands should be called upon to arbitrate the dispute. He decided that either of the two interpretations of the maps and treaties could be made with much justice. So in 1831 it was proposed that a compromise line be drawn between the two extreme contentions. Both nations protested against a compromise, and the United States Senate voted not to agree to the decision. This was a very dangerous policy to follow, for it was impossible that a "no man's land" should exist between two such rapidly growing countries. Other grievances helped to endanger peace. One of these is worth relating to show what difficulties met those who tried to adjust the differences.

In 1837 there was a tiny rebellion in Canada with which some Americans sympathized. A ship called the "Caroline," owned in Buffalo, was accused of smuggling arms to the rebels and was caught by the Canadian authorities, set on fire and allowed to drift over the rapids. The Americans demanded redress, but the British said that a pirate ship might be destroyed anywhere and at any time. A British subject named McLeod boasted of attacking the "Caroline" and the American authorities promptly arrested him for murder. Great Britain threatened war if he were not released at once and if he had not been able to prove an alibi it is very possible that war might have resulted.

*References.*—J. W. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy* (pages 252-6) gives a brief account of the partial disarmament agreement of 1817. K. C. Babcock's *The Rise of American Nationality* (pages 259-70) covers the boundary adjustments of 1818, and G. P. Garrison's *Westward Expansion* (pages 67-84) the northeastern boundary dispute. Both books are included in A. B. Hart's *American Nation* series. Henry Cabot Lodge's *One Hundred Years of Peace* (pages 68-79) and W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States* (pages 13-22; 26-32; 88-112) also treat of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the text of which is given in William MacDonald's *Select Documents of United States History* (pages 335-43). Perhaps the fullest and best, but certainly one of the longest, accounts of the Treaty and boundary arbitrations of the period may be found in John Basset Moore's great work on *International Arbitration*, Volume I (pages 1-195). It should not be difficult to obtain a good map showing how the Canadian boundary was marked out. W. R. Shepherd's *Historical Atlas* (pages 198-99) may be mentioned in addition to the history texts referred to above.



Courtesy of the Century Company

LORD ASHBURTON

From the portrait painted by Healy in 1843 to commemorate the Webster-Ashburton treaty, now in the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, State Department, Washington

Serious trouble existed between the settlers in the disputed region, which was thinly inhabited and mountainous, but covered with valuable forests. General Scott was sent to restore order and in the meantime it was decided to negotiate directly instead of again resorting to arbitration. The American representative was Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, who remained in President Tyler's Cabinet after all his colleagues had resigned in order to carry thru the negotiations with Great Britain. The British Government sent Lord Ashburton, an able and prominent statesman. In August, 1842, an agreement was reached. A compromise line was drawn which gave the Americans more than half of the disputed area, but less than they would have had if they had accepted the decision of the Netherlands eleven years before. Other and less important boundary adjustments were made at the same time. New Hampshire was allowed a little territory north of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude and the boundary to the Lake of the Woods was more exactly defined. The United States had to pay a sum of money to the states of Maine and Massachusetts (before 1820 Maine had been part of Massachusetts) to make them willing to abide by the treaty. This common-sense compromise was agreed to by both nations and the way was left open to settle the remaining question of the ownership of the Oregon country. East of the Rockies the frontier of peace was settled and complete.



# TO THE GOOD SHEPHERD

BY LOUIS F. BENSON

Not of this fold, Thine other sheep obey Thee,  
And follow on by paths we do not know,  
Out in the world, in other worlds, it may be,  
Which God can find, and where His free winds blow.

Free blow His winds, altho our path is narrow;  
Warm shines His sun, altho our hearts are cold;  
His heavens aid the fall of every sparrow;  
And all Thy sheep, O Christ, may find a fold.

One Shepherd's voice, on hills where dusk is falling!  
One flock beneath the sunlight and the star!  
If any sheep has wandered from Thy calling,  
I pray Thee, Christ, it wander not too far.

So many folds! So many sheep-bells chiming!  
One fold at last; one Shepherd evermore!  
And some that hardly know Thy voice are climbing  
To enter in, O Christ, the Open Door.

## JESUS THE CHRIST

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TWENTY-SECOND PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

**T**HE old question, "Who do men say that the Son of Man is?" now is asked as earnestly as in the days when he went about teaching and healing; and however the answers may vary, so deep and wide has been his influence that there are few who cannot accept Peter's confession, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Who need measure his words when acknowledging the mightiest power that has ever moved the world?

Peter did not know what the words meant to which he was giving his assent. What was it to be the Christ, the Messiah? He thought it was to be a lordly ruler over freed Israel, or even over the subject Roman Empire and the whole earth; he had to learn that it meant for him and his Master crucifixion and "content with death and shame," for his kingdom was not of this world. But thru the centuries that have passed, and to the end of time, no badge of honor fails to yield place to the cross of the Christ. Jesus is the world's Messiah.

### WHAT DO WE KNOW OF JESUS?

Yet all we know of the life and death and resurrection of Christ is what was written in four short biographies, of which three repeat much, and the fourth is not so much a history as an exposition. The three are made up of various jottings and memoranda written first from memory of incidents and discourses, such as were repeated in meetings of the early Christians, collected in no such critical way as a modern scholar would write a biography, but compiled with all honesty and with all reverence as well as the authors could do it, a generation or more after the death of our Lord. Luke says he had many written sources, as doubtless had Matthew, and perhaps Mark, who must have heard

Peter tell what his Master said and did. Of these three Gospels Mark is the oldest, and comes nearest to the primitive tradition; while in a half century more or less before the Gospels of Matthew and Luke were compiled there had been time for accretions and embellishments to have grown up on the simple but wonderful story of the life of Jesus. Paul does not seem to have known anything of any of our present four Gospels. Pious invention added other stories to the life of Christ, some of which we have in apocryphal Gospels never accepted in the Canon, but which illustrate the growth of myths which always form an accretion about the life of a hero. So we have the story of Washington and the cherry tree, and in late days a cycle of miracles has sprung up around the founder of the Babist sect.

Of the teachings of Jesus as variously reported in the Synoptic Gospels nothing need be said beyond what I have already said, that the world has accepted them as the new revelation of God as love, and of love to all humanity as the highest expression of duty, as against all the ethical systems that make self-culture the chief duty. The Emperor Julian, who knew Christianity and rejected it, said in his Oration to the Cynics, "The end and aim of the Cynic philosophy and of all other philosophies is happiness, along the line of one's nature." Such, he tells us, is the definition of happiness for the gods, that they fulfil their own nature, and make the most of themselves. The Christian ethics requires us to value others as much as ourselves, and so to sacrifice ourselves for others, thus making justice to our fellow men insufficient and making overflowing love supreme. The teaching of Jesus is again new and supreme in religion in that it places no value on service of the hand or

mouth, but only on the worship of the heart. Religion is solely spiritual. This is the new ethics and the new religion which Jesus brought in his teaching, and beyond which we have not gone, and, so far as we can see, never can go. All this is to be accepted beyond doubt. We can judge of it. We are capable of judging, for the evidence is in ourselves; we respond to it.

### HOW SHOULD WE REGARD MIRACLES?

But as we read the Gospels the case cannot be the same as to the biography and history they have compiled. They have to be tested by the best critical judgment we have, and no other subject in all literary history has attracted so many scholars. It is a proper subject whatever our view as to inspiration, for our view of inspiration must depend on what we first conclude as to the veracity of the reports of the acts of our Lord, and especially as to the miracles related about him. The evidence as to their truth we are obliged to sift, for it is not such as we would accept now as related to some modern teacher or claimant. It is the reports coming we do not know from whom and gathered by quite uncritical compilers who differ on many minor and some major matters. I have heard it often said that Jesus was so wonderful a teacher that his divine teaching accredits his miracles. But that is a topsy-turvy argument. The purpose of the miracle is to accredit the teacher; not of the teacher to accredit the miracle.

I am not conscious of any pre-judgment against miracles. I have been taught to believe in them and have accepted them, certainly some of them, but I admit that my faith in them is less than it was; partly because the evidence for those of the Old Testament is so weak, and the proof for those of the New Testa-



ment by no means such as we might desire for evidential purposes; and partly because they have become of much less evidential value since burden of proof is now required to support the miracles and not the teaching. Indeed, the miracles have come to be a weakness rather than a strength. Of one miracle this is not true, the miracle of the resurrection of our Lord. If that can be depended upon it is of very great help in supporting the teaching of our Lord as to the future state.

#### MIRACLES TODAY

And yet I find in myself a growing hesitation about accepting second-hand witnesses to the miracles of the New Testament. I believe no man living has ever seen a genuine miracle. I do not believe that any one has seen a miracle since the days of the Apostles. A multitude are reported every year: miracles are cheap; but yet we do not believe in them. We believe the laws of nature are not transcended. Are the stories true told of miracles in Christ's day? Not one of the writers of the New Testament claims ever to have seen a miracle. The Matthew Gospel is said to have been based on an Aramaic writing by the Apostle Matthew, but that is lost. Mark was not an eye-witness, nor Luke. We do not know who wrote the Fourth Gospel, John the Apostle or John the Presbyter, or some one else; but it is a didactic work rather than a biography, written to magnify Jesus as the Son of God. The nearest we have to an assured eye-witness is found in the first verse of the First Epistle of John, if that was written by the Apostle, which says: "That which was from the beginning, that which we have heard, that which we have seen with our eyes, that which we beheld and our hands have handled, concerning the Word [or word] of life (and the life was manifested, and we have seen and bear witness, and declare unto you the life, the eternal life, which was with the Father and was manifested unto us); that which we have seen and heard declare we unto you also, that ye also may have fellowship with us; yea, and our fellowship is with the Father and his Son Jesus Christ." And he goes on to say that "the message we have heard from him" is "that God is light" and that we should not "walk in the darkness." There is not in the whole Epistle one reference to a miracle, not even to the Resurrection, only to abiding in God. But it is by no means agreed that the Epistle was written by John the Apostle, and there is serious reason to believe that

the First Epistle of Peter, which does plainly mention the miracle of the Resurrection, was not written by the Apostle.

#### THE MIRACLES OF HEALING

The Gospel miracles are those of healing, the Virgin Birth, and the Resurrection. One might as well deny that Christ lived at all as to deny that he was a healer. There is no intrinsic improbability in the statements that he healed the sick. We have had healers in every generation, followed by thousands, multitudes of whom declared they had been healed from real diseases; and as old pagan shrines were crowded with effigies of portions of the body healed by prayers and vows to the gods, so the walls of churches have been covered with crutches and trusses thrown away by invalids who follow some Zionist healer or popular saint. But the diseases cured are usually those caused by a nervous breakdown, for the cure of which faith has a marvelous power. Such were many of the diseases healed by our Lord, who required faith of his invalids; and where there was little faith, as in his own city of Nazareth, we are told that he could not do many mighty works there. But this explanation will not hold in cases of leprosy, nor in those born blind, nor those raised from the dead. Either those were genuine miracles or they were legends that had grown up during the generation or more after our Lord's death before the Gospels were composed. It is the most natural thing in the world that such myths should arise. We know of legends not incorporated in the Gospels, such as that of the Infancy, which reports Jesus at play as a child, making sparrows of clay, while the sparrows made by his companions remained clay, but those made by the boy Jesus took wing and flew away. We reject the miracle at once as too puerile, under the Horatian literary rule not to have a god intervene unless the occasion is worthy; and this is not worthy; and for this same reason I would reject the Old Testament miracle of the borrowed ax that was made to swim.

If a multitude of stories and legends were likely to grow up in the first half century about the wonderful teacher and healer, as we know was the case during the first century, and if, even, as in the Gospel of John, religious teaching could be told in the form of miracle stories, it may well be that stranger miracles than those really performed thru an act of faith should have been included in the three Gospels, such as those of

the raising of the dead. Faith, we all know, will work wonderful miracles of healing, and, in a community which easily believes, tales of wonder grow as easily. I must hold—I cannot help it if I would—that it is our duty, seeking truth, to sift the evidence and sift the miracles, with this assurance, that for us the miracles are not needed to support our faith in the teachings of Jesus Christ as to duty toward God and man. The teachings of our Lord justify and prove themselves. We cannot go back on them; but, granting conduct to be pleasing to God, whatever conclusion we honestly reach on matters of history or philosophy, be we wise or ignorant, we shall still abide in the tabernacle of his love.

#### THE VIRGIN BIRTH

The miracle of the Virgin Birth requires separate consideration, for much more is made of it now than was made by the Apostolic Church. It is not mentioned in the Gospel of Mark, but is added in the later Gospels of Matthew and Luke. Nowhere else is it referred to in the Bible. Paul never refers to it to the special glory of Jesus as the Son of God, nor does the author of Hebrews. If they did not know of it, or did not find it an important doctrine, I do not see how it is important for us. Indeed, God could beyond question as easily have put the fulness of his spirit into Jesus having a human father as into Jesus with only a human mother. If he had no human father that could be known only to Mary herself and could in no way be proved, and it certainly was not known to the people of Nazareth, who believed him to be the son of Joseph; and it is strange that Mark does not tell so astonishing a thing in his Gospel. The story told in Matthew and developed in Luke looks to me like a beautiful embellishment of the Gospel story, conceived to give the additional honor which seemed to the writers to be properly due to the Messiah, and suggested by the prophecy, "A virgin shall conceive and bear a son," which had no such meaning as was put upon it, but which, under the very loose Jewish way of exegesis, and applied to Jesus, might require him to be born of a virgin. But it would seem that the story of birth without human fatherhood, tho unfamiliar to Hebrew thought, was familiar to Greek fable, which had multitudes of heroes begotten by the gods of human maidens, and I cannot deny that, exquisite as the story is and ever dear as it will be to us, it represents a pagan view, and, while meant to honor Jesus and Mary, it



does not honor God. Yet I do not want to lose it any more than I want to lose the sublime story in Genesis of the creation of the world in six days, with its sabbath rest.

#### THE RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION

The final miracle of Christ is that of the Resurrection and Ascension. Unlike the Infancy story, we have the fullest evidence from the earliest records known to us that the resurrection of Jesus from the dead was universally accepted as a fact by the Church. On it Paul based his ministry. To be sure he had had a spiritual vision of the risen Christ and regarded himself as a witness; but he also knew and believed in the resurrection on the third day, and he tells the whole story in a sort of confession of faith, "that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that he was buried; and that he hath been raised on the third day according to the Scriptures; and that he appeared to Cephas; then to the twelve; then he appeared unto above five hundred brethren at once, of whom the greater part remain until now, but some are fallen asleep; then he appeared to James; then to all the Apostles; then last of all, as to one born out of due time, he appeared to me also." What Paul believed they all believed. Again and again in his Epistles he mentions Christ's resurrection from the dead, and bases on it the whole weight of his ministry. If Christ be not risen Paul's whole life is a blunder; and when he attacks those who say the dead rise not, he bases his argument on the acknowledged fact of Christ's resurrection. The repeated appearances of our Lord after his death are his argument, they being accepted facts of general knowledge among the believers. So this miracle of our Lord's resurrection from the grave has vastly more evidence than any or all other miracles in the Bible. I cannot easily explain why the total Church should have accepted this belief if it were not true. To be sure, if there were not so many witnesses, a myth might have arisen out of the willingness to find a prophecy of Hosea fulfilled, "After two days will he revive us; on the third day he will raise us up and we shall live before him"; or we may recall the statement of the Jews that the disciples might enter into a conspiracy of deceit. But that seems improbable and at the time hopeless.

If one refuses to accept a miracle as in the course of nature impossible, some explanation of the origin of the myth can be conjured up, even to the assumption of an American and one or two German scholars, that no

such person as Jesus ever lived, and that the whole story of his life and death is a colossal delusion. But this last is past belief; and, with the evidence at hand, it is easier—apart from the antecedent denial of any possible miracle—to believe that Jesus did rise from the dead than that so many witnesses were deceived by an imagined apparition, or that they invented the story to their own sure persecution and death. I do not say that it is finally and absolutely proved that Jesus arose from the dead in such a form that he could be seen and recognized, but no hypothesis otherwise to explain the fact that the belief was universal in the Church immediately after his death and was attested by so many witnesses seems to me plausible. For his faith in this miracle Peter died. I recognize that the acceptance of this one stupendous miracle makes other miracles, otherwise insufficiently substantiated, considerably more credible; but that is all. I also recognize that my satisfaction in accepting our Lord's resurrection as being, as Paul says, the assurance and first-fruits of our resurrection into immortality, may possibly warp my conclusion in its favor; but it surely is not my conscious desire to let my wishes guide my conclusion. This I say, that if the evidence appears to lead to the belief that Jesus did rise from the dead, and did appear to the Twelve and to many others, then I am glad; but yet the disbelief would not, whatever Paul's hasty language allows, affect the obligation of our conduct to obey the rules and life of the Christian religion which Jesus promulgated, obeyed, and imposed on his Disciples and now on all of us.

#### THE SON OF MAN

What, then, am I to think of Jesus? He called himself the Son of Man, and he allowed his Disciples to regard him as the promised Messiah. They called him the Son of God, and John's Gospel says that in Jesus the Logos, the Word, which was in the beginning with God, which made the worlds, was made flesh in the person of Jesus Christ; and as such the Christian Church generally worships him. He, Jesus, son of Mary, man like us, is, say the ancient creeds which we repeat, the very God in one of the three Persons.

I cannot see that it is essential, or even important, that we should believe this doctrine, that the fulness of the Godhead was incorporated with the human person of Jesus Christ. I do see that it is difficult to understand how man and God can be thus unified, but that difficulty is of little

account, for we can know little of God's essence, except that he is a spirit, even as we can know little of the essence of our own spirits. Nor am I clear that the author of the Fourth Gospel meant to make Jesus the Second Person in the Trinity; and if he did mean it I find no reason for believing that he knew anything more about it than we can know. It appears to me that only God knows, and he has given us no statement on the subject. Any belief or disbelief is a deduction of reason, or an hypothesis devised to account for the facts.

#### PHILO'S NOMENCLATURE

What does the Fourth Gospel say? That in the beginning was the Logos, the Word with God. Now this is just what in the eighth chapter of Proverbs is said of Wisdom, which is there nothing more than a personified attribute of God. It was "before his works of old"; it was with him "when he established the heavens"; "when he made firm the skies above"; ever "by him as a master workman." Philo of Alexandria added to this personification a tincture of Greek philosophy. To him and to the Jews who held the name of God too sacred to be spoken with the lips, there was needed an intermediary for the Infinite One, one by whom all things could be made, and Philo translated the Hebrew Wisdom into the Greek Logos, Word, and gave it entity, no longer abstract Wisdom but Jehovah's substantial substitute creator, who operates for him, for "by the Word of Jehovah were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the *breath* (Spirit) of his master." Here the "Word" is the Spirit, and in Jewish interpretation easily separated by Philo from God himself. Philo's great effort was to relate Greek philosophy, Platonic and Stoic, to the Bible. He had the idea that the self-existent Jehovah, the "Am that I Am" is too transcendent and sublime a being to mix with matter, and so God created the world and rules it by his other self, his Logos, Word. The expression is Greek, and comes down thru Heraclitus and Plato and Zeno and the Neo-Platonists to Philo, who found the Word as well as Wisdom in the Bible. God needed an intermediary. He made the designs, the patterns, the "ideas" of things, and the Word fashioned them. This Logos Philo calls "the tool, the instrument of God."

Alexandrian ideas, including those of Philo, were rife among the Jews of the first century, and among the Jewish Christians. Apollon was from Alexandria, and like Philo, was "mighty in the Scriptures," and





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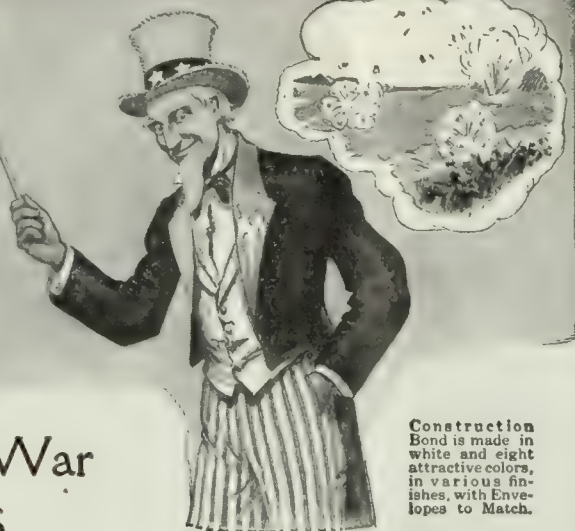
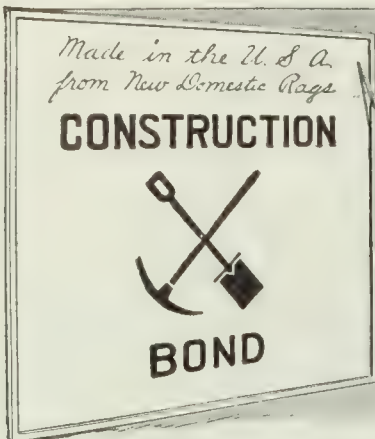
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doubtless in the same allegorizing way which we find in Hebrews.

#### THE WORD AND THE TRINITY

The first verses of the Fourth Gospel tell us that the Word was in the beginning with God, and was God, and by him were all things made. This is no more than was said of Wisdom in Proverbs and the apocryphal Wisdom literature, and no more than what Philo taught of the Word. We are then told that the true light came into the world, and that he made the world. Then the true light must be the same as the Word. This true light, the world rejected. Then we are told that "the Word was made flesh and dwelt (tabernacled) among us, and we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." Here the Word of Philo is said to have been incarnated in Jesus, and to have "tabernacled" among men with a divine glory. I cannot see in this the teaching that Jesus was the Second Person in the Trinity, but simply that he had in him the Spirit of God, called here the Word of God, in a way far superior to that in which it was exhibited in John the Baptist, a way that was unique, as was expected, in the Messiah. The writer of the Gospel, in his purpose to show that Jesus was "the Messiah, the Son of the living God," made use of current philosophy, half Jewish, half Greek, to express his view of the greatness of our Lord.

#### A MESSENGER FROM GOD

The other passage from which most directly the doctrine of Jesus as the Second Person in the Trinity is derived, is the baptismal formula at the end of Matthew's Gospel. The Disciples are bidden to baptize "into the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost." I observe that these parting words of Jesus are not found in any of the other Gospels; but they surely represent what was a belief from the beginning in the supreme primacy of Jesus among men, as the Messiah, and as possessing a fulness of the Spirit of God making him the one special messenger from God of truth and light.

When the Gospels of Matthew and John had been accepted as Sacred Scripture, as binding and as full of meaning as the Old Testament had come to be, it was easy to draw from these and other passages the conclusion that Jesus was the very God, God and man mysteriously united in one; and, indeed, the doctrine could hardly help following; and it was early supported by intentional corruptions of the text, as when in I Tim. 3:16 the confession of faith in Jesus, "He who was manifested in the flesh," was by a dot in and a cross-line over an O made to read "God was manifested in the flesh." I can see the Spirit of God preëminently in Jesus, but whether the doctrine of Three in One is true I have no means of knowing. God knows, and that knowledge it is not important that I should possess. Only goodness is really essential as taught by our Lord, for "grace and truth come by Jesus Christ," and "of his fulness we have all received."



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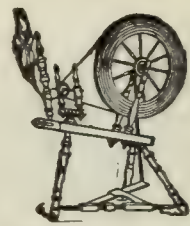
## A NEW WAR BOOK EVERY DAY

**A** BIBLIOGRAPHY of the Napoleonic wars which the compiler, a German scholar, modestly admits to be incomplete, lists 80,000 works relating to that period. The Great War will doubtless prove to be as important a crisis in the history of the world as that of a hundred years before and its literature is likely to be still more extensive, to judge by the fact that books on the subject are now coming out at the rate of one a day. Of course a true history of the war cannot be written for fifty years yet. Historians have only recently begun to get a real understanding of the causes of the war of 1870-71, thru the publication of memoirs and diplomatic correspondence.

The American people have been diligent readers of the official documents issued by the various governments, but they have not always sufficiently realized the unreliability of such sources, considered by themselves. A diplomatic document may tell the truth, but it does not tell the whole truth and many important agreements are not put upon paper at all. For instance, M. P. Price shows in his *Diplomatic History of the War* that Sir Edward Grey had put England under moral obligation to support France in a war with Germany as early as 1906 and that this understanding had been confirmed in 1912 and was the reason why France withdrew her fleet to the Mediterranean, leaving her north coast to be guarded by the British fleet. Yet this arrangement being "unofficial" Sir Edward Grey was able to state in Parliament as late as March 24, 1913, that "this country is not under any obligation, not public and known to Parliament, which compels it to take part in a war."

The most valuable feature of Price's *Diplomatic History* is the "Diary of Negotiations," in which he shows what correspondence and conversations were going on at the same time in the various countries in so far as this has transpired. He also tells of the military preparations and mobilizations that were being made from day to day in Russia, France, Germany and Austria, but omits Great Britain, presumably on account of the censor. The volume contains the English White Paper, the German Denkschrift, the Austrian White Paper, the Belgian Gray Book, and the Russian Orange Book, but not the French Yellow Book, as this appeared later. The inclusion of the treaties establishing the neutrality of Belgium, the Anglo-French convention of 1904 with the secret clauses which did

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not appear until 1911, the Anglo-Russian convention regarding Persia, and quotations from the parliamentary speeches and press correspondence at the outbreak of the war make this volume the most valuable book of reference that has yet been published.

In his consideration of *The Evidence in the Case* James M. Beck, late Attorney General of the United States, takes the part of prosecuting attorney and readily secures from himself as judge a verdict against the defendant Kaiser. As is natural to the legal mind he is concerned chiefly with official documents and pays little attention to the economic and historic forces which are the real and fundamental causes of the war. So while giving Mr. Beck full credit for his eloquence and honest indignation we are unable to agree with the claim of the publishers that "the work will be accepted as belonging to lasting history."

*Britain's Case Against Germany* is equally partizan, since it was written to aid recruiting, but the author, Ramsay Muir, Professor of Modern History in the University of Manchester, gives a more adequate idea of the historical and psychological background of the antagonism between Germany and England. Professor Muir has performed this service better than he realizes, for while he is exposing the German's idea of Germany he is also unconsciously portraying the Englishman's idea of England. It sounds somewhat amusing to the neutral-minded American to hear Great Britain eulogized as *par excellence* the protector and upholder of small states against absorption by great ones, as the persistent opponent of war and the defender of the sanctity of all treaties. One wonders how Great Britain happened to gain possession of a quarter of the whole world.

The apologists of Great Britain are quite right in assuming that their most effective means of gaining public sympathy is to translate what the Germans say of themselves. The volume called *Germany's War Mania* consists of a collection of the most jingoistic utterances to be found, beginning with the speeches of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. Bernhardt, Clausewitz, Treitschke and von der Goltz are, as usual, the chief writers drawn upon. Houston Chamberlain is, also as usual, omitted, tho he is as extreme and as influential as any. Is this because of his English birth? Of course a similar compilation of extravagant self-esteem and wild ambition could be made from British, French or American sources, altho it is doubtless true that it would not be so philosophically exprest or so unanimously accepted as in the case of Germany.

*Deutschland über Alles* is a similar tho less extensive collection of the expressions of German patriotism since the war began, compiled and analyzed by John Jay Chapman. The author makes no attempt to understand the point of view of the distinguished authors, theologians and scientists who he quotes, but comes to the easy con-



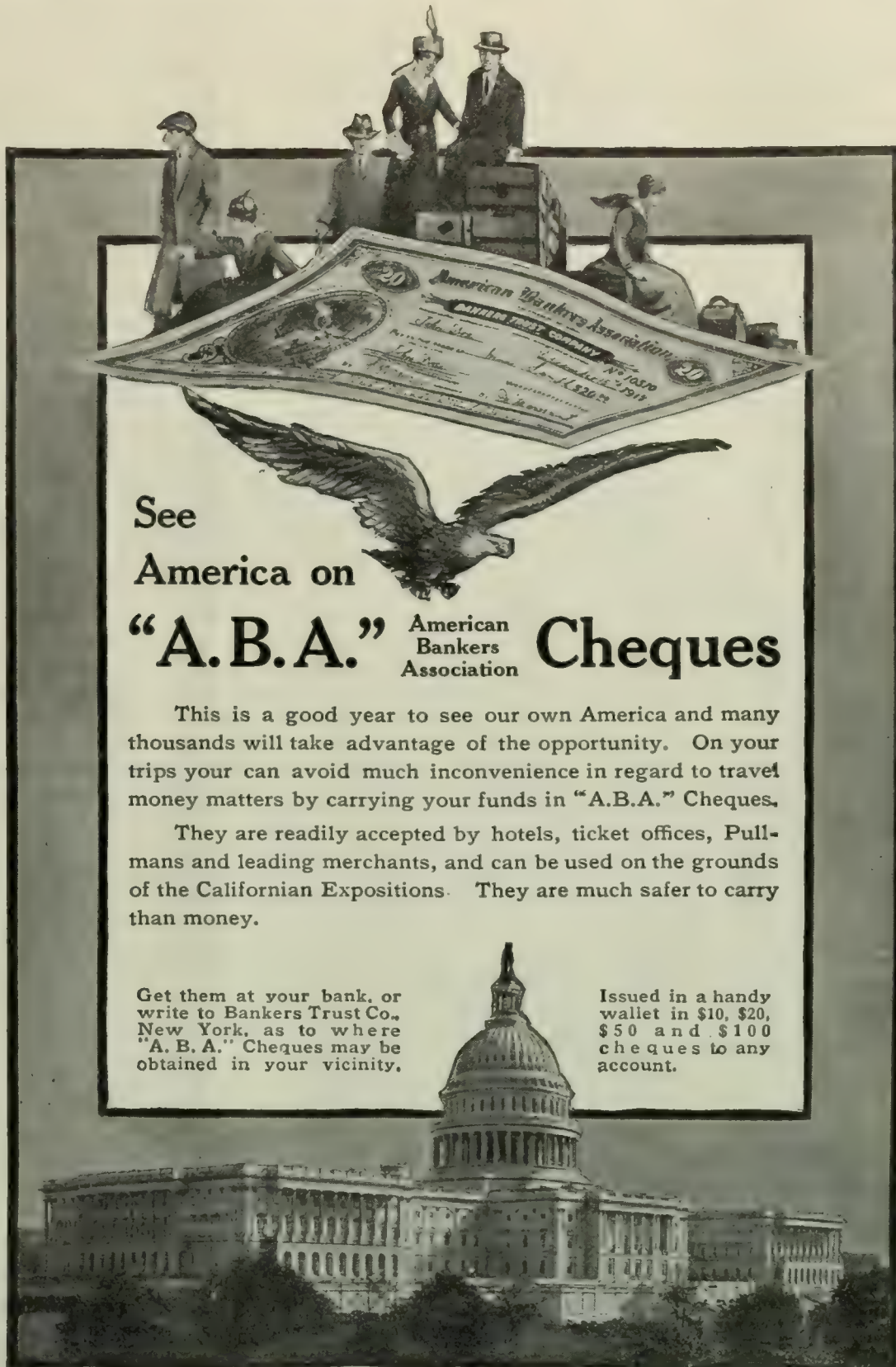
clusion that they are all crazy. Like Cecil Chesterton he appears proud of never having heard before of "Doctor Lenard of Heidelberg." Still, in other circles than those frequented by Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Chapman, the "Lenard rays," for the discovery of which the Nobel prize was awarded, are not altogether unknown.

Our old friend, the creator of the "Dolly Dialogs" and "Dodo," Anthony Hope, who this time adds his last name, Hawkins, denounces in *The New (German) Testament* the doctrines of Bernhardt, Treitschke and the "scrap of paper" with sincere horror and earnest eloquence, but adds nothing new to the controversy.

The next of these polemic pamphlets is of a very different and much more useful kind. In *Germany and Europe*, Mr. Allen, a lecturer in modern history in the University of London, makes an honest and not altogether unsuccessful effort to interpret the German point of view that he then criticizes and condemns. He at least knows that the Germans do not mean by *Kultur* what the English mean by "culture," altho he is not very clear about what the German ideal of civilization is. He very frankly expresses his regret that Sir Edward Grey should have alleged the violation of Belgian neutrality as the reason for England's action instead of stating frankly that England was fighting for France and to crush the German menace. One of the best things in the book is what a French officer said to the author, "No one in West Europe believes any longer in war except the Germans. That is the cause of the war."

A better known historian, Dr. Rose of Cambridge, gives us in *The Origin of the War*, a careful study of the development of the German colonial policy since 1884 and how it came into conflict with British interests in Africa, China, Asia Minor and the Pacific. An hour devoted to a book like this is worth a hundred given to the reading of Bernhardt and diplomatic papers, white, yellow, orange or what not, for these are more misleading than helpful unless one has the necessary knowledge of the historic causes of national tendencies. Dr. Rose knows how to keep his temper even in war time and he looks beyond the battlesmoke to see what can be done to remove the causes of war in the future. We wish he had enlarged upon the interesting suggestion he makes in the final paragraph, that The Hague take on a constructive function and relieve international strain instead of merely trying to prevent a break. Such a tribunal would, he supposes, allow the Germans peaceably to expand into Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Brazil.

More lively reading, but not so profitable, is *The Prussian Hath Said in His Heart*, by Cecil Chesterton. The editor of *The New Witness* has the dogmatism of his brother, Gilbert K., but not much of his wit. His theory of the war is the common British view: that "the history of Prussia after 1870 was simply the



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history of a whole nation going slowly and systematically mad." The titles of some of the chapters will sufficiently indicate the style and point of view of the volume: "The Great Diabolist," "The Wars of Anti-Christ," "The Worship of the Beast," "The Barbarians," "Thou Shalt Not Suffer a Witch to Live." Mr. Chesterton is a good hater, but it is hard to tell whom he hates the most, Protestants, Pacifists, Germans or Jews. He is introduced in this book by Bernard Shaw, who differs from him in almost every opinion, but likes him nevertheless. And so do we.

It is an unfortunate fate that has set William Harbutt Dawson to writing on *What's Wrong with Germany*, since he has written a dozen volumes to tell what's right with it. His *Evolution of Modern Germany* is the best book we have on the industrial and commercial development of the empire, but his admiration for German achievements in science, organization and social reform has never made him blind to the grave defects of German character and institutions. Consequently in writing now as an "alien enemy" he has little or nothing to take back. As in his former works Mr. Dawson substantiates his assertions by abundant quotation and his wide and long continued reading of German newspapers and books keeps him from the common error of attaching too much importance to one or two conspicuous authors. His discussion of such topics as absolutism, Byzantinism, imperialism, Prussianism, etc., will be enlightening to any reader. His preface is pathetic:

This is the first book upon Germany which I have written without pleasure. It is no light matter for one who has sincerely striven during many of the best years of his life to help forward the reconciliation of two great nations, to have to confess the failure of the effort and aim and to add his own "Vanity of vanities!" to the long and saddening record of disillusionment and disappointment, of unfulfilled hopes and shattered faith. It is wise, however, to face the facts.

*Life in a German Crack Regiment*, by "Baron von Schlicht," is one of the group of muck-raking novels which have appeared in recent years devoted to the exposure of the rottenness of military life. The trouble with them all is that they attempt to prove too much. We are not only expected to believe that German officers are brutal, extravagant, licentious, dissolute and exclusive, but we are also assured that they are ignorant, incompetent, undisciplined and ill-trained. It cannot be accepted as a true picture, even tho the individual cases may be true.

A timely reprint is a new edition of President Schurman's little book on *The Balkan Wars of 1912-13*. As the author points out in the new preface the present war arose directly out of these conflicts and can only be understood by those who have some knowledge of the Balkan question.

Finally—for we must stop here altho our five-foot shelf of war books is not yet empty—we should mention that the Library of Congress has published a classified list of references to books and

periodical articles on *Europe and International Politics* in relation to the present issues and that the American Association for International Conciliation is issuing for gratis distribution the diplomatic correspondence under the title of *Documents Regarding the European War*.

*Diplomatic History of the War*, by M. P. Price. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.

*The Evidence in the Case*, by James M. Beck. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

*Britain's Case Against Germany*, by Ramsay Muir. New York: Longmans, Green Co. \$1.

*Germany's War Mania*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

*Deutschland über Alles*, by John Jay Chapman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

*The New (German) Testament*, by Anthony Hope Hawkins. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

*Germany and Europe*, by J. W. Allen. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.

*The Origin of the War*, by Dr. J. Holland Rose. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

*The Prussian Hath Said in His Heart*, by Cecil Chesterton. New York: Laurence J. Gomme. \$1.

*What's Wrong with Germany*, by William Harbutt Dawson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

*Life in a German Crack Regiment*, by Baron von Schlicht (Count von Baudissin). New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

*The Balkan Wars of 1912-13*, by Jacob Gould Schurman. Princeton (N. J.) University Press.

*Europe and International Politics*. Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 15 cents.

*Documents Regarding the European War*. Amer. Assn. Inter. Conciliations, 407 W. 117th St., New York. Gratis.

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- 21
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- Nikko; Tombs of the great Shoguns, charming location.
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- Kamakura; the great bronze Buddha.
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- Enoshima.
- 25
- Miyanoshta; famous views of Fuji Lake Hakone.
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- Nagoya; Palace of Shoguns, Famous Castle.
- 27
- Yamada; beautiful shrine by the sea.
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- Nara; capital during Japan's Golden Age.
- 29
- Kyoto; capital for a thousand years. Beautiful location. Excursions to Lake Biwa and the Arashiyama.
- 30
- Osaka; busy modern Japanese city.
- 31
- Miyajima; sacred island of great beauty. Water Torii.
- Aug. 1
- Nagasaki; embark on "Korea."
- 2
- The Inland Sea; enchanting.
- 3
- Kobe; A day in this great Japanese port.
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The call of the East is clear and plain. It is the "Far East" no longer, for the journey westward to the coast, which so many will take in any case, brings us almost to its door. The summer in Japan this year costs no more than an ordinary trip to Europe. The great boats of the Pacific Mail Line, flying the American flag, take us out and back in luxury.

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smaller boats, naturally much less expensive, are generally included in tours whose prices compare with that of the Chautauqua Extension. We shall make both voyages on the "Korea," one of the "Big Four" of the Pacific Mail Line.

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- Tokyo; great Buddhist temples, flower festivals, street life.
- 22
- Matsushima; lovely isle.
- 23
- Nikko; in splendid mountain setting.
- 24
- Kamakura.
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- Miyanoshta; famous view of Fuji.
- 26
- Nagoya.
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- Yamada; by the sea.
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- Nara; the beautiful.
- 29
- Kyoto; surrounded by wooded heights, temple crowned.
- 30
- Interesting native industries. The old palace.
- 31
- Ama-no-hashidate.
- Aug. 1
- Miyajima; the beautiful.
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- Fusan.
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- Seoul; capital of Korea.
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- Sep. 1
- China's capital. Imposing city. Excursions to Ming tombs.
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- Summer palace. Great Wall. The great Buddhist and Confucian temples.
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- Tientsin.
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By C. E. WILLIAMS

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As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving good health, but one of rejuvenating a weak middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished, anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame.

I haven't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of Mr. Bennett's methods for the restoration of youth and the prevention of old age. All of this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Preven-

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This booklet they will send free to anyone sufficiently interested to write for it.

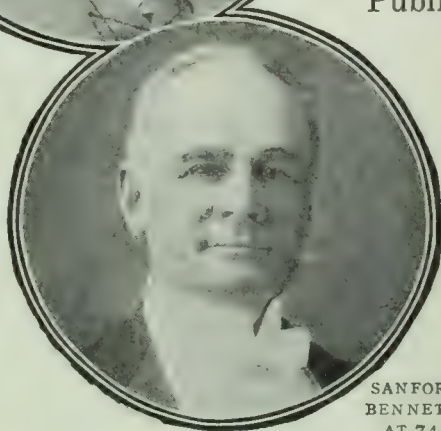
The grandest thing in the world is Youth, and it is one of

the really great hardships of life that "its beauteous morn" should pass so swiftly and give place to old age.

For having solved the problem of prolonging youth during life, the world owes Sanford Bennett a vote of thanks. Of course there are those who will scoff at the idea, but the real wise men and women among those who hear of Sanford Bennett and his return to youth, will most certainly investigate further, and at least acquire a knowledge of his methods.—*Advertisement.*



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AT 50



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AT 74

## Independent Opinions

AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN—AND  
MAY BE

In our leading editorial of October 26, "Looking Backward in 1920," we suggested that the war might have been averted if some liberal minded Chancellor of Germany had encouraged the racial aspirations of the Alsations, Poles, Bosnians, Finns and Persians and formed them into a Central European Confederation. The idea received favorable comment in this country and we are pleased to see that even in Germany it is considered worthy of serious attention. *Kunstwart*, one of the leading periodicals of Munich, reprints it entire in an admirable translation and adds the following comment:

Chancellor Schmidt of Jena is a good American: very, very well-disposed and intent upon Pan-America, but when he speaks of our affairs, a decided humorist. For example, what a jest it seems to the student acquainted with the state of affairs, that the Slavs in Austria should strive for an equal footing with the Germans, whereas in reality the Germans need to catch up with the Slavs! It is too bad that we did not also hear how Sir Edward Grey of the British Empire stood in regard to the invincible might of the Central European Confederation. We conjecture that he would do what he has done, not only in the actual year 1914 but in previous years as well: he would have opposed all plans for such a league with every possible means.

But what Chancellor ex-Professor Schmidt had neglected perhaps President ex-Professor Wilson might achieve if things will go so well as our worthy American thinks. Could he not make the Irish nation, plundered by Great Britain and driven to America by tens of thousands, an "independent, neutral state" in Europe? To be sure, we don't know how, but the father of Chancellor Schmidt knows it all right. Could he give back their independence to the Boer republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, which Kitchener conquered with the sacrifice of thousands of Boer women and children in the concentration camps? Could he again restore Egypt, which was stolen by England under a breach of international law, to its Khedive and to itself? Could he free India where England has waded in blood? Could he restore Gibraltar to Spain, Malta to Italy, Cyprus to Turkey, Canada, Guiana, etc., to the American Confederation? Should not what is right for Germany be right for England, too?

And now, seriously, the heart of this Utopia, the Confederation of Central Europe, resting upon mutual respect and recognition of national independence, is a valuable idea. Certainly it is not a new one to us Germans. It has for a long time been thought about in many German heads. Perhaps the logic and force of events will undertake the rôle of Chancellor Schmidt. Hitherto Chancellor Schmidt would have been shipwrecked on an obstacle of which our American does not speak: on the English anxiety about the German competition with its trade and its power which has debased the "champion of free civilization" to an alliance with the most dangerous foe of freedom and civilization, for which credulous Americans even today see in England the protector.



The suggestion that President Wilson might carry out the program of our fictitious "Chancellor Schmidt" is an interesting one, but hardly practical. We Americans have troubles enough of our own. As for the criticisms of *Kunstwart* we will explain that our plan was for the purpose, not of rectifying the wrongs of the past, but of providing for the needs of the future. To give back lands to the people who happen to live now in the countries which once owned them would be impossible and in most cases undesirable. We have, for instance, no intention of moving back to Europe in order to leave America to the Indians, for they took this country with as little legal right as we and made much less use of it. To restore the old boundaries of Europe to the lines they occupied in the nineteenth, eighteenth, seventeenth, sixteenth or any previous century would make a bad matters worse. What is needed is a plan of sufficient elasticity to allow for the rise of new nationalities such as the Serbian and the expansion of old nationalities such as the German. Unless this be done wars are inevitable.

#### IOWA AHEAD OF WISCONSIN

Yes, yes. We know that Wisconsin does not originate all of the fine schemes for which it gets the credit, but what is an ignorant editor in the Far East to do when the state combines with its undeniable energy in putting new things thru an unparalleled lack of reticence as to its own achievements? But we will do what we can to prevent that ambitious state from getting undeserved credit by publishing the following protest from the Director of Library Extension in Iowa against our article alluding to Wisconsin as a pioneer in sending books by parcel post to individual readers. The issue may narrow down to the question of the time of day when the first parcels of books were mailed from Madison and Des Moines. But surely it is as important to put this race on record as the split seconds difference in an interstate sprint.

Iowa long ago abandoned the use of the group system alone in her Traveling Library work, and books have for years been sent to individual readers in the state, in many cases by return mail or express, and always at the bare cost of transportation.

On the day that the parcel post law for books went into effect the Iowa Library Commission began the use of that method of carriage for its books, and hundreds of volumes have since been sent from our Traveling Library by parcel post all over the state, parcel post being especially useful here because almost the entire state lies within the first and second zones.

I beg, also, in this connection, to call your attention to the fact that the inclusion of books in parcel post was largely due to the efforts of an Iowa congressman, Mr. H. M. Towner of Corning, Iowa. Also that another Iowa congressman, Mr. W. R. Green of Audubon, Iowa, has recently introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to permit the sending of books free of charge by public libraries, and their return to these libraries, on rural routes running out of cities and towns with such libraries.

JULIA A. ROBINSON  
Secretary Iowa Library Commission

*"Today convinced  
me that I need  
Sanatogen!"*

AND one day there comes to most of us the conviction that we, too, must have help—help that rebuilds, restores, replaces the nervous energy that has been so recklessly expended.

It is then that the kindly, tonic influence of Sanatogen is appreciated. For after all, that need of help is often but the nerves' need of nourishment.

And when Sanatogen brings to the starved cells and tissues the very foods they hunger for, in just the form that is most easily taken up, it is not long before relief comes.

Over 21,000 physicians have written letters, telling how they have watched Sanatogen reconstruct cell and tissue—enrich the blood—recall keener appetite and better slumber, and infuse the whole system with a new vigor.

Such, too, is the recorded experience of scores of the world's foremost thinkers. And it will be *your* experience as well, once you decide to give *your* nerves this kindly, restorative aid of Sanatogen.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in 3 sizes, from \$1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine,  
London, 1913.

**Prof. Thomas B. Stillman,  
M.S., Ph.D.,**

The well-known research chemist, New York, writes:

"The Chemical Union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

**Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.,**

The eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London:

"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

**SANATOGEN**  
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

*Send*

for Elbert Hubbard's new book, "Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is free.

Address, THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26-R Irving Place, New York

**120 Acre FARM** for sale, North Stonington, Conn. Old apple orchard. 40 acres cultivated. Modern 13-room house. Good Water. 1½ miles from trolley. Address  
ALYN L. BROWN, Admr.



Dr. Esenwein

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A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor Lippincott's Magazine. 250-page catalogue free. Please address  
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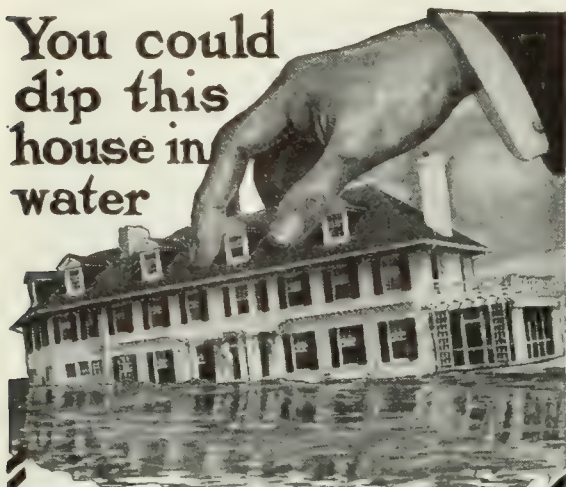
**Mears Ear Phone** MANY times as efficient and powerful as the old model. 36 degrees of sound in 8 adjustments, instantly changed by a touch of the finger.

**Free Trial** Sold only direct from our New York office on trial at our expense. Test it for 15 days. Costs nothing if you do not want to keep it. Easy monthly payments if you wish, at the lowest net laboratory price direct to you. Send for this offer and the Mears Booklet—FREE.

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You could  
dip this  
house in  
water



Stucco, concrete or brick walls absorb much water, becoming damp, unsanitary, and disfigured. But they can be waterproofed and beautified with

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APPLIED WITH A BRUSH

A liquid cement coating which becomes an inseparable part of the wall, sealing all pores and filling hair-cracks. Hard as flint. Dampproof, weather-resisting. Gives uniform, artistic color, applied to new or old walls. Furnished in a variety of pleasing tones.

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Everything worth growing in  
**Flowers**  
Everything worth growing in  
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Cultural instructions for planting and growing will make gardening easy even for the amateur.  
Over 1,000 photographic illustrations, 8 color and duotone plates, 272 pages.

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with immense wavy flowers in sprays of 3 and 4 blossoms each. Our mixture contains a full range of colors. 10c. per pkt.—20c. per oz.—60c. per 1/4 lb. Garden Book free with each order.

Henry A. Dreer

714-716 Chestnut St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Get the Saving Habit

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President.

256 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

# THE MARKET PLACE

## THE RAILROADS

Of the two decisions announced last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission one is more distinctly favorable to the railroads than the other, but both are of a character to encourage the companies and to cause further expenditures for needed supplies. In the decision which modifies the original one in the intermountain cases—virtually reversing parts of it—relief is given to transcontinental lines in the matter of rates because of the serious effect of water competition by way of the Panama Canal. In the other decision, which relates to the law which forbade railroad companies to own, operate or control steamship lines, operated thru the Panama Canal or in use elsewhere, with which they were naturally in competition, there is some relief for companies which own water lines that are not operated thru the Canal. They are permitted to retain the steamship lines unless it is shown that control of them is injurious to the public on account of a suppression of competition.

The railroad companies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have begun a campaign for the repeal of the full crew laws of those states. It is their purpose to appeal to the people. Missouri's repeal of a full crew law by popular vote encourages them to believe that their arguments will be effective.

Railroad companies continue to give orders for the rails, locomotives and cars which they really need. The orders placed in the last thirty days amount to more than \$30,000,000.

## STOCKS AND THE INDUSTRIES

There was some improvement, last week, in the market for securities. On the New York Stock Exchange—where 997,550 shares were sold, against 1,258,715 in the week preceding—there were net gains, as a rule, especially in industrials. Additions to the prices of railroad shares were only fractional, in most cases, and New York Central lost 3½ points, owing to the company's issue of \$100,000,000 of twenty-year convertible debentures, bearing interest at six per cent, which was generally regarded as a high rate. These bonds will be convertible into stock, at 105, after May 1, 1917. Bankers applied promptly for more than the entire issue, and the preliminary quotations in the market were at about 103. American Smelting shares showed an advance of 4½, and the gain for Bethlehem Steel shares was 2¾. The Bethlehem Company is at work on large orders, said to exceed \$50,000,000, for the armies of the Allies. There was a net addition of three points to the market value of Steel Corporation common stock, the closing price being 43¾, which is nearly six points above the lowest price recently

reached, after the passing of the dividend. Sterling exchange declined to 4.82 1/16, the lowest figures known since October, 1907.

The market has been affected favorably by the improved condition of the great steel industry. Reports from the Steel Corporation last week showed that its unfilled orders on hand had increased in January by 411,928 tons. In December there had been a gain of 512,000 tons. One after another, the company's idle mills and furnaces have been going into operation. At Gary, the rail mill, closed for three months, is now at work on full time, and 2000 men have come back to the shops. The corporation's wire company has increased by \$1 per ton the price of its product. Its tin plate mills are underselling the Welsh manufacturers in foreign markets. Their export trade is growing. Working now at ninety per cent of their capacity, they will soon, it is said, reach the limit of 100 per cent. All the men employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company were called back, last week, to full time. A few months ago, about 4000 were laid off, but 2000 had returned since the beginning of the year.

Continued increase of exports is taken into account in the securities market. Returns from the ports which represent eighty-five per cent of the trade show a great excess of exports over imports in the first week of February. New orders for war supplies are coming in. Spain has been added to the nations that are buying. Two officers sent by the Spanish Government are on their way to this country, where they are to purchase arms and submarines.

## WAR COST IN CANADA

Canada is about to impose many new taxes, owing to her war expenditures. The bill was introduced by the Government last week in Parliament. It adds 7½ per cent to the general and intermediate tariff rates, and five per cent to the British preference rates. But certain articles, mostly those which farmers and fishermen must have, are excepted. The free list is virtually wiped out, the additional percentages applying to free-listed imports.

Even with the additional revenue thus obtained, there will be a deficit of \$60,000,000 for the year that ends with March. And the Government looks forward to an outgo of \$300,000,000 in the year beginning with April, while the income will be only \$120,000,000, altho the new taxes will yield about \$30,000,000. It intends to borrow \$100,000,000.

The following dividends are announced:  
Southern Pacific Company, quarterly, \$1.50 per share, payable April 1.



## WHERE IS THE BEE'S NOSE?

Any one who dares to venture close enough to the honey bee to watch him at work will see that his feelers or antennæ are of very great service to him. These little hair-like projections, coming from each side of the head, are continually in motion. Those who have made a study of the bee naturally concluded that it was in these appendages that the sense of smell was located and that their usefulness to the bee was in directing him to the honey-producing flowers. Experiments at first seemed to prove that this was the case. But recently Dr. McIndoo, one of the workers in the Entomological Department at Washington, has shown that we are entirely wrong in believing the nose of the bee to be located in the antennæ. He has found that the bee possesses a remarkably fine apparatus, far better than olfactory cells in the two feelers would be, which guides him to his food supply.

On many parts of the body of the honey bee Dr. McIndoo has found groups of bright spots. These spots when examined with the microscope proved to be pores which lead to elongated cells. When studied in detail each of these cells shows that its contents is in direct communication with the air at the outer end thru the pore and that its inner end connects with the nervous system. There are more than 2000 of these cells located on various parts of the body, legs, sting and mouth, but none of them is found on the antennæ. These, when examined microscopically, are found to be covered with a hardened membrane which could not possibly serve the bee in detecting odors. Dr. McIndoo has proved that the pores are the olfactory cells of the bee by coating them over so that odors cannot reach them and then observing what the bee does when different substances bearing odors are placed near him.

With 2000 cells provided to smell with, small wonder is it that the bee finds his food so easily even when he must make long journeys for it. When flying around he is continually bathing in scent laden air and whenever his olfactory cells are stimulated by his particular brand of odor he can easily detect the direction from which it comes.

Some of the papers read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Archæological Institute of America at their sessions in Philadelphia and Haverford during the Christmas holidays:

"Internal Factors Producing the Swarming of the Atlantic Palolo."

"Does Amphioxus Eat with His Left Ear?"

"Thrombotic Disease of Maple."

"The Passing of the Sequence of Tenses."

"The Behavior of an Entero-pneustt."

"The Rhythmic Pulsation of the Cloaca of Holothurians."

"On the Affinities of Hyopsodus."

"Oral Endomebiasis."

"Pre-Otic Somites in Cyclostomes."

"Some Learning Curves."

"Fertilizer Experiments with Kale and Cabbage."

"Graphic Projection of Pleistocene Climatic Oscillations."

"A Chryselephantine Statuette of the Minoan Snake Goddess."

—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

## 65th Annual Statement

OF THE

# AETNA

## Life Insurance Company

### HARTFORD, CONN.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President

Life, Accident, Health, Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance

JANUARY 1, 1915

## ASSETS

Home Office Building.....	\$1,000,000.00
Real Estate:	
Acquired by Foreclosure .....	\$29,143.33
Supply Department .....	75,000.00
	104,143.33
Cash on hand and in Banks	4,120,758.13
Stocks and Bonds.....	35,502,583.15
Mortgages secured by Real Estate .....	58,206,405.74
Loans on Collateral.....	1,083,269.35
Loans secured by Policies of this Company .....	11,537,512.00
Interest due and accrued December 31, 1914.....	2,364,075.66
Premiums in course of collection and deferred premiums	2,596,276.76
Amortized value of bonds and Market value, December 31, 1914, of stocks, over Book Value, less Assets not admitted .....	3,001,712.31
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>\$119,516,736.43</b>

## INCOME

Premiums .....	\$21,521,928.87
Interest, Rents, etc.....	6,199,298.62
<b>TOTAL INCOME IN 1914</b>	<b>\$27,721,227.49</b>

## LIABILITIES

Reserve on Life, Endowment and Term Policies.....	\$91,065,454.00
Additional Reserve, not included above .....	970,213.00
Premiums paid in advance, and other Liabilities.....	993,844.51
Unearned interest on Policy Loans .....	320,820.99
Taxes falling due in 1915..	697,242.31
Reserve for special class of Policies and Dividends to Policyholders payable on demand .....	3,382,873.20
Losses and Claims awaiting proof and not yet due...	694,067.41
Unearned Premiums on Accident, Health and Liability Insurance .....	3,313,361.36
Reserve for Liability claims Surplus to Policyholders amortized basis for Bonds	2,578,030.28
Surplus to Policyholders, Market Values, June 30, 1914 .....	15,500,829.37
Surplus to Policyholders, Market Value, Dec. 31, 1914 .....	\$13,332,271.26
Surplus to Policyholders, Market Value, Dec. 31, 1914 .....	\$12,838,035.26
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES..</b>	<b>\$119,516,736.43</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Payments to Policyholders..	\$15,931,302.00
Taxes .....	735,172.79
All other Disbursements...	7,820,310.92

**TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS IN 1914.....** \$24,486,785.71

## GAINS DURING 1914

Increase in Surplus to Policyholders	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 2,475,202.34
Increase in Premium Income	-	-	-	-	-	1,902,543.46
Increase in Assets	-	-	-	-	-	5,559,738.98
Increase in Life Insurance in Force	-	-	-	-	-	25,263,183.73

New Life Insurance Issued in 1914	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 75,142,409.31
Life Insurance Paid for in 1914	-	-	-	-	-	64,756,755.31
Life Insurance in Force, Jan. 1, 1915	-	-	-	-	-	380,798,405.03
Paid Policyholders since Organization in 1850	-	-	-	-	-	263,717,904.00



## ODD LOTS

You may buy any number of shares for cash, one, five, seven, ten, etc.; or you may buy ten or more shares on conservative margin. On the

## PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

a small first payment will permit you to buy one or more shares of standard stocks or bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The balance is paid in easy monthly payments.

## WRITE FOR INTERESTING FREE BOOKLET

C. 5 On "Odd Lots"

C. 6 On "Partial Payments"

**Sheldon, Morgan & Co.** 42 Broadway

Members New York Stock Exchange  
Members Chicago Board of Trade

## THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, February 10th, 1915.

For the purpose of a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, called to be held at Albany, March 1st, 1915, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3.00 p. m., February 17th, 1915, and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1915. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer

## 1850 THE 1915 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts  
JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

**6% FARM**

**DEPENDABLE FARM MORTGAGES**

**7% CITY**

Netting the investor 6 per cent. free of all expenses; title<sup>s</sup> guaranteed. For sale by

THE BANKING CORPORATION OF MONTANA

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Post Office Box "D"

Helena, Montana

Illustrated booklet and State Map free for the asking.



**J. ROGERS WARNER**  
938 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.  
I should like to smoke five of your  
Private Havana Cigars. Enclosed find  
10c toward shipping expenses. I prefer  
(....) Light (....) Dark Cigars.

Name .....

Address .....

(Please pin coupon to your business letterhead or business card, stating your position.)

## Smoke Five Free

I make this offer especially to men accustomed to smoking 10c and two-for-25c. cigars.

For these are the men who most appreciate the exquisite flavor of my private Havana.

The leaf is from a mountainous district in Cuba. It is selected for me by a resident expert. Then made up especially for me under my monogram band. In 40 years of smoking I have never found so mild and sweet a smoke.

I want you to know, as thousands already do, what a delightful smoke this is. If you don't say that these cigars at \$5 per hundred are the peer of any 10c cigar you ever smoked, the trial will have cost you nothing.

**My Offer:** Send me 10c toward shipping expenses and I will send you trial cigars. Then you can get future supplies at my low price—\$5 per hundred, \$2.60 for fifty, all charges prepaid. I offer other cigars, too, for those who like heavier, stronger smokes. You will find them described in my booklet. But send for the trial J. Rogers Warner Panetelas now. The coupon above is for your convenience.

(43)

**J. ROGERS WARNER**  
938 Lockwood Bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

# INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

## DID HE WIN?

In our issue of February 8, we briefly described the experience of Mr. A. W. Smith, who maintained a Whole Life policy sixty-four years, commencing when he was thirty-two years old, surviving to receive in his own proper person the face value of it. The occasion is a rare one for the reason that very few people live to attain that advanced age. In commenting on the incident, I said that Mr. Smith lived and won.

One of my correspondents, a clergyman at Burlington, Massachusetts, questions the accuracy of my assertion. He writes:

"Did the Albert W. Smith, mentioned by you in your issue of February 8, live and win? The question has been raised in my mind by the fact that if each year he had deposited \$11 (which was the average amount of premium, minus dividends, paid by him) in a savings bank that compounded annually at four per cent he, at the age of ninety-five, would have drawn better than \$2200 instead of the \$1000."

In saying that Mr. Smith lived and won, I had in mind the ancient selfish objection to life insurance, to the effect that a man must die to win its benefits; meaning, of course, that he himself would never receive the reward. The survival of this policyholder to the age of ninety-six, or beyond, is conclusive proof that as a protection against death life insurance was superfluous, and it must be admitted that he finally would have secured a larger sum if he had deposited the premiums in a savings bank at four per cent interest.

But is that an argument of sufficient weight for the guidance of more than one man in a million? Experience proves that the adoption of such a principle by any man who has dependents to protect would be disastrous. All that the vast majority of those who acted on it would have at death would be the accumulated principal and interest to their credit at the bank. Some of them would die the first year, an increased number the second year, and so on, until all were gone. A few would outlive the time necessary to accumulate by savings amounts equal to their insurance. No man knows the date of his death; Mr. Smith doubtless never believed he would live so long, at any rate, he was not assured of it. He needed protection and received it. He paid his share of the expense incident to that service during the time he had it.

The point I wished to make in this case, however, is unrelated to the question raised by my correspondent. It will be noted that the amount of money paid to Mr. Smith by the insurance company equaled exactly the amount of the insurance. It was, in fact, the reserve the company had been accumu-

lating for the policy during the sixty-four years the contract had run. The principal of this reserve at the beginning of the sixty-third year was the difference between the face of the policy and the amount of interest at the assumed rate (probably four per cent) for one year, say \$996.25. If he had died during that year this \$996.25, plus the interest, would have settled the claim of \$1000. Having outlived the year and the tabular term of the contract, the money was surrendered to him.

I was merely endeavoring to demonstrate in a few words the superior value—nay, the absolute necessity—of the mathematical reserve in life insurance, and by inference to caution policyholders against any scheme which attempts to dispense with it.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say that with all its hardships, most of us desire a continuance of life. Mr. Smith survived to a green old age, and the account we have of him warrants us in believing that he was in fair health and happy. To achieve these only, is to win. At one time he evidently needed the protection given by life insurance, and realizing that it was an expense willingly bore his share of it. The money he spent for shelter, clothing, food and entertainment for himself and family brought him and them—transitory, it is true—its fair equivalents. Some of it might have been saved and improved at interest. So with the service rendered by his policy. He had to contribute his just proportion of the death benefits of his company associates who preceded him to the grave. Finally, he outlives the necessities for the provision and receives the completed endowment which the wisdom of old line life insurance began sixty-four years previously to accumulate for him. I am firmly of the opinion that he won handsomely.

J. L., 23 Beaver street, N. Y. C.—The latest advices we have indicate that the Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York, N. Y., is the only company as yet from which the policy of the Gilder Policy Association may be procured.

E. M. O., Ithaca, N. Y.—As you do not like endowments, I can unequivocally recommend the policy offered you by the representative of the Connecticut company. You will not err either as to the contract itself or the company offering it. The latter stands well up in the first rank in the matter of management and in service to policyholders. Take that policy and keep it.

E. W. B., Wakonda, S. D.—Have no information yet of the company's operations in 1914 and do not know its present financial condition. December 31, 1913, its surplus was insignificant. Up to the date mentioned, its management was fairly subject to criticism.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company has just increased its capital from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and has a bill before the Connecticut legislature providing that it be made \$10,000,000.

January 1, 1915.

## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	\$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed.....	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.



PEBBLES

"Do you know where the little boys go who don't put their Sunday School money in the plate?"  
"Yes'm—to the movies."—*Williams' Purple Cow.*

Fond Mother (proudly)—An' do ye no think 'e looks like 'is father?  
Sympathetic Neighbor (cheerfully)—An niver ye mind thot, Mrs. McCarty, so long as 'e's 'ealthy.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Cholly—When I was a boy, you know, the doctor said if I didn't stop smoking cigarets I would become feeble-minded.  
Miss Keen—Well, why didn't you stop? —*London Evening Standard.*

Musical Maiden (after trying her voice)—Do you think I can ever do anything with my voice, Professor?  
Music Master (cautiously)—Well, it may come in handy in case of fire.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Professor of Chemistry—If anything should go wrong in this experiment, we and the laboratory with us might be blown sky-high. Come closer, gentlemen, so that you may be better able to follow me.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Simpson gallantly escorted his Boston hostess to the table.  
"May I," he asked, "sit on your right hand?"  
"No," she replied, "I have to eat with that. You'd better take a chair."—*Exchange.*

"S. C. 1. The Brussels sprouts will do no harm to the apple trees."—*Morning Post.* All very well, but we know what these Belgians are. As likely as not they have been plotting for years with the French beans to spring upon their inoffensive neighbors.—*Punch.*

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER  
Adapted for British use and respectfully dedicated to the British Admiralty.  
BY BETSEY ROSS

Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light  
What so proudly we spurned at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thru the perilous fight  
We have always regarded as gauche and ill-seeming;  
But the submarine scare, and the bombs in the air  
Have made us content that our flag is not there.  
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner now wave  
To insure that no Briton can e'er be a slave?  
On the shore dimly seen thru the mists of the deep,  
Where the Kaiser's grim host in dread silence reposes,  
"What is that?" he exclaims, "do I wake or I sleep?  
What flag now the breeze half conceals, half discloses?"  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
And Old Glory reflected now shines on the stream.  
" 'Tis the star-spangled banner, intended to wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."  
Oh, thus be it ever when Frenchmen shall stand  
Between our loved homes and the loss we might suffer.  
Blest with victory and peace by our Allies' firm stand,  
And by brave little Belgium, which served as a buffer.  
Then conquer we must, for the Yankees we trust  
To kindly forget we are ever unjust;  
And the star-spangled banner we earnestly crave  
May enable Britannia to still rule the wave.  
—*New York Evening Post.*

New England Mutual  
Life Insurance Company

87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

ALFRED D. FOSTER, President

Seventy-first Annual Statement

According to Values December 31, 1914, as fixed by the Massachusetts Insurance Department

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks.....	\$38,805,409.00	Reserve at Massachusetts Stand-ard .....	\$61,808,377.71
Real Estate: Home Office Build-ings .....	1,230,003.19	Death and Endowment Claims Reported and Awaiting Proofs .....	292,389.53
Other Real Estate.....	560,369.15	Reserve for Unreported Death Claims .....	47,678.00
Loans on First Mortgage.....	15,031,884.00	Reserve for Equalization of Mor-tality and Depreciation of Assets .....	300,000.00
Loans on Collateral Security....	222,850.00	Premiums and Interest paid in advance .....	67,213.35
Loans on Policies and Premium Notes .....	11,665,392.24	Commissions and Expenses Ac-crued .....	52,694.43
Interest and Rents, due and ac-crued .....	867,977.49	Insurance Taxes, payable in 1915 .....	158,094.39
Net Outstanding Premiums....	634,347.91	Distribution of Surplus Accrued Distribution of Surplus Appor-tioned Dec. 31, 1914, payable in 1915 .....	462,979.17
Cash in Banks.....	1,144,778.05		1,970,000.00
		NET SURPLUS, Massachusetts Standard .....	\$65,159,426.58
			5,003,584.45
	\$70,163,011.03		\$70,163,011.03

Increase in Premium Income.....	\$542,243.13
Increase in Gross Income.....	707,494.06
Increase in Assets.....	3,994,308.50
Increase in Policy Reserves.....	3,876,852.39
Increase in Insurance in Force.....	16,282,265.00

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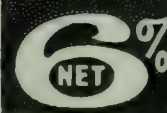
St. Louis, Missouri

Statement of Condition, December 31, 1914

Cash Capital . . . . .	\$1,000,000.00
Premium Reserve . . . . .	1,755,321.75
Reserve for other Liabilities . . . . .	408,563.25
Net Surplus . . . . .	1,156,705.48
Admitted Assets . . . . .	\$4,320,590.48

Surplus to Policy-Holders, \$2,156,705.48

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# A Number of Things by Edwin E. Slosson

THIS war is renewing my youth. Being a "war baby" I grew up on the stories of the young veterans instead of *Arabian Nights* or Grimm's *Fairy Tales*. Now they all come back to me. For instance, the German Information Service sends me today the following "news" with a space left for yesterday's date:

Frankfort, February .—Lured by the taste of real Silesian bacon, thirty Russians marched with a German prisoner into a German camp, relates the *Oberschlesische Anzeiger* of Upper Silesia.

George Goralczyk, a locksmith from Beuthen, chief of the volunteer fire brigade in that city, is a corporal in a machine gun corps which resisted the Russians. In one encounter, when the troop was hard pressed and forced to withdraw, Goralczyk took the heavy machine gun on his shoulder and carried it to the nearest village, where he found refuge in a barn. Removing his knapsack, he lay down for a well earned rest, when suddenly he was surprised by a number of Russians. Goralczyk put down his rifle and revolver and, since he could speak Polish well, began to converse with the Russians.

They were all hungry, so Goralczyk took a piece of real Silesian bacon and a piece of bread from his knapsack and gave them to the Russians while he thought of a plan for escape. He told them that German soldiers got such a ration of bacon and bread, besides warm food, whisky and excellent pay. By this glowing tale he succeeded in inducing the Russians to return to camp with him.

At dusk they marched to the German camp, the thirty men arranged in two files under Goralczyk's command. They halted before the quarters of the sergeant major, and Goralczyk reported to his superior. The latter refused to believe at first that Goralczyk had captured thirty men single handed and asked, "How did you manage it?"

"It was very simple," replied Goralczyk with a laugh. "I surrounded them."

I know this story is true because I have often heard him tell about it. Only his name was not Goralczyk. I think it was Macarthy or some such and he lived in Sabetha, Kansas, not Beuthen. The number of prisoners was originally two, but it rose to five while I was a boy and the natural increase would make it about thirty by now. "You didn't need a gun," he used to tell us. "All you had to do was to go out and holler 'Bacon, beans and baccy!' and the rebs would come a-runnin'."

And then the climax. The narrator always encored it several times without waiting for his auditors to demand it, and long after the applause had subsided and other speakers had the floor we could hear him chuckling over it to

himself: "I surrounded 'em," sez I, and you ought to have heard how the captain laft."

That always was a good story. But there are others, like the one that comes from France about how the Germans entered an empty town whence all the inhabitants had suddenly fled, leaving the doors open and the meals cooking in the kitchen, and what fun the soldiers had with the trinkets in the jewelry stores. That was a Georgia town as I heard it. "And that afternoon we played ball with gold watches in the street," said the man with the G. A. R. badge. "Why didn't you put a watch in your pocket?" I asked, for I saw he had none. "That would have been stealing, sonny," he replied in grave reproof.

In one of the Petrograd reports it is stated that the German army in Poland is provided with some sort of a machine that turns the rails into corkscrew shape so they cannot be relaid when the line falls again into the hands of the Russians. What nonsense! There is no need for a portable rolling-mill. I could show them how it's done, for it has been shown me over many a camp-fire. First you build up a log house out of the ties and lay the rails across it. Thenset it on fire and when the rails are soft enough two men at each end can bend them into curves. Our boys used to make U S out of them mostly as being easy and patriotic. But if they had time they would wind them around trees or construct words and sentences of a satiric and uncomplimentary nature for the benefit of the Confederates who were to follow. No doubt in Poland they are doing the same. The Russian language done in steel rails must look fine.

History repeats itself—or perhaps we should say, historians repeat themselves.

The clumsy attempt to disguise the "Lusitania" by displaying the American flag shows a lack of resourcefulness on the part of the British Admiralty that we should not expect from the land of Sherlock Holmes. They should rather have hoisted the Swiss, Bolivian or Bohemian flags. Or they might have painted on the stern some well-chosen *nom de guerre* such as

THE BERNHARDI

or

DIE GÖTZENDÄMMERUNG

Doubtless it would be equally effective to label the "Lusitania"

'WARE DERELICT!

or

THIS IS A GERMAN SUBMARINE IN  
DISGUISE

Later, as the Germans got onto these tricks, more elaborate disguises would be necessary. For instance, a vessel might easily be made up during the winter to resemble an iceberg by spraying water over the deck and sides and hanging a frieze of icicles along the sheets. (N. B. Sheets is a nautical term meaning ropes, not bed-kivers.) Since a whale was recently shelled by the British as a submarine, why should not the Germans, being so much stupider,

mistake a Cunarder for a whale? The deception could be facilitated by a little brown canvas, and a spray pump on the bow to spout at intervals and spread abroad the odor of oil and spermaceti. Perhaps, too, the British Admiralty might buy out the scenery of some stranded comic opera and get up the liner as a coral island with the four funnels as palm trees and the edge of the torpedo net as a coral reef.

Instead of attempting to stop it would it not be more advisable for Congress to pass a law permitting any belligerent vessel in distress to raise the American flag on condition that it is kept up? The Germans could not object because their warships, "Goeben" and "Breslau," escaped capture in the Mediterranean by quickly selling themselves to Turkey. In this way we might in the course of time acquire a large part of the British merchant marine and navy at a mere nominal cost. To meet such an emergency every belligerent vessel on leaving port might be provided at our expense with an American flag and a pennant inscribed

SOLD TO AMERICA, 5 MINUTES AGO

But, after all, I am inclined to think that there is nothing better than a simple canvas sign lettered in lamp-black and turpentine:

FRESH PAINT! KEEP OFF!

A student in the University of Atlantis who has had a great deal of experience in debates, formal and casual, has drawn up a set of rules governing the ethics and tactics of discussion which he permits me to publish:

THE TEN RULES OF ARGUMENTATION

I. You can discuss matters with a person or punch his nose. Sometimes the former policy has advantages.

II. Don't do things by halves. Either discuss or fight; it is a mistake to mingle the methods.

III. Your opponent is not a hypocrite, altho you might be one if you said the same things. Almost any position may be held sincerely.

IV. Your opponent may make mistakes in point of fact, but he does not tell lies. You have no business to discuss with liars at all.

V. Don't challenge any statement of fact made by your opponent unless you can prove his mistake.

VI. On the other hand, don't state anything as a fact unless you know how it could be proved.

VII. Don't accuse your opponent of "interested motives." That argument leads to mutual stalemate, for it can be bandied back and forth forever.

VIII. Don't misrepresent your opponent's arguments. By so doing you lead a charge against an army of ghosts and leave a real flesh and blood enemy to attack your unprotected flank.

IX. When you have lost your temper remember a pressing engagement at once. With your temper gone you are as capable of successful argument as a decapitated general is of strategy.

X. "But whosoever shall say, 'Thou fool,' shall be in danger of hell fire."

When in Rome do as the Romans ought to do.

It is a permissible surmise that the world would get along better if we all paid less heed to the *Zeitgeist* and more to the *Heilige Geist*.



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
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## INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

It may have been venturesome for a periodical seeking to develop rapidly its circulation to announce a series of articles on theistic cosmology at a time when, they say, nobody is interested in religion or philosophy. Nevertheless, it appears to have been justified for we have received more letters in commendation of this feature than of many supposedly more popular. Witness the following:

I am enjoying to the fullest Dr. Ward's articles on "What I Believe." I'm hoping they will find their way into book form. I cannot tell what a liberalizing and enlightening influence his writings have had over my mind and in my life during the last quarter of a century or more. I well recall the joy that filled my heart when I received the first copy of The Independent while serving in my first pastorate at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. It has widened my vision and driven sectarianism out of my heart. It has put me in touch with such great and gracious interpreters of literature and nature as Maurice Thompson and E. P. Powell, who taught me to love, as never before, the hills and valleys and birds and streams of my Southern Middle Tennessee home. The sanity of your views on Biblical Criticism saved me from "The Eclipse of Faith" and made of religion an infinitely more vital force in my life.

Mathews, Virginia

GEORGE GOWEN

A distinguished American theologian thinks we have not made sufficiently prominent the following points in this constant discussion of the conduct of the war:

In getting at a judgment whether colossal guilt is to be ascribed to Germany for "militarism" ought not the reader to put into the balances the possible benefit that "militarism" has had for Germany? For the first time I heard from Professor Christlieb, then delegate to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, 1873, that the German military system was a blessing to his country because it developed the physical manhood of its people. I have conversed since in many studies and homes in Germany from peace-loving Stuttgart to Prussian Berlin and in every case I found the same view taken. During these last forty years something has come over the German people. The men seem to be

physically better developed and have better carriage. More than that, there seems to be in Germany more self-reliance and manliness unto personal bravery. If a certain amount of insolence has come with this development, it is to be deplored. But I have found American braggartism and English insolence also.

So far as I have seen in The Independent no condemnation of the employment of Turcos and other Africans under French control and of Sikhs under English auspices. If to burn Louvain is "an awful atrocity," what of the employment of these agents of war and blood against white men? "Everything is fair in war." That is a horrible principle and was made horrible long ago by the declaration of a great Englishman, Lord Chatham. We used to learn the passage under Mark Bailey at New Haven. After condemning the resort to "the shambles of every German despot" for mercenaries to fight Americans, he says "who has dared to authorize and associate to our arms the tomahawk and the scalping knife of the savage, to call into civilized alliance the wild and inhuman inhabitants of the woods, to delegate to merciless Indians the defense of disputed rights and to wage the horrors of this barbarous war against our brethren?" It seems to me that while the curse is being pronounced upon Germany, the fact of the employment of half savages against her should be brought out.

DAVID S. SCHAFF

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

That something is wrong with the commercial connection between producer and consumer is evident when glut and scarcity can coexist in the same country, as described in the letter below. The natural instinct of the rural mind is to lay everything that goes wrong to the financial system, but we fear the problem is not so simple as that.

Benton County, Missouri, had a million bushels of apples rotting on the ground because her people had no money to pay for gathering and shipping the crop and there are three counties in Illinois that did not gather or ship their apples because they would not pay for the labor; this, with millions of people in the great cities to whom those apples would be the bread of life and the builder of health; and with men, women and children needing work in the canning factories. This, with like conditions affecting the South's great crop of sweet potatoes, molasses, dairy products, chickens and eggs; this, with the railroads complaining that they are not making running expenses and the people crying out about the high cost of living; this, with widows and little children glad to get work in the canning factories and not able to afford meat once a week.

Secretary McAdoo, in his effort to make bankers deal justly by their clients, has tied up millions of dollars just when and where they were most sorely needed. In many towns of the South people mortgage their lands to borrow money at ten per cent interest and the banker makes in a few years, an excuse to renew the bond, charging interest on interest. Beautiful lands are for sale at ten dollars an acre with no buyers.

MRS. MARGARET A. COLLINS

Fayetteville, Arkansas

I am reading The Independent these days with keen enjoyment from cover to cover. I think the short, concise articles you are publishing on the Great War have given me a better idea of the existing conditions than anything else I have read.

I feel that when I have gone thru a number of The Independent I am reliably posted up-to-date on many subjects, and the process has been interesting as well as instructive. The Independent is its own best advertisement.

CARROLL D. SMITH





*Illustrated London News*

### THE AUTHOR OF THE INVISIBLE BLOCKADE

GRAND ADMIRAL ALFRED P. VON TIRPITZ, GERMAN MINISTER OF MARINE, THE MAN WHO DID MOST TO CREATE THE PRESENT GERMAN NAVY. HE BELIEVES GERMANY CAN BOTTLE UP BRITISH PORTS AND STARVE THE NATION. SEE MR. BENJAMIN'S ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE



# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915

NUMBER 3456

## MR. WILSON AFTER TWO YEARS

**T**HE presidency of Woodrow Wilson has run half its course. It is a convenient occasion to consider what kind of a President he is and how he has comported himself in his great office. No estimate made now can be final. Only the rectifying perspective and the clarifying illumination of passing time will avail to make the picture a thoroly truthful one.

Mr. Wilson is by conviction a democrat. He believes in the people. He would have them govern; and he would have every act of government infused with the purpose of promoting the popular welfare. He is a hater of autocracy, a consistent foe of special privilege. In his dealing with the tariff, with the trust problem, with the banking and currency system, with the perplexities of the people of Mexico, he has uniformly and firmly upheld the rights of the many as against the privileges of the few. In working out these vexing problems he may have made mistakes. He may have fallen short of the wisest adjustment of means to ends. But his purpose, at least, has been single, his motives high.

Mr. Wilson is not only a democrat in the broad meaning of the term, he is a Democrat in the partizan sense. He believes profoundly in his party, its principles and its purposes; and he sometimes lets his party loyalty color his actions and obscure his judgment. Partizan appointments in the diplomatic service, displacing with inexperienced men others who had been trained by service at different capitals, have been a disappointment to those who had hoped that the recently adopted policy of promotion for merit and ability would be a continuing one. In his Jackson Day address Mr. Wilson declared that the Republican party had not had a new idea in thirty years. Such a statement is defensible only on a definition of the term "Republican party" worthy of none but the most reckless political campaigner. During the presidential campaign and since Mr. Wilson has persistently misinterpreted the fundamental principle of the trust program of the Progressive candidate for President and his associates in describing it as an advocacy of "regulated monopoly." In such instances as these Mr. Wilson lets his partizanship cloud his usually clear vision.

Mr. Wilson knows his own mind. He has the courage of his convictions. With pertinacity and determination he has held his party associates in Congress to the task of working out the party's program of legislation long after many of them would have been glad to give it up for the time and go home. There has been little room for doubt at any time as to just what the President wanted. There has at no time been any sign of weakening in his efforts to bring it to accomplishment.

Sometimes it has seemed that he has been a little too sure that in knowing his own mind he knew the mind of the country as well. In the matter of the Ship Purchase bill he has been persistent to the point of obstinacy, on a matter to which the country had never committed itself and on which there appeared in increasing volume, as time went on, strong differences of opinion.

Mr. Wilson has shown himself an able and forceful party leader. He was nominated by a divided party; he has made it act in its legislative career as tho it were a united party. His hand has been continuously felt in the work of Congress. He has stood rigidly for the redemption of party pledges and for the enactment of legislation to which the party stood committed. He has exerted great influence upon Congress. But he has done it by the force of his personality and the prestige of his position in the nation and in his party. There is no evidence that he has used any improper means of influence or brought pressure to bear upon individual congressmen in unjustifiable ways. Mr. Wilson has proceeded upon the sound conviction that the President is a co-ordinate part of the law-making power, holding, indeed, a peculiar position therein as the one man elected by all the people and representing therefore not any sectional interest but the common welfare.

**I**N international relations Mr. Wilson has kept the United States upon a high plane of idealism and honor. He threw the whole force of his personal influence into the scale to impel a not too eager Congress to do justice in the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption act. He has encouraged the signing of arbitration and "breathing spell" peace treaties with many nations of the world. Since the Great War began, he has steered a steady course in perilous waters. He has maintained the neutrality of the United States with fine impartiality; and at the same time he has not hesitated to call the warring powers to account for actual or threatened invasions of American rights.

In Mexico, Mr. Wilson has been actuated by a keen feeling for democracy and the rights of man. He has wanted the Mexican people to have every opportunity, consistent with due respect for the rights of the rest of the world, to work out their own problems in their own way. But in translating his convictions into action he has fallen into serious inconsistencies. He has vibrated between impulsive action and passive drifting. He brought the United States to the verge of war thru a demand for reparation which in the outcome was never granted. He seized a custom house and a city at a cost of seventeen American dead in order to prevent the



landing of arms which a few days later were quietly disembarked at another port without a shadow of protest. Mr. Wilson's ideals for Mexico have been splendid; his policy has hardly been either consistent or sound.

But despite these criticisms, well founded as we believe them to be, Mr. Wilson has shown himself a President notable for high-mindedness, commanding ability, breadth of vision and fineness of spirit. Naught but the verdict of history should dub a man great. But if the promise and performance of the first half of his administration are not belied in the second, it would be a matter of the keenest surprise and disappointment if the future time does not put the name of Woodrow Wilson high on the roll of America's chief executives.

### THE MEANING OF A HURRICANE

THE news that the Manua Islands of the Samoan group have been devastated by a South Sea cyclone, leaving nearly two thousand of our wards in danger of starvation, reminds us of our duty toward the people we have taken under our protection. The American gunboat "Princeton" has brought to them what aid it could, but since the Samoans have lost not only their food supplies but also many of their palm trees, not only their houses but even in some places the soil, it is imperative that our Government should take prompt and generous action to relieve their necessities.

It also reminds us that we owe our peaceful acquisition of these islands to another hurricane of this same stormy season but twenty-six years ago. The phrase which ancient law applied to all such catastrophes is appropriate here at least, for the storm that providentially came in the nick of time to prevent a war between Germany and the United States might well be called the "Act of God." Robert Louis Stevenson modestly entitled his marvelous bit of descriptive writing "A Footnote to History," but in his closing lines he discloses the fact that he realized the importance of the episode as few did in those days:

Thus in what seemed the very article of war and within the duration of a single day, the sword-arm of each of the two angry powers was broken; their formidable ships reduced to junk; the disciplined hundreds to a horde of castaways. . . . The so-called hurricane of March 16 made thus a marking epoch in world history; directly and at once it brought about the congress and treaty of Berlin; indirectly, and by a process still continuing, it founded the modern navy of the States. Coming years and other historians will declare the influence of that.

"Coming historians" will indeed have much to say of this critical moment, but already we can see better than R. L. S., for all his prophetic insight, what it meant when the American warships "Trenton," "Vandalia" and "Nipsic" ranged up alongside of the German warships "Adler," "Eber" and "Olga" and the British warship "Calliope" stood between holding the balance of power. President Cleveland was known to be no jingo. He was so averse to expansion in the Pacific that he tried to give back Hawaii to her savage queen. So when he called upon Congress to appropriate six hundred thousand dollars for immediate use in the protection of American interests in Samoa there was no opposition except from those who thought he should have taken even stronger action when the Germans in Apia harbor violated a

fundamental American principle by searching our vessels. Senator Reagan called for armed opposition to "the arrogant power." Senator Frye said that no fourth class European power would stand what the United States had stood from Germany. It was the expectation of the world that the American and British vessels would soon be in conflict with the German. In fact the newspapers reported firing had already begun.

Then the storm broke. There were thirteen unlucky vessels afloat in Apia Bay when the sun rose. When it set there was none left. Twelve were sunk or grounded. One, the British "Calliope," steamed out of the harbor mouth against the storm, cheered by the Americans on the "Trenton" which she passed as she made her way to safety in the open sea.

If the battle had been fought the loss of shipping could not have been greater. Of the crew of the American "Vandalia" forty-three were lost. Of eighty Germans on the "Eber" only four were saved. It seemed as tho Nature had tried to put to shame the destructive efforts of man. When the news reached Europe and America the horror of it banished all thoughts of war. But those on the spot did not know that the danger was over, so Admiral Kimberly collected his shipwrecked men and paraded them on the beach while the band played "Hail Columbia." It would make a scene for a historical painter—if our American artists were not so exclusively occupied with purple cows and mermaids—the green background of volcanic peaks, the stormy sea in the foreground dashing against the vessels stranded upon the coral reef, the tattered palm trees along the beach, the ruins of nipa huts and corrugated iron shops, and amid this devastation two separating bands of castaways, just snatched from the jaws of death but ready to enter them again at command of their countries.

But no such commands were given. Ten years later the British "Porpoise" and the American "Philadelphia" joined in a bombardment of Apia, but since then Samoa has been at peace. To put an end to the dispute England withdrew her claims to Samoa and Germany and the United States divided the islands between them. Now it is New Zealand instead of Germany which holds Apia and Stevenson's wish has come true.

### THE VISION OF PROPHETS AND BARDS

BECAUSE war is so utterly devilish, and has sunk to such a level of meanness, hiding in muddy ditches, retreating many miles away to hurl bombs on whom they may hit, at safe distance shooting with superior guns a flying foe, bombarding cathedrals, burning libraries and universities, raiding defenseless towns, devising and singing revenge and hate; therefore this is the time to dream of the sweetness of peace and the return of the Saturnian Age, an age that never was, but will be if perennial longings and prayers can bring it.

It is no siren song, this of Hebrew prophet and Greek sage and Roman bard and Persian seer and the inspired singers of every age. "They shall beat their swords into plowshares," says Isaiah, "and learn war no more." Then "righteousness and praise shall spring forth before all the nations," and "none shall hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain." And he that had the vision in Patmos saw the angel come down from



Heaven with the key of the abyss and the chain to close and seal Hell for a thousand years.

So Plato, mouthpiece of the wisest of the Greeks, turned aside from the riot of the Persian war to tell of the well-governed Atlantis, to be followed in our later centuries by Bacon's *New Atlantis* and More's *Utopia*, and he gave the longest of his dialogs to design a Republic founded on philosophy and justice, a state "in which they only shall rule who are truly rich, not in silver and gold, but in virtue and wisdom, which are the true blessings of life." And so, after the wars of Cæsar, the twin Augustan poets looked for the Golden Age and seemed to see it close at hand. He who sang Iulus, progenitor of Julius Cæsar, promised Pollio that the spindles of the accordant Fates should hasten the day when war should cease, when navies should no more vex the seas, and herds no more fear the huge lions, and when the fields and flocks of every land should supply the wants of all. His brother poet took up the refrain, and in the nation's secular prayer to Apollo and Diana foresaw the day when—

Faith now and Peace shall back to earth return,  
Honor and ancient Chastity revive;  
Forgotten Virtue dare appear again  
And richest Plenty fill her freshening horn.

Space would fail us to cite the poets of our own tongue only who have had the same sweet vision. Listen to the youth who sang as no other boy ever sang:

Yea, Truth and Justice then  
Shall down descend to men  
Orbed in a rainbow; and, like glories wearing,  
Mercy shall sit between  
Orbed in celestial sheen,  
With radiant feet the tissued clouds down steering,  
And Heaven as at some festival  
Shall open wide the gates of her high palace wall.

And we must mention him who struck Virgil's lyre with a diviner fervor:

All crime shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail,  
Returning Justice lift aloft her scale;  
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,  
And white-robed Innocence from Heaven descend.  
No more shall nation against nation rise,  
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes;  
Nor fields with gleaming steel be covered o'er,  
The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;  
But useless lances into scythes shall bend,  
And the broad falchion in a plowshare end.

We have quoted Milton and Pope; we add only, out of many from the prophet Tennyson:

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;  
Ring out the narrowing love of gold;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old;  
Ring in the thousand years of Peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Not yet, shriek the jangling iron throats of War. But the prophet and the bard and the peace-song of Bethlehem will ere long shame the discord of courts and kings, for this year's worst of all wars will hasten the years of peace.

Yet with the war of sin and strife  
The world has suffered long;  
Beneath the angels' strain have rolled  
Two thousand years of wrong;  
And man at war with man, hears not  
The love-song which they bring;  
Oh! hush the noise, ye men of strife,  
And hear the angels sing!

## AMERICAN MADE RATTAN

HERE is an opportunity for getting hold of a branch of American trade that properly belongs to us anyway. The war has disclosed the curious fact that the chair-makers of the United States have been getting their rattan from the Philippines by way of Germany! The crude rattan raised in the southern Philippines is mostly shipped first to the British port of Singapore, then to the German port of Hamburg, where it is machined and made ready for use, and then it comes to America, where, of course, the purchaser pays for all of the English and German middlemen thru whose hands it has passed. Now that this roundabout route is blocked, why not short-circuit it and get our rattan direct from our own islands?

The *sika* of Palawan is the best rattan in the world, with the possible exception of that from Borneo, and the supply is large in other forests of the Philippines. Surely Uncle Sam will feel more comfortable when he is sitting on the front porch of an evening in a chair grown and shipped and made under the American flag.

## A BATTLE-BORN UNIVERSITY

THE Germans are determined not to let the stress of conflict interfere with the continued development of that phase of their culture that has been the admiration of the outside world, namely their system of higher education. A new university has come into existence, during the war, at Frankfort on the Main.

The Kaiser had signed its charter on August 1, the same day as the declaration of war against Russia, and on its opening day sent a telegram from the field regretting that "the defense of the Fatherland" prevented his attending the inauguration in person. The greatest of German universities, Berlin, opened its doors in a time of strife second only to the present, for it dates from 1809, and Leyden, the greatest of the Dutch universities, owed its origin to the siege of that city by the Spanish in 1574.

The city of Frankfort has long been ambitious to have a university of its own, partly because its growing importance demands that it be put on an equality with the cities of eastern Germany in this respect, partly because it wanted an institution of a different kind; a university that would give proper recognition to the practical arts and sciences and a university that would be free from the aristocratic and sectarian traditions which were particularly obnoxious in a city whose population consists largely of Jews. So we find in this new university only three faculties of the conventional four. Law, medicine and philosophy are present, but instead of the fourth, theology, we find two other departments, natural science and economic and social science. This last will incorporate the previously existing Academy of Social and Commercial Science, which had last year over a thousand students. One of its objects is the training of public officials and business men, whom the Germans very curiously seem to regard as needing education. Apparently they have never heard of our American theory that every man knows by natural instinct the art of mayoring or of salesmanship.

The University of Frankfort also includes other existing institutions of learning, among them the Royal Institution of Experimental Therapy, under the direc-



tion of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan. The endowment is two million dollars and the city will give it a liberal appropriation. It starts off with forty-nine professors, thirteen assistant professors and eighteen docents. Like the other German universities, it is coeducational.

Americans will watch the development of the new university with especial interest, for it represents movements of growing strength in this country. Many of our institutions have added courses in commerce and civic affairs and our municipal and urban universities have become of such importance that they have started the new year with a National Association for coöperation in the development of city activities. It is eminently fitting that the ancient Free City of Frankfort should be a leader in the movement for municipal universities.

### WISE AS SERPENTS

THERE lies on our table a startling refutation of the common notion that a missionary magazine is dull. *World Outlook*, with a news-stand cover, striking illustrations, ingenious and varied "makeup," and sprightly "copy," is so completely attractive as to deceive the unwary reader into regarding it as a frankly secular affair. "*World Outlook*," say the editors, who represent the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, "aims to be a journal of the future." It certainly succeeds as a journal of the present.

### SHAW'S FABLE FARCE

ONLY Shaw could have done it, and he never did it before; to use an early Christian legend as the plot for hilarious horseplay comedy, to make fun out of the martyrs without making fun of them, to introduce anachronisms for the purpose of making an historical scene true to life, to present the most serious of modern problems in the discussion of the questions of offering incense to Diana and of fighting in the Coliseum, these are what Shaw has done in *Androcles and the Lion*, which was published in *Everybody's* in September and is now being produced by Granville Barker in New York. We must also not forget to mention that this war-play was written before the war, as Shaw with his characteristic lack of diffidence reminds us in his note written for the New York production:

Finally, a word must be said about the prophetic character given to this play by the outbreak of war, which followed it so soon. In *Ferrovius* you have not only an individual character of a familiar type, but a historic symbol of humanity, captivated by the fascination of the Christian doctrine and passionately embracing it, only to discover at the first blast of the war trumpet that his real god is still Mars, and his Christianity only an admiration, an aspiration, a glimpse of a higher future, after all. Readers of the author's *Common Sense About the War* will remember the passage in which he calls on the Christian churches to close their doors until the war is over, and not to put Mars in the place of Christ on their altars. In this he is obviously holding up the example of *Ferrovius* in this play, who quite simply and honestly gives up his pretension to Christianity after his sanguinary victory in the arena, and confesses himself a disciple of Mars, whilst retaining his conviction that tho "the Christian God is not yet," he will have the last word when all our pseudo-Christians are dust.

*Ferrovius*, the strong man, is a match for *Ursus* of *Quo Vadis* with only such difference as there is between a Sienkiewicz and a Shaw. The lion, with his hind legs kneed the wrong way, is as funny as his prototype in the "Wizard of Oz," but this does not detract from the

inherent dignity of his surgeon and waltzing partner, *Androcles*, the real hero of the play tho most unheroic of aspect. *Androcles* is more than Tolstoyan, he goes back to St. Francis at least, if not to Buddha, who gave himself as food to the starving lioness. This gives Shaw his chance to preach vegetarianism on the sly. As for the jolly Christian martyrs, we have no fault to find with them, remembering how St. Lawrence jested on the gridiron.

### UNCLE SAM'S TREASURE SHIP

WHEN Jason sailed the "Argo" it was only on the homeward voyage that she carried treasure. But U. S. S. "Jason," a mere collier, is a treasure ship outbound and homebound alike. In November we saw her sail with Christmas gifts for Europe; now she is returning freighted with exhibits for our own Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The last gift was unloaded at Salonica. Then the "Jason" steamed to Piræus and Genoa, where one set of allies—Germany, Austria, and Hungary—sent their exhibits aboard. At Marseilles she took on the French and Belgian consignments, at Barcelona those from Spain and Portugal. After a stop at Plymouth for what British merchants are sending, and the Scandinavian, Dutch and Russian exhibits, she sails home and thru the Canal to San Francisco. The Belgian showing is doubly interesting. It is pathetically historic, now, and its presence here involves the friendly coöperation of France, whose railways carried it free to Marseilles.

It will be remembered that the effort to make the Panama-Pacific an international exposition in the widest sense failed because England and Germany had made an agreement not to participate. Now that the war has broken all bonds between the two countries Germany is going to exhibit and will use more than 40,000 square feet of space at San Francisco.

If the United States sent some joy to Europe by the Christmas Ship, this second cargo brings its recompense, for without these contributions from the belligerents the Exposition would have lacked much that was needed to round out its significance. And there in the "Jason's" hold, where Belgian and German products lie side by side, there is a satirical—and cheerful—bit of internationalism rare enough on the war-troubled seas today.

Professor Rudolf Eucken of Jena University, in protesting against taking Bernhardi, whom he has never read, as the exponent of the German spirit, says:

I will guarantee to show any great people in any light that is desired, peaceful or warlike, soft or hard, believing or unbelieving, if I am allowed to select any portions I like out of its literature, and to pin the whole people to them. In this way one can prove what one likes.

This is quite true, but unfortunately the Germans are now behaving as tho they had read more of Bernhardi than of Eucken.

According to the *antis* the right of suffrage depends upon the ability to bear arms. Therefore we may expect them to petition the Czar to give the ballot to Olga Krasilnikoff, the girl who took part in nineteen Polish battles without being discovered, until on being wounded in the foot she was taken to the Moscow hospital. The Czar, not being an *anti*, has bestowed upon her the Cross of St. George instead of the vote.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

*February 15*—Germans driving Russians back in Poland north of Vistula. Forty British and French aeroplanes bombard Belgian cities.

*February 16*—Austrians and Germans defeat Russians on Sereth River. Bukowina. American foodship "Wilhelmina" from New York to Hamburg seized by British.

*February 17*—Austrians defeat Russians in Dukla Pass. Russians evacuate Czernowitz and retire beyond Pruth River.

*February 18*—French repulse German attacks in Champagne and Argonne. German proclamation declaring war zone about England and Ireland takes effect.

*February 19*—German submarines torpedo French steamer "Dinorah" and Norwegian tanker "Belridge" from New Orleans in Channel, but neither sunk. Germans direct attack toward Narew River, Poland.

*February 20*—Germans approach Novo Georgievsk, strongest of Polish fortresses. French gain in Vosges Mountains.

the last house. Our beautiful Mazurian country is a wilderness. What cannot be replaced has been lost, but I know myself to be one with every German when I solemnly promise that everything within human power shall be done to create anew fresh life from the ruins.

**The German Advance** The Germans are not content with clearing the Russians out of East Prussia, but are carrying the war into the enemy's country and have continued their advance eastward toward the Niemen (Memel) River, which parallels the frontier at a distance of fifty miles. This is defended by three fortresses, Kovno, Olita and Grodno, forming the northern part of the chain which extends down the Narew River to Warsaw. The Germans tried to break thru this chain last fall, but were defeated at Suwalki and Augustowo. If they succeed this time they will be able to cut the railroad which runs behind this chain of fortifications. This

would cut off the connection between Petrograd and Warsaw except by a roundabout southern route and probably compel the surrender of the Polish capital.

All of the fighting so far, terrific as it has been, may be compared to the driving in of outposts before a line of entrenchments. For the Germans have merely reached the foremost of the Russian fortifications. The established line of defense in Poland is, for reasons already stated, placed not at the frontier but along the triangle formed by the Vistula and its chief tributary, the Narew River. The famous "Polish Quadrilateral" is composed of the four fortresses of Warsaw, Novo Georgievsk, Ivangorod on the Vistula and Brest-Litovsk on the Bug. The line is completed by a chain of fortresses of varying strength along the Niemen and Narew rivers. It remains to be seen, for the Germans have so far not been able to prove, whether these strong-

## The Recovery of East Prussia

The victory of the Germans east of the Mazurian Lakes

seems to have been greater than was at first reported. The German General Staff claims to have taken 64,000 prisoners and to have inflicted terrible losses upon the enemy in killed and wounded. The Russians were almost enveloped before they knew it by the two wings of the German army, which closed in upon them from north and south by swift night marches. The left wing formed behind Insterburg and advanced thru Pilkallen to the frontier, then swept southward on the Russian side of the line. On the night of February 10 this column captured 10,000 prisoners and seventy-five camp kitchens. A furious snowstorm and muddy roads delayed the Germans, so that part of the Russian forces in this region managed to escape the trap and retreat to their own country.

The German left, which passed by Johannsburg to the south of the Mazurian Lakes, was equally successful, and the Fifty-seventh Russian was almost wiped out, losing 5000 men as prisoners.

Emperor William was present during the fighting in the center and afterward reviewed his troops in Lyck. In his telegram from the front to the Imperial Chancellor in Berlin reporting the victory he says:

My joy was tempered by the sight of that one time so flourishing region which for long weeks has been in the hands of an enemy without human feelings. The enemy has in senseless fury destroyed during his flight almost



THE GERMAN ADVANCE

The above map shows the great change made in the eastern situation. During the past week the Russians have been driven out of the territory lightly shaded in the darker area of the map. In Poland north of the Vistula the Germans have retaken Lipno, Sierpec and Plock, and are now only fifteen miles from the key fortress of the Russian line of defense, Novo Georgievsk. The Russians, who had occupied East Prussia as far as the Mazurian Lakes, were suddenly attacked from north and south by the German forces moving along the frontier. The German left moved eastward from Insterburg and then struck south, while the right, advancing south of the lake district by Johannsburg, attacked from this quarter. The Germans are now within reach of the river fortresses from Osowiec to Warsaw (represented on the map by stars)



holds will collapse under attack as quickly as Liège and Namur, or will resist them indefinitely, like Verdun. Doubtless Hindenburg would rather undertake to capture Warsaw than to carry the Yser Canal. The lesson of the war is that the only reliable ramparts are those that are made of men. Give them shovels, guns and plenty of ammunition and they will be safer in the open than beneath the shelter of a Gruson chilled-steel cupola.

In order to prevent the Germans from utilizing the railroads in an invasion of Russia the Russian railroads were built with a different width of track from the standard gage of Western Europe and America, four feet eight and a half inches. The five-foot Russian gage is no doubt better than the ordinary, but the constant necessity of changing

cars at the frontier has seriously impeded the foreign trade of Russia, and the supposed military advantage seems likely to prove illusory, for the Germans have had their rolling stock fitted with adjustable wheels so they may also be run on the wider Russian road. But, on the other hand, if the Russians come to invade Germany they will not be able to employ the numerous German railroads until they can capture enough engines and cars, and these, of course, will be run out of their reach as rapidly as possible.

**The Recovery of Bukowina** During the first week of September the Russians occupied, without resistance, Czernowitz (pronounced Cher'-no-vitz), the capital of Bukowina. In December they completed the conquest of the prov-

ince as far as the Rumanian frontier. Then the tide of war turned and ever since they have been on the retreat, closely pressed by the Austrian troops. It is reported from Budapest that the onslaught of the Austrians was so sudden as to capture the Russian General Staff and the commander-in-chief committed suicide.

The retreat of the Russians from southern Bukowina was accomplished under the greatest difficulties. The weather was twenty degrees below zero and the snow thru which the Siberian troops had to make their way was in places over four feet deep. The defiles had been obstructed by felling trees and while the Siberians were breaking thru the Tyroleans fired upon them from the mountains and rolled down rocks upon them.

The Russians, outnumbered and unable to bring reinforcements into Bukowina because of the absence of railroads, did not attempt to make a stand until they got beyond the Sereth River, about fifteen miles south of the capital of the crownland. Here they fortified a strong position on top of a plateau behind the river valley. The Austrians bombarded this line on February 15 and 16 and finally charged across the Sereth in the face of the enemy's fire. This fight was witnessed by the correspondent of the *London Chronicle* and *New York Times*, and he gives us almost the only description we have had of the fighting on the eastern theater:

Early today masses of the enemy advanced at three points, and their assaults seemed utterly regardless of losses. Pursuing their favorite tactics of smashing thru at any cost as long as they gained the bottom of the valley, they began climbing the opposite slope. The Russian artillery soon found the range and simply swept the enemy away as they attempted to advance.

It was a grand spectacle in the snow-carpeted valley, and from the hillsides there was a continuous roar of heavy artillery, the harsh, snappy sound of the machine guns joining in the terrible symphony of death. Wave after wave of gray-coated Austrians and Germans came on anew, passing over the bodies of their slain comrades, and then would melt away to disintegrate as if they were so many men of snow suddenly exposed to the spring sunshine.

The glistening white surface of the valley was discolored with groups of inanimate objects which a few hours before had been living men. They died there in thousands, annihilated by the Russian fire. Some there were who succeeded in crossing the shell-swept valley of death, and, climbing the slope, confronted the Russians, only to meet their end by a deadly fire at short range from the entrenched positions.

Isolated groups of what had once been whole brigades flung themselves against the parapets of the trenches behind which was arranged the brown-coated Russian line fighting with the fierce and deadly desperation of men



Paul Thompson

**TO-DAY'S FIGHTING—BACK TO THE BARRACKS AFTER DUTY IN THE TRENCHES**  
Germans who have taken part in the heavy fighting at Soissons returning, mud-stained but unhurt, to their quarters. These troopers are billeted in substantial cottages of the French village



prepared to face extermination in preference to yielding.

The Russians defeated in the battle of the Sereth were obliged to abandon Czernowitz, for they were threatened on the west by another army which had crossed the Carpathians into Galicia and advanced down the Pruth River. Accordingly the Russians evacuated Bukowina and withdrew beyond the Pruth. This has been an unlucky river for the Russians, for it was on the Pruth that Peter the Great met defeat 200 years ago.

This new movement of the Austrians cuts the Russian forces in two and may possibly lead to the regaining of Lemberg, the Galician capital, or to the relief of the beleaguered fortress of Przemyśl, especially if, as the Budapest reports claim, the Russians have also been defeated in Dukla Pass, south of Przemyśl, with the loss of many thousands.

**The British Reply** In reply to the American note, published in full in our last week's issue, calling attention to the danger arising from the use of the American flag by British merchant vessels, the British Government makes the following statements:

It would, therefore, be unreasonable to expect his Majesty's Government to pass legislation forbidding the use of foreign flags by British merchant vessels to avoid capture by the enemy, now that the German Government have announced their intention to sink merchant vessels at sight with their non-combatant crews, cargoes, and papers, a proceeding hitherto regarded by the opinion of the world not as war, but piracy.

It is felt that the United States Government could not fairly ask the British Government to order British merchant vessels to forego a means, always hitherto permitted, of escaping not only capture, but the much worse fate of sinking and destruction.

Great Britain always has, when a neutral, accorded to vessels of other states at war the liberty to use the British flag as a means of protection against capture, and instances are on record when United States vessels availed themselves of this facility during the American civil war. It would be contrary to fair expectation if now, when conditions are reversed, the United States and neutral nations were to grudge to British ships the liberty to take similar action.

The British Government have no intention of advising their merchant shipping to use foreign flags as a general practice or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction. The obligation upon a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely for itself the nationality and character of a merchant vessel before capturing it, and *a fortiori* before sinking and destroying it, has been universally recognized.

If that obligation is fulfilled, the hoisting of a neutral flag on board a British vessel cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping, and the British Gov-

ernment holds that if loss to neutrals is caused by disregard of this obligation it is upon the enemy vessel disregarding it and upon the government giving the orders that it should be disregarded that the sole responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest.

**The German Reply** Last week we published the full text of the American warning to Germany against the risk to neutral shipping thru the establishment of a war zone about England and Ireland. The main points of the German reply are as follows:

At the very beginning of the war Germany immediately agreed to the proposal of the American Government to ratify the new Declaration of London, and took over its contents unaltered, and without formal obligation, into her prize law.

The German Government has obeyed these rules, even when they were diametrically opposed to her military interests. For instance, Germany allowed

the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, tho she was well able, by her sea forces, to prevent it. In contradistinction to this attitude, England has not even hesitated at a second infringement of international law, if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. . . .

In view of this situation, Germany, after six months of patient waiting, sees herself obliged to answer Great Britain's murderous method of naval warfare with sharp counter-measures. If Great Britain in her fight against Germany summons hunger as an ally, for the purpose of imposing upon a civilized people of 70,000,000 the choice between destitution and starvation or submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany today is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

Germany trusts that the neutrals, who so far have submitted to the disadvantageous consequences of Great Britain's hunger war in silence, or merely in registering a protest, will display toward Germany no smaller



Underwood & Underwood

#### THE FRUITS OF BUNDLE DAY

This youngster has been given a pair of whole shoes and another of rubbers. The bundles gathered in New York three weeks ago are being steadily distributed to the unemployed and their families





Underwood &amp; Underwood

## YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING—LISTING THE GERMAN DEAD

This is part of the section of the war department offices in Berlin in which the official lists of dead and injured are made up

measure of toleration, even if German measures, like those of Great Britain, present new terrors of naval warfare.

Moreover, the German Government is resolved to suppress with all the means at its disposal the importation of war material to Great Britain and her allies, and she takes it for granted that neutral governments, which so far have taken no steps against the traffic in arms with Germany's enemies, will not oppose forcible suppression by Germany of this trade.

In view of the fact that Germany gave the first proof of her good will in fixing a time limit of not less than fourteen days before the execution of said measures, so that neutral shipping might have an opportunity of making arrangements to avoid threatened danger, this can most surely be achieved by remaining away from the naval war zone. Neutral vessels which, despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter these closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

Germany is ready, finally, to deliberate with the United States concerning any measures which might secure the safety of legitimate shipping of neutrals in the war zone. Germany cannot, however, forbear to point out that all its efforts in this direction may be rendered very difficult by two circumstances: First, the misuse of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, which is indubitably known to the United States; second, the contraband trade already mentioned, especially in war materials, on neutral vessels.

Regarding the latter point, Germany would fain hope that the United States, after further consideration, will come to a conclusion corresponding to the spirit of real neutrality. Regarding the first point, the secret order of the British Admiralty, recommending to British

merchant ships the use of neutral flags, has been communicated by Germany to the United States and confirmed by communication with the British Foreign Office, which designates this procedure as entirely unobjectionable and in accordance with British law. British merchant shipping immediately followed this advice, as doubtless is known to the American Government from the incidents of the "Lusitania" and the "Laertes."

Moreover, the British Government has supplied arms to British merchant ships and instructed them forcibly to resist German submarines. In these circumstances, it would be very difficult for submarines to recognize neutral merchant ships, for search in most cases cannot be undertaken, seeing that in the case of a disguised British ship from which an attack may be expected the searching party and the submarine would be exposed to destruction.

Great Britain, then, was in a position to make the German measures illusory if the British merchant fleet persisted in the misuse of neutral flags and neutral ships could not otherwise be recognized beyond doubt. Germany, however, being in a state of necessity, wherein she was placed by violation of law, must render effective her measures in all circumstances, in order thereby to compel her adversary to adopt methods of warfare corresponding with international law, and so to restore the freedom of the seas, of which Germany at all times is the defender and for which she today is fighting.

In order to prevent in the surest manner the consequences of confusion—tho naturally not so far as mines are concerned—Germany recommends that the United States make its ships which are conveying peaceful cargoes thru the British war zone discernible by means of convoys.

If the United States, in view of the weight which it is justified in throwing and able to throw into the scales of the fate of peoples, should succeed at the

last moment in removing the grounds which make that procedure an obligatory duty for Germany, and if the American Government, in particular, should find a way to make the Declaration of London respected—on behalf, also, of those powers which are fighting on Germany's side—and thereby make possible for Germany legitimate importation of the necessities of life and industrial raw material, then the German Government could not too highly appreciate such a service, rendered in the interests of humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation.

What Japan Demands from China      The question of the concessions which

Japan is demanding of the Chinese republic is raising serious discussion not only in China but quite as much in neutral countries which fear lest they should mean the closing of the "open door." Official secrecy has been maintained as to the contents of the notes exchanged, so it is impossible to state with accuracy the extent of the concessions demanded or to decide whether they involve any infraction of China's sovereignty. The two versions that have transpired, one thru Japanese and the other thru Chinese sources, differ decidedly on some of the most important points involved. It appears that Japan presented a list of twenty-one demands, of which the Peking Government was willing to consider only twelve, maintaining that the others involved a derogation of the essential rights of the Chinese republic.

According to the Chinese version the Japanese demanded, first, the cession of all of the rights in Shantung acquired and enjoyed by Germany, including trade privileges in the important cities and the right to construct a railroad from Kaio-chau into the interior of China.

The second article relates to South Manchuria and East Mongolia, in which Japan insists for her nationals the privilege of free residence and trade and the right to rent and purchase lands for manufacture and agriculture. The railroads in this region are to be exclusively under Japanese control for ninety-nine years and no citizens or subjects of other countries are to be allowed to build railroads or to make loans in this region without the consent of Japan. China is required to consult Japan before employing advisers or instructors for the conduct of administrative, financial or military affairs in this region.

The Japanese claims are not confined to the northern part of China, but in some form affect the whole extent of the country from Harbin to Canton. China is called upon to



permit Japan to build railroads opening up the interior from Swatow on the coast opposite the island of Formosa, which was taken from China by Japan in 1895. This line will extend to Wu-chang, where the great steel works are located, and will tap the rich valley of the Yang-tze River. Japanese capital shall be employed for the development of the province of Fukien, opposite Formosa. A joint force of Chinese and Japanese shall police "the important places in China." The Japanese are to have the right to establish hospitals, missions and schools in the interior of China, to propagate their religious doctrines and to hold land for this purpose. China is to purchase from Japan at least half the arms and ammunition required by the whole country. The Government of China is to employ influential Japanese advisers for administrative, financial and military affairs. China is required not to alienate or lease to any third power any port or harbor or island on the coast of China.

The Japanese version is said to have omitted from this last article the words "any third power." According to the Japanese their Government has no designs upon the territorial integrity of China and merely seeks the formation and extension of its rights in Southern Manchuria and East Mongolia and the German rights which it has acquired from the siege of Tsing-tao.

#### Ship Bill Laid Aside

The prevailing opinion at Washington is that the Ship Purchase bill is dead. In a House Democratic caucus it was approved, with twenty-nine dissenting votes. On the following day it was passed in the House by a vote of 215 to 121. All of the Republicans and nineteen Democrats were counted in the negative. In the Senate, twenty-four hours later, the bill, by an informal agreement, was sent to conference, with a provision that it should remain there until February 27.

No one expects that it will then be taken up and carried to a vote. The end of the session will be near at hand, and, in all probability, all of the annual appropriation bills will not be passed before adjournment. It is understood, however, that an extra session will be avoided, and that the President opposes the calling of one.

#### The New Haven Dissolution

In answer to questions from the Public Service Commissions of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hart-



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#### TO-MORROW'S FIGHTING—BELGIAN RECRUITS IN TRAINING

In this camp there are 7,000 recruits of 1914, ranging in age from 16 to 24. These boys are carrying out rations for distribution

ford Railroad Company, which has been the subject of much litigation, has given to them a statement of its policy and of the course it is taking in compliance with the decree of the Federal Court requiring separation from many of the subsidiaries which it acquired and operated in violation, it was alleged, of the Anti-Trust law. The company is seeking legislation in the three States which will facilitate a readjustment of its finances.

It will be the policy of the company, this statement says, to sell its so-called outside properties, the securities and the real estate which are not required for the conduct of its business, and to use the proceeds in reducing its liabilities and in making needed improvements. It will not acquire any interest in properties or business other than those which are directly and clearly necessary to the transportation companies which it is allowed to retain. It will "attend closely to the business of transportation" and so conduct that business that "capital requirements will be kept at a minimum." It also promises to promote in every reasonable way safety, efficiency and economy, and to give the public good service.

Control of the Boston & Maine, the Rhode Island trolley companies, and a company owning several trolley lines in Connecticut has already been transferred to trustees. The Berkshire trolleys and part of the steamship holdings are to be sold. The New England Navigation Company, operating certain steamship lines, is to be wound up and dissolved. Be-

cause the Central New England Company's line includes the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, useful for thru traffic to and from the West, it will be retained, and also stock control of the Ontario & Western, a line which gives New England direct connection with the anthracite coal fields. The New York, Westchester & Boston, a short branch near New York, will be retained as an alternate route into that city, and because of a belief that in time it will be a paying investment, but \$4,000,000 worth of real estate along the line is to be sold. The statement shows how much progress has been made in the work of dissolution or disintegration of the combination which the Government attacked in the courts.

#### The Ways of Carranza

José Caro, the Spanish Minister expelled from Mexico by Carranza, was carried to Havana on a Spanish ship. There is no evidence that Spain has appealed to European powers, but complaints to our Government from Madrid are expected. On account of this incident, and because of the deplorable condition of the Mexican capital, several ambassadors of European nations at Washington have expressed their anxiety to our State Department. The diplomatic representatives in Mexico have refused to go to Vera Cruz, because acceptance of Carranza's invitation would be equivalent to a recognition of his Government. But they cannot discuss international questions with those who control the capital without





Underwood & Underwood

#### TO-MORROW'S FIGHTING—A NEW ARMY DRILLING IN ENGLAND

Part of the Canadian forces which have been encamped on Salisbury Plain marching into position to be reviewed by King George

going to that port, as Carranza's recent order forbids General Obregon or any other officer to listen to them. Last week the railway to Vera Cruz was cut by Zapata's men, and Obregon, who had gone to the coast for a conference with the First Chief, was unable to return. This suggested a false report that Carranza's forces had withdrawn from the capital, and that Obregon was dead. The diplomats have permission from their governments to leave the city and to withdraw from Mexico, if they think they ought to do so.

Secretary Bryan has shown respect for Carranza's order, and has directed Mr. Silliman, the representative of President Wilson, to move from the capital to Vera Cruz. But this does not imply recognition of Carranza's Government. On the other hand, Carranza is in disfavor at Washington because he has scarcely noticed a sharp warning sent to him by our Government six weeks ago concerning the harsh treatment of Spaniards by his forces. Eight had been killed in the vicinity of Pueblo, and nearly fifty were in prison, expecting that they would be put to death. Carranza merely replied that an investigation would be made. It is partly on account of his course with respect to this matter that his representative at Washington, Eliseo Arredondo, accompanied by his counsel, Charles A. Douglas, has gone down to Vera Cruz. They will tell the First Chief that he has not shown sufficient regard for the views of our Government.

Something will be said to him, also, about the treatment of W. O. Jenkins, consular agent of the United States at Pueblo. Mr. Jenkins was first arrested and imprisoned by Zapata. Then Zapata was driven away by Carranza's forces, by whom the consular agent was arrested, beaten and placed before a firing squad to be shot. An officer saved his life by demanding that he should be taken before General Obregon. The latter

released him and sent to Washington an apology. But our Government insists that those who abused Mr. Jenkins shall be punished.

Residents of the capital are suffering for lack of food. Obregon has taken one-tenth of the supplies held by grocers, and is selling to the poor at very low prices. There is scarcity of food in many parts of Mexico, and organized government has almost ceased to exist in several states.

#### Mexico's Warring Factions

After taking possession of Guadalajara, Villa pursued the retreating soldiers of Carranza in the direction of the Pacific coast. Not far from Manzanillo he overtook them and killed 200 in a battle. He seeks control of that port, in order that he may receive there 9000 rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition which are coming to him from San Diego. Returning to Aguascalientes, he said that he would soon move against Tampico. Recent reports about military operations have been vague and conflicting. Angeles remains in command of Villa's men in the vicinity of Mon-

terey. It is said that Raoul and Emilio Madero have quarreled with him and gone away because he took into his army men who had been officers under Huerta. Gutierrez, formerly provisional President, who fled from the capital with a small force, has been besieging Saltillo. He represents no one but himself. His overtures to Carranza and Obregon were rejected.

In the northwest there has been little or no fighting. Several weeks ago, General Juan Cabral was sent to the vicinity of Naco by Villa, to supersede General Maytorena. The latter quarreled with him and put him in prison. Cabral escaped and fled to Arizona, saying he would have no more to do with Mexico. Last week, however, he and Maytorena settled their differences and the exile returned to his 2000 soldiers, who had been in camp near the Mormon colony in the Bavispe River district. It is reported that General Benavides, who left Villa and fought against him, has committed suicide in a village near Queretaro, because Villa refused to take him back.

At the capital, Rafael Zabaran, Carranza's Minister of the Interior, has made an agreement with the labor unions. In consideration of his promise that Carranza, if successful, will help them, they have undertaken to supply municipal guards that shall take the places of soldiers, and also to form a brigade for the army. Carranza says that this agreement adds 100,000 men to his active force. There have been many arrests at the capital, owing to the discovery of documents connecting prominent citizens with Zapata. Johnson, the prize-fighter, has arrived at Tampico, the dispatches say, and will be permitted to pass thru the lines on his way to Juarez, where he is to fight a man named Willard. Duval West, a new agent of our Government, has started from El Paso to have conferences with Villa and Carranza in turn.



New York Sun

JAPAN: "NOW DON'T LET ANYBODY IN"





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PLUNGING ALONG TO SINK A MERCHANTMAN—AND TO FLOUT INTERNATIONAL LAW

## THE INVISIBLE BLOCKADE

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

**T**HE submarine is at the bottom of the trouble which has caused the President's notes of protest to Germany and England concerning the invisible blockade. The military questions involved are those which arise from the use of a neutral flag by the menaced British merchant vessels and the conditions which attend the threatened employment of the submarine.

The display of false colors in order to deceive the enemy at sea is an old ruse. A war vessel usually adopts it in order to lure the enemy within range of her guns. The object of the merchantman, on the other hand, is to induce the enemy to keep away. The disguise in both cases is often carried much further. In the old days, before the advent of the iron-clad, wooden warships were usually painted black, with a white stripe around them, checkered by the gun-ports. Nothing was more common than for merchant vessels to paint their hulls in the same way, the black squares on the white stripe being then merely imitation gun-ports. This was often done by whalers and other ships venturing into far distant seas where piracy was to be expected, and probably many an old sailing craft has owed to the deception her immunity from piratical attack. So also it was customary to change the sails and rigging to remove features peculiar to men-of-war or characteristic of some particular nationality. This was frequently done by our own ships during the Civil War. In the summer of 1863 the sloop-of-war "Macedonian," then

a practise vessel for the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, while making her cruise in European waters, on being warned that she might fall in with the "Alabama" disguised herself to resemble a Spanish merchantman, and not only did she wear a Spanish ensign, but she had people about her decks suitably dressed to represent Spanish seamen. She was a slow sailing vessel, while the "Alabama" was a fast steamer, but the latter would have stood little chance if once lured within range of the "Macedonian's" battery. The fixed rule relative to warships is that before they fire any gun in battle, the false colors must be replaced by the national ensign, usually then displayed not only at the staff but at every masthead. Nor can any vessel use a foreign national flag other than temporarily to meet an emergency, without inviting from the nation whose colors she has appropriated such a protest as the President has already sent to Great Britain.

Warships are easily distinguished by their build or peculiar features such as the cage masts of our own vessels. Even when they are converted merchantmen the long coach-whip pennant which all warships carry at the masthead and which private vessels never display indicates their character. Every warship today is provided with silhouettes of the principal warships of all navies, and from these the stranger can often be recognized when many miles distant.

On the other hand, a warship desiring to avoid recognition will

change her silhouette outline, as for example, by an additional dummy smokestack made of canvas, or by erecting canvas screens about her decks which in outline may look like turrets, or work other changes in the apparent shape of her superstructure. There is, however, nothing to prevent a war vessel from boarding another war vessel if she deems it necessary in order to determine the latter's true character, and this was done in Manila by Admiral Dewey upon the arrival of the German ships. When the German Admiral objected and declared his flag to be a sufficient identification, Admiral Dewey sententiously replied that bunting could be bought for fifty cents a yard.

A merchant vessel, however, is never identified in war times by her flag, but by her papers, which are examined under the right of visit and search accorded by international law. These papers include, for example, her register, as a ship engaged in foreign trade or her license for coasting trade, her shipping articles and crew list, the manifest of her cargo, her clearance permitting her to leave her last port, her log-book, bills of lading, bill of health, and so on, and must be produced by the captain and exhibited to the boarding officer. If the latter is satisfied that the ship should not be detained or captured he makes a record of his visit in her log-book with much particularity as to time and place for the information of the next vessel which may over-haul her.

The futility of such famous trans-





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#### THE EARLY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE COMMERCE-RAIDERS

On February 15, three days before the invisible blockade was to begin, a submarine torpedoed without warning another British vessel, the "Dulwich" (Hull-Rouen). Her crew escaped

Atlantic liners as the "Lusitania" or "Mauretania" hoisting the American flag in order to conceal their nationality is obvious. German naval officers know, of course, that no such

vessels are owned in the United States, nor would they be deceived as to their identity no matter what colors might be displayed. If the "Lusitania" really expected to mis-

lead a possible assailant, she would have shown not merely a false ensign but a false distinguishing signal—the string of small flags which correspond to her name in the interna-



tional signal book. All warships can read these flags.

It has been suggested that the "Lusitania" used our flag to give warning that American citizens were on board. The flag has no such accepted meaning. When it is hoisted in its proper place on the staff at the stern or at the peak of a gaff on the after-mast, it shows simply nationality and would doubtless be given that signification if displayed anywhere by a vessel having no other flags set. But ordinarily if hoisted at the foremast head, it indicates the country to which the vessel plies from her home port; if union down, it is a signal of distress, and if fastened in the shrouds it calls for the visit of the quarantine authorities. In addition to the national flag and that of the country to which the voyage is made, all ocean liners and many other merchantmen carry house flags indicative of their ownership. Thus to a false ensign and a false name signal the "Lusitania," in order to complete her deception, so far as flags could compass it, might have added the emblem of some foreign owner, like the blue eagle of the American line or the green-white-green stripes of the Holland line, and so have worn all the flag habiliments of a neutral liner. The Dutch and Scandinavian vessels traversing the "zone" have painted their names and colors on their sides and are using electric signs at night; but, as British ships can give false information in this way as well as any other, the value of the expedient is not clear.

But, as said in the beginning, the basis of the trouble is the submarine, which now comes to unsettle the sage conclusions of Hague Conventions, London Declarations and the other latter-day codifications of international law. A prize having been taken, whether an enemy's vessel or that of a neutral, must be brought into port for adjudication of the validity of the capture unless the safety of the captor or the success of the operations in which he is engaged at the time is endangered. In that case before the prize is destroyed, all persons on board must be placed in safety and all the ship's papers and other documents relevant to a decision on the validity of the capture must be preserved. If the necessity for destruction is not imminent, and the burden is on the captor to show that it is, he usually keeps the prize under his guns until port is reached or sends her there in charge of a prize crew. But the submarine cannot do this. She may have a light gun for use when she is not submerged and sufficient to overcome an un-

armed merchantman, and she can force the arrested vessel to send a boat to convey on board the officer charged with the duty of search. But that is all. She can put no prize crew on board, for she has no men to spare. She cannot bring her prisoner into port, for the advent of the lightest armed vessel of the enemy will cause her incontinently to dive. She is so vulnerable herself that a piece of old grate bar fired from the brass gun which many ships carry for signaling purposes might sink her at short range, and if as is generally suspected the liners now in service are not wholly unprovided with quick-fire modern pieces hidden in out-of-the-way places in the hold, her triumphant career might be brought to a sudden end when least expected. What, then, is she to do with the human beings on a prize which the exigencies of war compel her to destroy? Up to the present writing, so far as is known the crews of British vessels meeting this fate have been given time enough to take to their boats and in one instance the German captor considerably towed the latter nearly to the shore. But it is hardly likely with the "zone" swarming with all kinds of craft watching for German submarines that the latter will trouble themselves to rescue British crews.

Where there are neutrals on board or where a really neutral vessel is torpedoed by mistake, the case is different and the consequences are too plainly set forth in the President's note to Germany to need any elucidation here. To warn neutral vessels not to go into the arbitrary zone is merely to affirm a "paper" blockade which is legally non-existent. The proposal in the German reply to the President's protest that every American merchantman traversing the forbidden area shall be convoyed by a United States war vessel is impracticable. Neutral vessels under convoy are exempt from search, the belligerent warship taking the written word of the commander of the convoying warship as to all the information which could be obtained by actually searching the vessels in his charge. Even if it is believed that this is in error the investigating ship can only represent the fact to the convoy commander, who will determine to what extent, if at all, his protection shall be withdrawn from the vessel or vessels at fault. Any attempt by the belligerent to interfere with or attack the convoyed ships would result in an immediate fight with their protector. As no American commander would give false assurances, the result would be that the determinations which are a

proper subject for the belligerents' own search of neutral unconvoyed ships would be thrown upon our Government, which would simply become a guarantor of the non-contraband character of the cargoes—a function which it is extremely unlikely it would be willing to assume. Furthermore, the German reply says that the "zone" is to be mined. Surely we cannot send our warships into such danger. It is safe to conclude that American merchant ships will continue to traverse British, French, Russian, Portuguese, Serbian, Montenegrin, Japanese, Austrian, Turkish or German "zones" quite as freely as elsewhere and not under convoy.

The idea of establishing around the British Islands an invisible blockade was proposed by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz last December, and at the same time he took occasion to state that Germany was building forty new submarines of 900 tons displacement, competent to travel around the "whole of England and remain absent a fortnight." This is probably the flotilla which the Kaiser is reported to have gone to Cuxhaven recently in order to "bless" prior to its departure.

Meanwhile some definite information as to what the German submarines have so far accomplished has been given to Parliament by the first Lord of the Admiralty. Of the 6200 officers and men representing the total naval loss at sea most have been victims of submarine attack; but the loss in merchant vessels sunk by submarines in the vicinity of British ports appears to be relatively much smaller in proportion to the number of sailings and arrivals than has hitherto been believed. The former aggregate 3600 and the latter 4465 during the last three months, and yet the submarines have destroyed but fourteen ships in all. This probably accounts for the remarkable coolness and courage with which the British merchant service has taken the somewhat lurid warnings of the British newspapers. After the German submarine "U-21" had sunk a steamer a few miles north of Liverpool, there was some apprehension and shipping was held in Belfast and other Irish Sea ports; but within a few days traffic was fully resumed and in fact abnormal numbers of passengers were carried. As the danger zone includes the locality in which King George's dreadnoughts are known to be assembled, the British are wondering why the present menace is restricted to merchantmen and transports and generally seem inclined to regard it as "bluff." On the other hand, not having succeeded in their drive to Paris, nor accomplished any-



thing by coast raids, nor effected other than a very moderate scare by their Zeppelins, pretty much any expedient to worry the enemy may now seem justifiable to the Germans, in view of the steadily increasing stringency of their food supply and the looming possibilities of the Russian fleet, which has four battle-cruisers nearing readiness much more powerful than anything of the kind Germany possesses (for each carries twelve 14-inch guns and can make twenty-eight knots speed), besides six battleships of the newest type. What these ships can do on the North German coast in conjunction with the Russian army remains to be seen. A part of the German fleet must apparently be sent into the Baltic to meet them. That divides the German force and leaves the remainder of it in the North Sea proportionately weakened against British attack.

The German Embassy in Washington avers that British merchant ships have been "instructed to sail in groups and to ram German sub-

marines while examination is proceeding or should the submarines lie alongside to throw bombs into them or else to attempt to overpower the examining party coming on board." This is an obvious attempt to justify the running amuck of German submarines and will deceive nobody, and the spectacle of a group of merchantmen chasing a submarine in order to ram her would only resemble so many shooting-blinds trying to ram a canvasback duck. Why private British owners should mass their ships after the Admiralty's express prohibition of similar grouping by war vessels in like danger of submarine attack, the German Embassy omits to explain. Neutral passengers on armed liners take the usual chances of being torpedoed or destroyed by gunfire which fall to the military crew. People contemplating transatlantic voyages this summer in British vessels despite the war will no doubt consider this.

The latest German accounts of the North Sea battle eliminates sub-

marines entirely as a factor in that fight, and assert that Admiral Beatty stopped the chase and went back because three of his ships were so badly injured that they could not proceed further. They also aver that the German ships were but slightly hurt. It, therefore, appears that Admiral Beatty stopped chasing vessels seriously damaged and on fire, because of submarines which were not there, and Admiral Hibber kept on running because he knew his pursuers were in retreat and so badly shattered that they could not catch him. This is perplexing: for even if Beatty would not go after Hibber, what prevented Hibber from going after Beatty? Anyway, this is the first time in naval history that two admirals have each, on his own showing, run away from the other, with full knowledge on the part of each that he had defeated his antagonist. Small wonder the head of the British Admiralty gravely assured Parliament that the action was "incomplete."

*New York City*

## A SINGER OF THE BIRD SONGS

**M**ANY scientists have envied the power art gave to Siegfried and Hiawatha—the power to understand the language of birds. And in these days of exact records, many an ornithologist has spent weary hours trying to put upon paper the musical notation of a bird's call. But in the person of Miss Katharine Minahan we have caught a complete aviary of song.

Miss Minahan as a little girl entered a convent school. There she was allowed to wander at will in the woods, where no doubt her acute ear drank in the slightest differing notes of the birds she saw around her. Imagine her delight on the day when she discovered that her feathered friends answered to her call; and this power of hers added not a little to the prestige she had among her school friends.

As the years advanced she found this power of hers growing deeper and richer. Then one day David Belasco heard of her, and it happened that he was about to produce "The Good Little Devil," in which a nightingale was to sing its plaintive song, and where, in Juliet's garden, were to be heard the cooing of doves and the chirp of other birds. So he sent for Miss Minahan, and she was engaged to fill the garden with song. America is not the home of the nightingale; in fact I have never seen but one miserably cold specimen in a wooden cage at the Bronx Park Gar-

dens. So a hasty order was sent to England, and soon there arrived aboard a giant liner six nightingales. On these Miss Minahan lavished her care and attention. When Belasco called for final rehearsals, she was ready. Indeed so ready that when the manager criticized certain notes of hers, asking if she would not give other intonations for the cooing doves, she asked him to test her rightness. The real doves were placed in the wings on the opposite side from Miss Minahan, and she gave her call. There was a moment's silence, and there came the answer from across stage. She was right.



MISS MINAHAN AS "THE BIRD GIRL"

As to the scientific part of her voice, Miss Minahan will refer you to a doctor who has studied her throat and told her something of its similarity to the vocal apparatus in birds and reptiles. The thing Miss Minahan is interested in is this power she has, not to imitate a bird, but to be a bird at the moment of singing.

But like all persons endowed with a special gift, Miss Minahan is ambitious in other directions. She does not wish to repudiate her talent, which after "The Good Little Devil" she employed to such excellent example in Mr. Percy Mackaye's bird masque, "Sanctuary," as to make President Wilson marvel. But she wishes to give it some secure basis, other than an occasional recital, and the long wait until some play is produced requiring her special services.

It is true that since she gave her bird notes at Cornish, New Hampshire, where "Sanctuary" was first played, she has identified herself more and more with the Mackaye masque. But there is a greater ambition, to produce a play of her own, wherein she has made sure that her bird notes will receive sufficient outlet. For eight years she worked upon a dramatization of George Eliot's "Spanish Gypsy." "And when that is a success," she said, "I shall go to the country, buy me an aviary such as I have dreamt of, and learn all the secrets of the birds."



# "FIFTY-FOUR FORTY OR FIGHT!"

THE THIRD OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE most important as well as the most famous of all our boundary disputes with Great Britain concerned that vast tract of mountain and forest watered by the Oregon (now the Columbia) River. Claim to all or part of the country on the basis of exploration was made by Spain, Russia, Great Britain and the United States, but Spain gave up any claim to territory above forty-two degrees and a convention with Russia extinguished her claim south of the famous line of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes. Between these boundaries north and south, the Rocky Mountains to the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west, the country was open to settlement by British or by Americans, but possession was given to neither. At first there were only a few scattered fur-trading posts established within the region by either party. One of the earliest of these was Astoria, founded by John Jacob Astor, but it was captured and held by the British during the War of 1812. Such Americans as ventured into the wilderness settled south of the Columbia and Great Britain offered the course of this river as a boundary, but the United States made the offer on the other hand of extending the boundary of the forty-ninth parallel to the Pacific. The agreement of 1818 was to cover only ten years, but in 1827 it was provided that the "joint occupation" by the two countries was to continue until either the American or the British Government gave a year's notice to end it. Any year when the people of the United States or of Great Britain might wish to insist upon setting up a government in the disputed region the agreement would come to an end and there would be

no way to preserve peace except by dividing the Oregon country between the two nations.

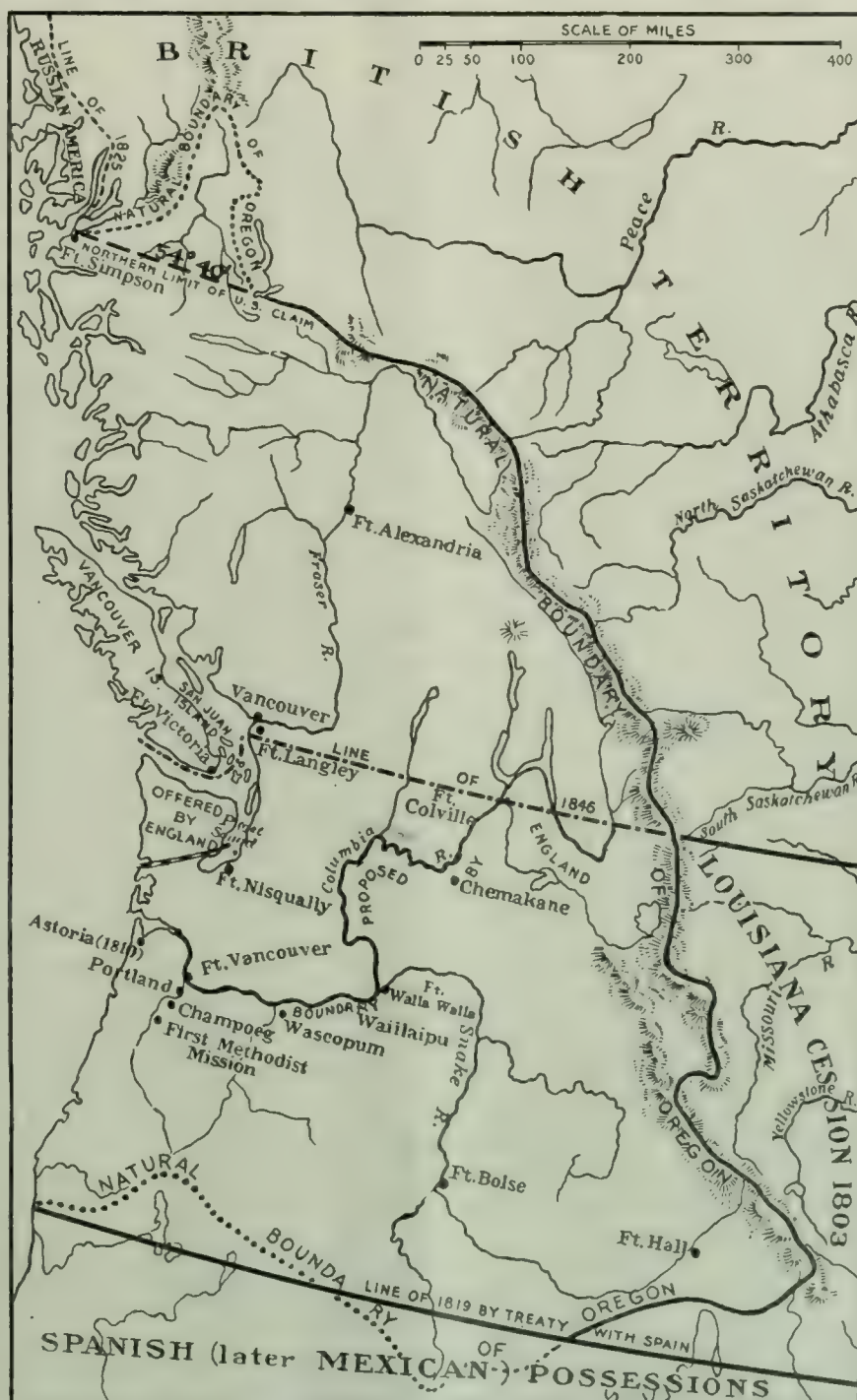
Still so long as the population remained very small the "joint occupation" worked well enough. But American expansion, which had already made the great prairies of the Middle West a populous farming region, was transforming the Oregon country from a backwoods of hunters and trappers into a land of settlements and clearings. In 1838 and 1840 the American residents petitioned Congress to establish a regular territorial government in Oregon and in 1843 the settlers established

a provisional government of their own while the population was still less than three thousand. At the same time that the settlers themselves were demanding that the American Government extend its protection and authority over them, the people in the eastern states were waking up to the importance of the question. The Democratic party wished to join the Republic of Texas to the United States but, while the southern states were very anxious to see this done, many northerners opposed it on the ground that Texas would be a slave state and unless some free territory was gained at the same time it would

upset the "balance between the sections" of North and South. The Democratic party could not hope to win if it appealed to only one section of the country, so in 1844 it coupled the Texas and Oregon questions in the following plank of the party platform:

Our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or to any other power; and the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union.

With this platform the Democrats swept the country. The campaign was a very exciting one and, altho Texas was everywhere the chief issue, Oregon was by no means forgotten by the voters. At campaign meetings the followers of James Knox Polk, Democratic candidate for President, shouted: "All Oregon or None"; "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," which telling alliteration was one of the most effective campaign slogans in all American history. The new administration



THE OREGON COUNTRY  
The region jointly occupied by Great Britain and the United States extended from the northern boundary of California to 54° 40'



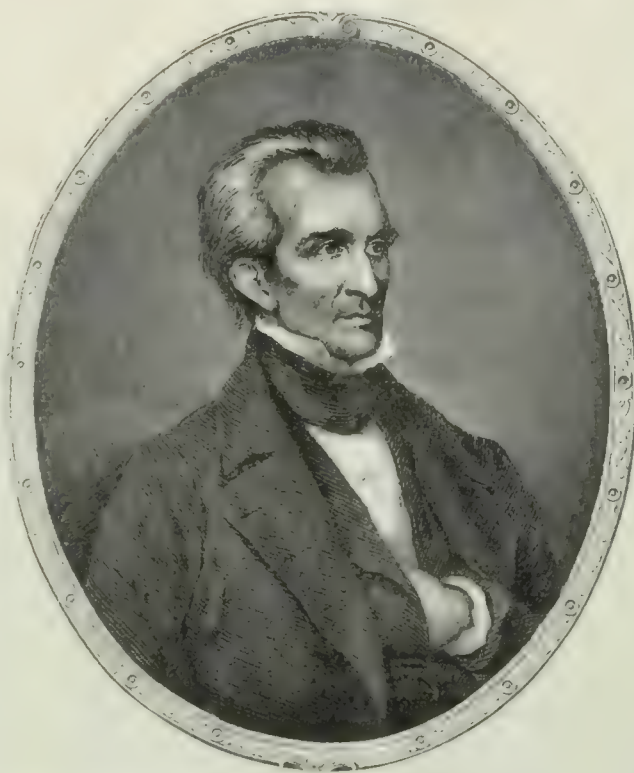
at Washington was clearly committed to forcing Great Britain out of the whole of the Oregon country. President Polk in his first annual message to Congress made this plain. He advised that the agreement of 1827 be ended, that America assert its jurisdiction over all the Oregon settlers, that an Indian agency be established, that military protection be given to the Oregon trail and an overland mail route to the Pacific be founded. He asserted in words that sound familiar to us to day, that the national claims in Oregon "cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest."

The two nations stood on the brink of war. In 1846 Congress acted on the President's message and ended the agreement with Great Britain. It seemed as though every means of averting war had been exhausted without success. The British Minister, Pakenham, had offered us arbitration more than a year before, but the proposal was scornfully rejected.

When Pakenham suggested "the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of the territory to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or state" and proposed Switzerland, Hamburg and Bremen as possible arbitrators, Secretary of State Buchanan replied "that while my own inclinations were strongly against arbitration, if I were compelled to select an arbitrator it would be the Pope. That both nations were heretics and the Pope would be impartial." The humor of this was somewhat lost on the British Minister, who rejected the renewed American offer to extend the boundary of the forty-ninth parallel westward from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific without even informing the British Government of our proposal or asking for instructions. If either nation had been looking for an excuse to break off friendly relations and begin fighting it would have had more than enough pretext to do so.

But instead of so doing the British Government tried to have the American offer of boundary, which their Minister had refused to consider, renewed. A tentative treaty was drawn up by the British and sent to President Polk, who took

the unusual step of referring it to the Senate before signing it himself. In view of the fact that a



From an engraving

PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK  
Elected in 1844 in the "Fifty-four forty or fight" campaign

war with Mexico was more than likely the Senate advised the President to accept the terms offered and later it ratified the treaty. The boundary line of 1818 was extended from the Rockies to the channel which divided the Island of Vancouver from the mainland and thence the boundary followed the middle of the Channel and the Strait of San Juan de Fuca to the ocean. Great Britain retained of the disputed area the Island of Vancouver and a large part of the mainland of what is now called British Columbia. The United States held what is today the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, besides a large part of Wyoming and Montana. The exact course of the

water boundary remained in dispute until the German Emperor was appealed to as arbitrator in 1872 he decided in favor of the American interpretation of the Treaty of 1846.

This amicable agreement is one of the most important events in the history of peace. The United States had a formal claim to the Oregon country, a Presidential election had been won largely on the issue of the annexation of the whole of it, the majority party, together with President Polk, had declared themselves in favor of such a stand, "national honor and interest" were said to be involved, previous negotiations for almost thirty years had failed to settle the question and the practical issues at stake were immense. The country which Great Britain and the United States had occupied together from 1818 to 1846 was larger than any European country except Russia, its total population today amounts to about two and a half millions, its natural resources in some respects

can hardly be paralleled on the American continent. Probably most of the wars in history have been fought with less provocation on either side and less to be gained by victory than the war which might have been in 1846. But, owing to the wise statesmanship on both sides of the Atlantic, of which both nations may well be proud, an honorable compromise was made and the war was never fought. The war averted over Oregon is a greater glory to the Polk administration than the victorious war with Mexico for which it has chiefly been famous. Our victory over Mexico was over a weak, disunited and backward country and was everywhere expected; our satisfactory settlement with

England was won in the face of obstacles which were as great as have occurred or are likely to occur in all our dealings with the mother country.

*References.*—The history of the Oregon question is fairly well covered in most textbooks of American history. *Westward Extension*, by Prof. G. P. Garrison (in Hart's American Nation series), pages 157-173, may again be recommended. Lodge's *One Hundred Years of Peace* discusses the matter briefly on pages 79-83. J. W. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy*, pages 302-313, and W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*, pages 124-133, are good short accounts. For the story of the early settlements H. Bancroft's *North-west Coast* may be mentioned. For the settlement of the San Juan de Fuca water boundary, J. B. Moore's *International Arbitration*, Vol. I, pages 196-236, is a very full reference.

## PRIESTS AND LEVITES ?

BY SARAH N. CLEGHORN

"So cruel it was, I could not bear the sight;  
I hurried past, and turned my eyes away."  
"Placed as I am, what could I do or say?  
I must uphold my colleagues, wrong or right."  
"My sympathies are with you in the fight,  
But do not call me as a witness, pray."  
"To join the cause I do not see my way:  
My time is occupied from morn to night."

Did not the priest and Levite, when they met,  
Solemnly sigh, and shake the pious head,  
Half fearing lest they never should forget  
That wounded traveler, robbed and left for dead?  
"Pity we needs must hasten past so soon:  
But the Sanhedrim met that afternoon."



# MOTORIZING AMERICA

A REVIEW AND  
FORECAST OF  
AMERICA'S  
AUTOMOBILE  
INDUSTRY

BY  
BRONSON  
BATCHELOR



**A** LITTLE more than a decade ago men discovered for a second time in history how much of the world lay outside the narrow confines of their everyday lives.

Just as communities and peoples had brought home to them, with the coming of the locomotive a century before, the isolation of the little world in which they had previously dwelt, so now more acutely than ever before men realized the closeness with which for ages their individual inter-relations had been restricted. They grew impatient of the halting, crowded street-cars, by which their homes were connected with their businesses or their pleasures. They grew intolerant of the painful slowness of the horse, tho it had been man's faithful servitor for centuries. The flat-dweller became discontented with the closeness of the city from which he could only escape by horse or by rail, and the farmer began to grow restive at his own isolation.

It was the automobile that brought the new vision of the widening horizons of life. With the discovery began a new revolution: the motorization of America.

Today one person out of every eighty in the United States possesses an automobile.

This year nearly 500,000 motor cars, with a value exceeding \$450,000,000, will be produced in America.

Familiar as we are with tremendous figures, with the severing of continents and the leveling of mountains, more marvelous still has been the creation during the past decade and a half of the vast industry, which is the outgrowth of that cough-

ing, wheezing, rattling contraption that twenty years ago set forth on an adventure at the perilous rate of seven miles an hour!

What a far cry it is from New York's first automobile demonstration in 1896 when the Park Commissioner, "for fear it might scare the horses," forbade to the strange vehicle the right to go thru Central Park!

Yet today involved in the making of those vehicles is invested millions of dollars, estimated variously at from two hundred million dollars up—pouring in so rapidly that the manufacturers themselves scarcely know what the amount is. In ten years, from one hundred and fiftieth in the list of American industries, the manufacture of motor cars has risen to a position among the first dozen, and to leadership in at least one state.

Not many years ago Michigan was largely an agricultural state; Detroit little more than a huge, sprawling, mid-Western town. Now the Wolverine State produces no less than seventy-five per cent of that half a million cars. In Detroit are to be found a large proportion of the world's most efficient and scientific factories, running night and day in their effort to put an impatient earth on pneumatic-tired wheels. Twenty-two per cent of the industrial workers of Michigan are employed in the automobile and allied trades. Motor cars have almost replaced Grand Rapids furniture as the trade-mark of the state.

If the story of Pennsylvania is the history of steel, then the later chapters of Michigan's annals are the

story of the automobile. Pittsburgh has been called the "city of a thousand millionaires"—made by steel; Detroit differs from Pittsburgh in that its millionaires are still in the making.

Now when men first discovered that the horse was an antiquated institution, and proceeded to retire it over-night, as it were, to the place where all antiquated things belong, they did it neither from a sudden inspiration nor from a dawning sense of reason. Economic revolutions as a rule do not happen that way. Some do occasionally, such as the sewing machine, the telephone, the electric light, which had advantages that could not be overlooked. They were simple, they were cheap, and their uses were almost imperative.

Not so with the automobile, the purchase price of which alone was equal to the cost of a fair-sized house and lot.

The motor car revolution has been due not so much to economic utility as to other causes. Not to the machine so much as to the daring methods which the makers pursued in manufacture and salesmanship.

And the triumph they have achieved is but another tribute to the genius of the American business man. Nowhere else in the world is the automobile so generally used as in the United States; the American car, like farming machinery, adding machines, and any number of articles, has become the standard the world over.

Where the American manufacturer surpassed his European competitor is that he saw in the automobile



something more than a luxury, a plaything for the very rich. In every class except the poorest, he visioned it as the necessity, while in Europe, except where the American lower-priced car has begun to compete, it is still the extravagance for the few. It is American daring that has made the motor car democratic and useful.

That the men in charge of the development of the automobile were men of genius is proved by two things. And those things were the two ideas of advertising and large scale production—with which the inventors of the automobile must share the credit for the Aladdin-like development of this newest of the Big Businesses.

Manufacturers as a rule are keen-eyed, long-headed gentlemen who pride themselves on knowing what the public wants, and then providing it. But the makers of automobiles were a little keener than the rest and they went a step further. They were not content merely to satisfy a public demand; they wanted to create it.

So they set about to show the public what a good thing the motor car was. Theirs was an expensive commodity, which was looked upon as luxury's last word, and its normal growth they knew would be slow and hazardous. The automobile companies began to talk its comforts and advantages, they began to preach the automobile as a *necessity*. By advertisements alluding to the great out-of-doors or the mystery of unseen places, by the romance of the race and endurance contests, they succeeded in creating a demand for motor cars. Factories sprung up like mushrooms over night.

Automobile manufacturers were among the first to appreciate the psychology of modern advertising. They were among the first to set aside regularly a portion of their earnings, amounting today to between four and seven per cent of the gross revenue, to the stimulation and development of the markets which the printed word made potential.

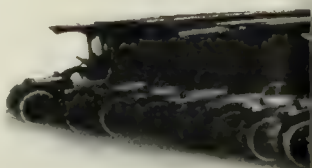
But to the second idea more than to the first has the present motor saturation been due.

Certain of the more far-seeing manufacturers began to perceive that the markets they were then cultivating had their limits. They saw that at the prices for which cars were selling, and with the tendency toward the still more luxurious machine, the people who could afford to buy them would soon be supplied.

One of the manufacturers, pursuing this idea, was curious to know how many persons there were in the United States who could afford automobiles. He wanted

to know definitely how large the motor market was. The figures he found ran something like this. That 7000 families had incomes over \$60,000 a year; 40,000 families had incomes between \$15,000 and \$60,000 a year; 253,000 families had incomes between \$6000 and \$15,000 a year; 700,000 families had incomes between \$3000 and \$6000 a year; 1,500,000 families had incomes between \$1800 and \$3000 a year; 2,138,000 families had incomes between \$1200 and \$1800 a year.

Then instead of conducting motor fashion shops with a dozen different models some of these makers decided to concentrate their entire energy on one design. That design was to be the best and cheapest in the world for the money. The lower they could bring the price of their product, they calculated, the more of the income groups of America would become potential purchasers of motor cars. As the next step began the study how to lessen cost



THE RED CROSS WAGON

of production without cheapening the quality. First the unessentials were eliminated: not an ounce of excess weight over the strength required, nor two bolts where one would do; not even was there a concession to ornament when it was at the expense of utility. In the factory everything was planned from the same scientific viewpoint of maximum efficiency from given effort. Statistics best tell the story of the revolution in production which followed.

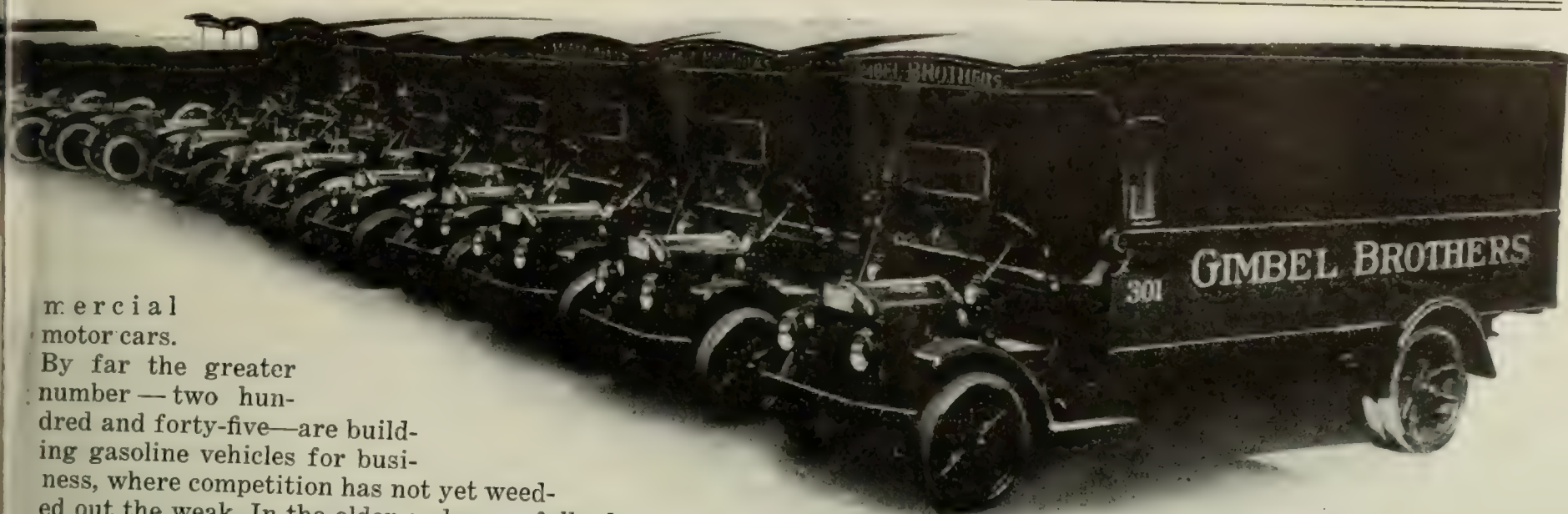
From 1896 to 1904 the number of cars produced had reached only 12,000 annually, but in the next year alone, the number almost doubled, with 22,500. By 1907 the production had touched 39,000; in 1908 it was 50,000 with a second hundred per cent jump the next year to 108,000. The figures of the following years sound almost like a fairy tale: 173,000 in 1910; 200,000 in 1911; 340,000 in 1912; 430,000 in 1913, culminating with the half million of the past year.

A like expansion has followed in the number of producers. Today there are some four hundred and fifty American factories engaged in making a score of different varieties of gasoline and electric, pleasure and com-



THE APPLE CART





mercial  
motor cars.

By far the greater number—two hundred and forty-five—are building gasoline vehicles for business, where competition has not yet weeded out the weak. In the older and more fully developed touring car field no less than one hundred and sixteen well established trade-marks

coupled with constantly decreasing margins of profit unite to discourage the formation of new companies. Future progress will largely show the concentration of present numbers more than the addition of new competitors.

Another valuable lesson afforded to the world by the automobile industry has been the keen race for the reduction of production costs. Within five years the average price of the motor car has dropt from nearly \$3000 to less than \$1000, and in every way each year's product is the superior of those that have gone before. The explanation is *scientific* industry.

In the automobile industry more than in others, the scientist has had full control of both the product and the plant. No longer is there room here for the hit-and-miss methods masqueraded for so many years under the name of Yankee shrewdness; no longer any scorning of "scientific methods," long synonymous in popular estimation with near-sighted eyes and absent-minded professors. Modern automobile manufacture is scientific and—what has not always followed the introduction of economics in manufacture—it is the consumer who has largely had the benefit. For factory buildings modern in every detail of light and air, for maximum efficiency in men and machines, for its wage level and the loyalty and morale of its workers, the automobile industry comes close—very close—to being the best in America.

The use of machinery and labor saving devices has always been one of the main characteristics of American industry. If anything it is of their machines that our manufacturers have been proudest. Here, too, has the motor builder surpassed himself. More nearly does a modern automobile plant resemble a huge experimental laboratory than a factory. And the tens of thousands of cars which are the annual output of any one of many American companies suggest rather the product of these giant perfected frankensteins than that of human hands.

Watch, for instance, a gang of these machines in one of the large Detroit factories, set and controlled by a single hand, engaged in stamping out cylinder heads for engines fifteen at a time, as tho no more than copper cents, milling at the same operation the top and two sides of each casting. Or, in another of the laboratory-shops, follow the work of a huge multiple drilling machine, which is the successor of twelve operators and as many drills. It bores in the frame side bars of a motor car at one operation all the holes necessary for the assembling of the body and the chassis.

THE GIMBEL FLEET

At another plant, in Cleveland, powerful machines mill out of solid steel wheels for the heaviest motor trucks. From the 900 pound casting they cut, in two and a half hours, 250 pounds of excess material, machining at the same time both sides of the wheel, the edges of all the spokes, the center and bores of the hub, even to cutting the threads for the ball-bearings and the dust caps. In the automobile industry, for the heaviest part of the work, man is now largely a supervisory intelligence.

The general organization of the motor factories is no less remarkable. The mere ability to turn out, complete, an average of a thousand cars a day, means organization, needless to say, which eliminates the second and expedites every possible operation.

The departments in one factory, for instance, have been arranged not in any arbitrary way, but as the particular part made in each contributed to the completed car. Thus literally, as well as in the advertising literature, raw material goes in at one end and comes out at the other a finished product.

One manufacturer, with an aerial mono-railway, likewise has effected as much of a revolution in the shop as the automobile he makes has helped effect in the world. Instead of trundling material from department to department, or from floor to floor, in the time-honored and archaic way, he installed thruout his shop a miniature railway system transporting its burdens over to workmen and machines, thus saving both minutes and valuable floor space.

The complicated operation of assembling a car has been reduced to these simple elements:

Over a pair of "horses" a rear axle is laid, to which the side frames are added, followed by the front axle. Wheels, with their tires already inflated, are then applied and the frame rolls to where an engine is fitted into position. At the third advance the dashboard and steering gear are bolted fast; at the next stop the radiator; then the gasoline tank is mounted filled with fuel.

The same efficiency obtains even to the testing of the mechanism. The engine is cranked by pressing the rear wheels of the car to revolving pulleys in the floor. A rubber hose connected with the exhaust pipe carries the gases outside the building. A lever is thrown, and off thru the door starts the chassis, wrenching itself loose from the hose as it goes. After a trial around the testing ground, the car returns to another point in the factory where down an inclined chute from an upper floor the body slides and is clamped rapidly to the chassis by men who have become experts in this one simple operation.



In less than a minute after a car has left any one position, another has taken its place.

It still remains to apply the motor car in commerce. Exploited as a toy, a huge plaything, as it were, for grown-ups, it must now be made to do the work of the nation.

Thus when a conservative dealer or stockholder gets alarmed at the present rate of automobile production and foresees the exhaustion of markets and closing of factories, it is to the future of the commercial car that the optimistic manufacturer points. And the immensity of this future he sees in that but a scant thirty thousand of last year's half million cars went into business use.

In every field where the horse is employed our enthusiastic maker knows that his truck has proved its superior economy and utility. He points as proof of his contention to the scores of businesses today where it is already indispensable. And in replacing the horses alone he sees a future market for more than three million trucks. After that, or along with it, if the conservative stockholder is still intractable, there is the export trade, now only in its beginnings, to be counted.

From exports of \$150,000 in 1910 the total has risen to more than \$33,000,000 the past year, excluding the immense numbers of war automobiles we are supplying to Europe. With any one of a dozen American companies exceeding in a month the entire year's output of the largest foreign factory, an optimistic maker visions a whole world supplied with American automobiles.

And the motor truck already promises to fulfill its expectations. Its growth thus far has exceeded even the corresponding period in the elder branch of the industry. In the department store, dairy, coal and express delivery business, the horse is in a

fair way of soon being altogether eliminated. Cheaper to maintain, with a greater radius of action, capable of longer hours of service, and requiring but a small part of the same housing space, the motor truck is the horse's superior in every particular.

A big metropolitan dairy company well demonstrates this efficiency by doing with six ten-ton trucks the work for which it formerly employed a hundred horses. Instead of half-day service from its teams, the company by using two shifts of drivers, now gets twenty hours' work out of each of its motors. During the remaining four hours the trucks are overhauled and made ready for the next day's task. During the blizzard which last winter tied up all the horse and surface car transportation in New York City these trucks remained steadily in operation.

A Chicago coal dealer with one five-ton truck has been able to haul as high as two hundred and thirty-four tons of coal in a day. Thirty tons was his best day's record with a three-horse truck. By using motor cars an express company in another city has reduced the average cost of its parcel delivery from 11.68 cents each to the record figure of 3.16 cents. So economical and reliable has this form of delivery proved that one of the largest express companies of Philadelphia and one of the largest of the New York department stores have not a single horse in service.

The one hundred and ten motor cars of another New York store last year did no less than seventy-five per cent of its delivery business, distrib-

uting in the city and surrounding country more than 3,375,000 packages. Horses are still used by the company, but in a lessened degree yearly, while their radius of action has constantly shortened. Formerly, to serve its suburban customers, the store sent its delivery wagon once a week by relays of horses to the outlying towns. Now, no horse vehicle goes above Sixtieth street, and instead of weekly, the towns and their outlying districts are served daily from their delivery sub-stations, while increased territory has been brought under the store's influence.

In the estimation of the motor truck manufacturer one truck on the average can displace four horses. If it did not he would feel that he was making a poor product. Every horse is to him a direct challenge. And the census reminds him that there are in the country still some twenty-five millions of the animals.

Wherefore, if a motor maker gets the "blues"—which conceivably may happen if the accustomed orders from Zanzibar, Siam, Terra del Fuego, or any other far corner of the earth fail to show up in the morning's mail; which may happen if some year his engineers fail to bring out a single new feature for his next model; which may happen if he is compelled to forego his annual custom of doubling the plant's capacity—in any one of these contingencies, I repeat, all the aforesaid manufacturer has to do to be blissfully happy is to think of those twenty-five million horses against which it is his duty to wage unceasing war.

THE MILK WAGON THAT  
WORKS TWENTY HOURS  
A DAY





# THE FUTURE LIFE

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TWENTY-THIRD PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

**T**HE most solemn hour is the hour of death. The most solemn question a man can ask is, What comes after death?

One approaches this question with great awe, if he ventures to approach it at all. It is easier, pleasanter, to evade the question, to rest in the easy faith of one's childhood when he believed what he was told because he was told it, and was under no obligation to seek for himself the reason for what he was told. But we are not children; we are adults who have no right to believe anything except upon evidence presumptive if not conclusive of truth. We have been taught that there is a future state, that the soul is immortal, and it has been believed the world over. It is not wholly a happy thing to raise the question. It conduces to happiness to believe what everybody always has believed, Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks and Barbarians, as if it were a self-evident fact that the soul lives after the body dies. But is it self-evident?

It did not seem self-evident to philosophers of old, and the wisest of them searched for reasons to convince themselves that the soul survives the body and they were not wholly satisfied with the proof; and Cicero took a chill satisfaction to himself in saying that if it should prove that he was mistaken in believing that he should meet his friends in the other world, none of those who had opposed his belief would ever be able to twit him for his error.

## THE SILENCE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

It is a remarkable fact that the immortality of the soul, with its judgments of Heaven and Hell, found no place in the Old Testament religion. It is only in the latest fringe of the Hebrew Scriptures that we get, as in Daniel, a hint of a future life; but so dim was the faith that the ruling sect, that of the Sadducees, refused to believe in angel or spirit. The belief, I presume, came in under the Persian rule; for Judaism looked kindly on the Zoroastrian faith of Cyrus, who restored the Captivity to Jerusalem; and the Jews were favored by his successors in the time of Nehemiah and Ezra. Thus we must except the Mosaic religion from the universal inculcation of belief in immortality; and yet as the story of the Witch of Endor shows, there must have been a popular heterodox belief in the ghosts of the dead. Saul called up the ghost of Samuel; and

necromancy was punished with death under Mosaic law. I am inclined to believe that the reason why the teachers of the Jewish religion made little or nothing of the future life is because it was in the neighboring Egyptian religion the central doctrine of its paganism, elaborated in the Book of the Dead with strange ingenuity of imagination which invented a host of gods and demons to help or harass the soul on its perilous way to the judgments of Osiris and his forty-two assessors and to the realms of bliss. In Palestine, so long ruled by Egypt, the doctrine of the immortality of the soul could not escape the poison of polytheism until the teaching of the Avesta, under the ruling Persian empire, had replaced the many gods of Egypt and Assyria with the one supreme god Ormazd and the one almost supreme devil Ahriman. But in Sadduceeism the old rejection of a future life was retained; and even our Lord, when he met this unbelief, had to use a biblical argument against it which does not at all convince us; for the declaration, "I am the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob," does not so naturally mean, I am the God of the present living Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, as that, I am he who was their God when alive.

## DREAMS AND SPIRITS

I am not clear why it was that primitive men came to believe in the future life. Yet it has ever been so involved with the belief in shadowy ghosts that appear to men in waking visions, and with the return of the dead in vivid dreams for encouragement or warning, that I am inclined to believe that it was because of what they had thus seen and heard that they came to believe that the spirits of the dead still walked the earth. The gods also appeared in dreams, as various old stories tell us; and if there were gods, supposed to exist and appear in the condition of spirits, equally the spirits of men which appeared in dreams must continue to persist after death. But such a reason has no weight with us who understand better the origin of dreams; and it becomes a necessity for us, for our own intellectual satisfaction, to investigate the value of the reasons why we believe, if we do believe, that our souls, if we have souls, do not dissolve with the dissolution of the body.

Because I am in philosophy a dualist and not a monist, a spiritualist

and not a materialist, it is not difficult for me to believe in the immortality of the soul. The operations of knowing and reasoning and feeling and willing are of an order so different from those of weight and texture that it seems natural to believe, as the world has always believed, that there is something that knows and feels quite other than the brain. The qualities, functions or activities of the body, such as growth and digestion, are visibly physical, material; while those which we are in the habit of referring to mind, such as love, judgment, purpose, are absolutely different, of another order, and cannot be described or investigated in the terms of physics. It is hard work for me to imagine that a complex of brain fibers can think, can compose an epic, can devise a cathedral, can guide a nation thru peace and war, could create a civilization or develop the Christian religion.

## THE PERSISTENCE OF MIND

If, now, we are right in believing that we have minds that inhabit and rule the body, but are not the body, then it is a reasonable presumption that the mind, which is not the body, is not so attached and fixt to the body that it must sink into annihilation when the body loses life and is dissolved. The great probability is that it survives the death of the body. It is no complex of parts, as is the body, which can disintegrate and disappear. And if it can and does survive, we can see no reason why it may not continue to survive indefinitely and forever. We know of nothing that is annihilated. Matter may change its form or its combinations of atoms, but it never ceases to exist. The analogy favors the unending persistence of mind. If we have a soul at all, not material but spiritual, not brain but mind, it is easy to believe, and hard not to believe, that it possesses the boon of immortality.

Altho I thus conclude from the non-material energies of the human will, feeling and reason that the human soul is spiritual and survives the body, I have no right to avoid the question, Do not the lower animals show reason, feeling and will, and do all these, from the protozoon to the elephant and the collie dog, possess an immortal soul as well as we? Well, I do not know why they should not, each after its measure. We live surrounded by innumerable millions of them in this little world

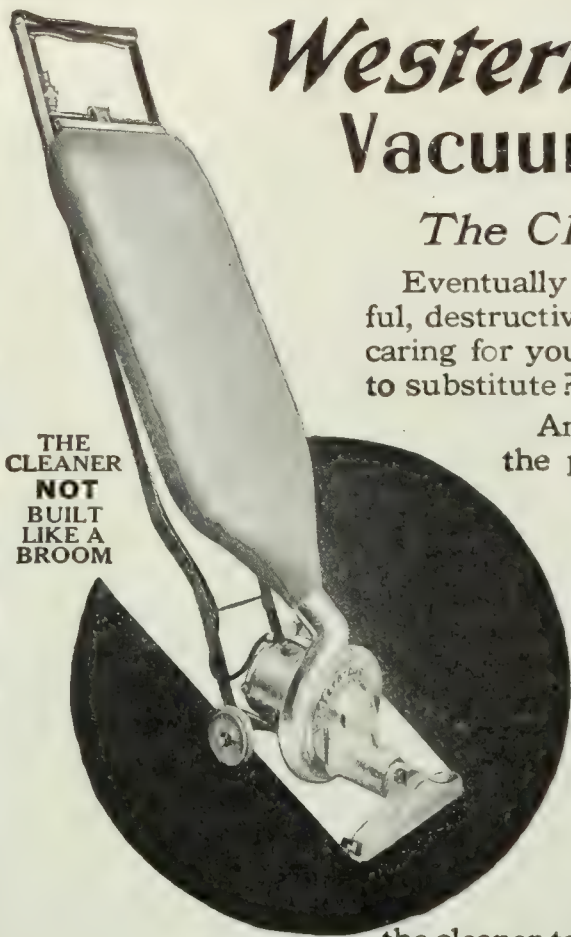


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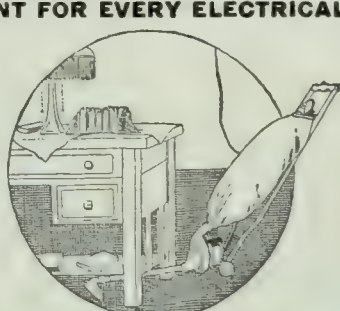
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of ours, most of them with but an infinitesimal intelligence, and others with a considerable degree of intelligence and affection, and even sense of duty; and this modicum of theirs does not crowd our more spacious minds that range on a higher level, and the infinite universe is big enough for them all, corporeal or incorporeal. I might say, as many have said, that man's reason is different from animals' reason, and that man's reason is worth survival and immortality, while their reason is not. But I fail to see any difference in nature, only in degree; and so I have no prejudice against allowing that whatever has reason or instinct or will has a mind, and that mind may continue after death. To be sure, this objection is raised as if it were preposterous to imagine that the polyp of a sponge or a coral has an immortal soul, but to me it is not preposterous. The polyp is not so inferior to us as we are to the infinite God.

Yet we know so little about what soul or spirit is that no one has the right to dogmatize on the subject. I can imagine that a feebly and scantily segregated soul might be resolved back into its original ether or primitive infinite spirit, while stronger and better compacted spirits might resist return to the vast profound of their original source. Even so some have surmised that the human soul which has too long sinned against the laws of its being will finally exhaust its strength and waste away. Such may not be the case, and the "eternal hope" of the final return of all to goodness is something better. Nature does not favor, and the normal mind dreads, annihilation:

For who would lose,  
Tho full of pain, this intellectual being,  
These thoughts that wander thru eternity,  
To perish rather, swallowed up and lost  
In the wide womb of uncreated night,  
Devoid of sense and motion?

### SPIRITS AKIN TO GOD

Another satisfactory reason why I believe in immortality is because I believe in God. I believe God is a spirit, and therefore I believe in spirit, and that there may be other spirits than the Infinite Spirit. If there is an infinite spirit it is almost incredible to me that there should not also be finite spirits. All the attributes of God, who somehow brought into existence all the forms of matter, would seem to assure us that he would somehow secure the creation of spiritual existences, of a vastly higher order than matter, and thus much more like himself. Such spiritual existences there seem to be and to have been, many thousands of millions of them, in the souls of men ruling their bodies, doing spiritual work; and I find it plausible, almost necessary, to believe that they have come from God, and are little copies of the Universal Macrocosm. How many more there are in other worlds, or escaped from other worlds, we can only guess. But if God has created such it seems likely that they will survive the death of the body, even as the ultimate elements of matter, escaping whatever temporary combinations, persist unchanged and indestructible. Why should we not thus

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think of souls as unitary, as Plato thought of them, indissoluble, but residing for a while in bodies, and so capable of being combined into families, tribes and nations, even as electrons are combined into atoms, molecules and larger masses? The combination breaks up; families and nations constantly dissolve and re-form; the soul of Abraham Lincoln is drawn away from the souls of the nation he has guided; and in turn every other soul is moved by a new force to leave its old attractions of kindred and friendship, but yet merely transfers its old attractions elsewhere after the manner of the coarser attractions of physics. But the ultimate units remain indestructible, only gone over to new relations.

I think that for me the principal assurance I have of immortality rests in my belief in God. It is much that I believe that there is such a thing as the spirit separate from the body, and therefore separable, so that the spirit does not necessarily dissolve with physical dissolution. It is much, to my heart, that there is testimony that once in Judea a man was crucified and died and afterward miraculously appeared and walked among men, as reported by men who died for their witness. But the value of these and other proofs is not absolutely conclusive. I and others can still question and doubt. To be sure, the argument drawn from the existence of God as an infinite spirit is not final, like mathematics, past possible question, but it seems to me so near demonstration that I rest in the belief. If there is one living Great Spirit not shackled by physical encumbrances, it is incredible that there should not be others of a lesser grade, such as ours in the body and beyond the body. Because the divine Spirit does not need a physical body lesser spirits do not need it. It is logical that those who deny the immateriality of the soul, who believe that the mind perishes with the body which created it, should usually rest their materialism on Atheism, or call themselves by the milder name of Agnostics.

#### THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS

I have already indicated that to my mind the miracles of the Bible are not sufficiently authenticated to be of conclusive value as proof of the existence of God. I have also said that the one miracle which has more support than all others combined is that of the resurrection from the dead of Jesus Christ. It is necessary to consider the resurrection of Jesus Christ as evidence of the existence of the soul after death.

The proof of Christ's resurrection rests on the concurrence of belief, in the very first generation of the Church, that he did rise from the dead, and of the belief that there were many witnesses then living who had seen him after his resurrection. Their faith is unquestionable, and they died for their belief.

We may take and somewhat analyze the statements of Paul in I Cor. 15. It is a magnificent chapter, one to stir the blood of the reader, written by a mighty religious reformer, and yet a man of



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his day, and of his day's trend of thinking. In that chapter he treats of Christ's resurrection, and yet he surprises us by saying that there were those in the Christian body at Corinth who did not believe in the general resurrection of the dead, that is, who were Christian Sadducees, as Paul was a Christian Pharisee. Yet they seem to have believed in Christ's resurrection, and Paul argues from it as an admitted fact that the resurrection of his followers was to be expected, a most natural conclusion; altho one is surprised that any one could doubt the resurrection of the dead if they had ever heard of our Lord's teaching in Matthew 25 of the Judgment of the Last Day. Paul says most pertinently, "How say some of you that there is no resurrection of the dead? But if there is no resurrection from the dead, then Christ hath not been raised."

#### THE WITNESSES

Paul declares that the resurrection of Christ was the sum of his teaching: "That Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, that he was buried, and that he hath been raised on the third day according to the Scriptures; and that he appeared to Cephas, then to the twelve, then he appeared to about five hundred brethren at once, of whom the greater number remain until now, but some are fallen asleep; then he appeared to James; then to all the Apostles; then last of all, as to the child untimely born, he appeared to me also." Here is the list of witnesses, presented to the believers in Corinth, of those in Palestine who had seen the Lord after he had risen from the dead. It is not important to seek to compare this list of witnesses with those given in the Gospels, a matter for the labors of the harmonists. It is enough to gather the fact, of which there can be no doubt, that in Palestine it was believed by the whole Church that hundreds had seen Jesus after he had risen from the grave. There is real weight to us in this indisputable fact, altho that which so much impressed Paul, that he had himself seen the Lord, would not be evidence to us, for it was a vision; and a vision may be, and often has been, subjective. Paul had at least one other vision when he saw unutterable things; but frankly we must admit that his visions may have been the product of an intensely excited imagination.

It is difficult so to explain the general belief among the earliest Christians that their leaders and hundreds of others had seen Jesus alive after his death. To suppose them mistaken is to suppose that the Apostles, the chief witnesses, lied, and died for their lie, and that the other witnesses were a myth which the Apostles invented, nothing less than another lie, which was accepted by their credulous followers and by Paul. Paul was honest, for he really believed he had seen the Lord; but I cannot see how Peter and James and the other Disciples who had followed Jesus for years, not to speak of the mother of Jesus who lived with John, and the other women who followed our



Lord, could have been mistaken in their belief that they had seen him again in the flesh. It may not have been in the flesh, altho the story of Thomas's unbelief, and that of Christ's eating of fish, declare it was; but whether in the flesh or in a spiritual apparition, as not a few now hold, makes no difference as to the evidence of the continued existence of the soul after death. We need not concern ourselves with the nature of our Lord's resurrection body, which we are told passed thru closed doors, for it is only his soul that this question has to do with.

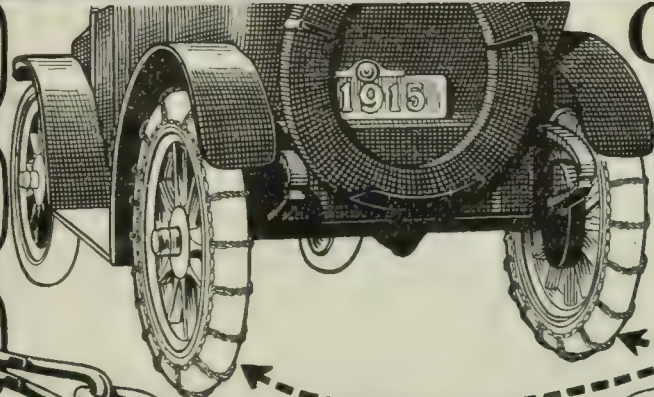
#### IS THE EVIDENCE CONCLUSIVE?

Yet I admit that the actual reappearance of Jesus in a visible form is so extraordinary, so unique, that one must be pardoned for doubting whether it be not a myth. No other case is known, even in the Bible, that would be credible to this present generation. The story of Lazarus is told only in the Fourth Gospel, which is not history, but doctrine. The story is told as a parable is told, for the teaching attached to it. At this day if a teacher of new doctrines were arrested, tried, condemned and beheaded, and a hundred of his followers, and as many opposers, saw the execution, and then if they and others said they saw the head restored to the body and again take full life, perhaps we who did not see it would believe their testimony, but scarcely any less degree of evidence would suffice us. The evidence favors the actual reappearance of Christ after his crucifixion, but we wish that such cases might appear in our own day, under more critical observation; and if there are those who still doubt, as we are told that "some doubted," or as the Jews disbelieved who declared that the disciples had stolen the body, we need not blame them, and we are under no obligation to deny them the Christian name. For what makes one a Christian is not what he intellectually believes, but how far he takes Jesus as Master and lives as his disciple. Because the resurrection of our Lord from the dead is unique, because we cannot cross-examine the evidence for it, because we cannot hear the other side, I do not find it easy to put on the evidence presented the full weight Paul put upon it, and died for its truth. It has weight, great weight; but I admit that I find myself searching for other reasons, and resting even more weight upon them.

#### THE UNCONVINCING SPIRITISTS

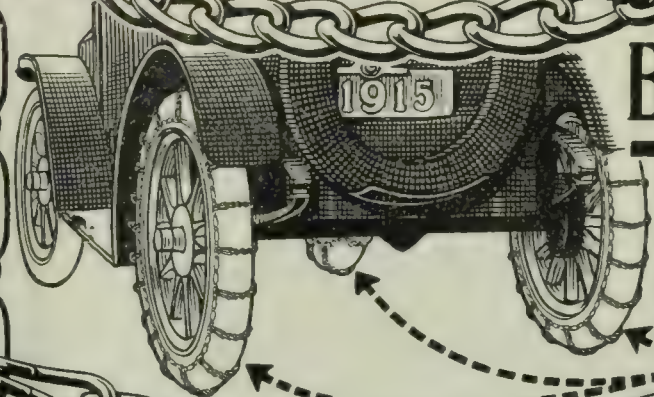
The only positive and conclusive evidence by which we might hope to prove the persistence of the soul after death must come thru actual communication with spirits of the departed. It is much to be desired that investigations in this direction be carried on until a general conclusion can be reached. Such a favorable conclusion I do not regard as hopeless. Such physicists as Sir Oliver Lodge, and other scholars who carry on the work of the Society for Psychical Research, believe the evidence already obtained is sufficient to prove that disembodied spirits do communicate with the living. I am among the

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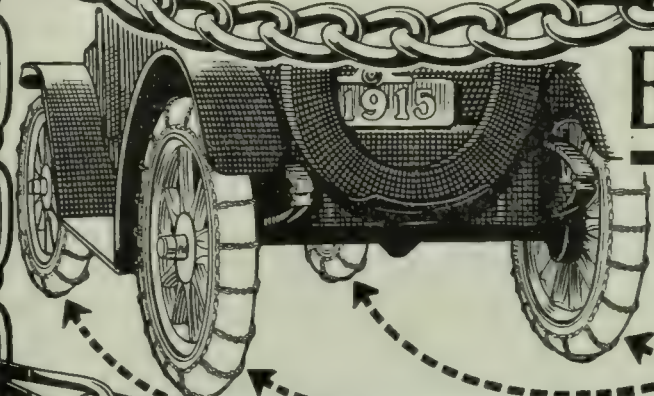
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majority who are not yet convinced. There are too many chances for error, or imagination, or even fraud; or, it may be, for transference of thought from the inquirer to the medium without any fraud on the medium's part. Should it ever seem clear that such communication takes place between the living and

The immortal mind that hath forsook  
Her mansion in this fleshly nook,  
it would seem almost certain that such persistence involves immortality. The soul that can survive for years or centuries can almost certainly live forever, altho the possibility is not excluded that it may disintegrate and fade away.

## TELEPATHY AND THE ETHER

We can hardly say that telepathy, if it be admitted as a real phenomenon, is a proof of the existence of the soul separate from the physical brain, and so of its persistence after death. Telepathy concerns the passage of thought between two distant but living persons; and the two brains may be conceived of as themselves able to transmit and receive the current of thought. Yet this raises the question of the nature of the soul, and so of immortality.

The evidence for telepathy is, I suppose, considerably stronger than that for communication with the dead. Almost every family has some mysterious story of its own. In my own family my father when a boy thought himself one night in great danger of being murdered, and at that same hour his mother received the impression, tho many miles distant, that he was in great danger, and she rose from her bed and prayed for him. If there is truth in telepathy a thought can pass hundreds or thousands of miles from one mind, or brain, to another mind or brain. It must be carried by some medium, and we know of no medium but the ether. Now the sensations we know of in the body are not carried by ether, but by the nerves. It would seem likely that the thought-waves, carried plausibly and even probably by the ether, must find their source of origin and their receiver in something analogous to ether and thus able to act upon it; or the transmitting and receiving minds must actually be products of ether, just as is the case in wireless telegraphy, or light, or gravitation. For it is the movements of the ultimate electrons, which are merely modifications of ether, on which their power rests. May we not then think of the mind as the transmitting and receiving organ, and the ether as the conductor of thought; and the mind itself as a spiritual segregate of ether, just as electrons are the physical segregate; so that what Paul calls the spiritual body may be constituted of ether, and be the mind itself, or, if not, the ultra-substantial organ thru which the mind works, even as we may think of the whole infinite ether as the co-eternal and co-infinite mystery in and thru which the infinite God lives and works? God's mind and will pervades ether and has its being in it; and I know of no supposition more probable than that the human mind in its essence and sub-

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stance is somehow ethereal. Sir Oliver Lodge hints as much when he says in *The Ether of Space*, p. 123:

We know that matter has a psychical significance, since it can constitute *brain*, which links together the physical and the psychical worlds. If any one thinks that the ether, with all its massiveness and energy has probably no psychical significance, I find myself unable to agree with him.

And he quotes Clerk-Maxwell, a chief master of physics, as saying, p. 117:

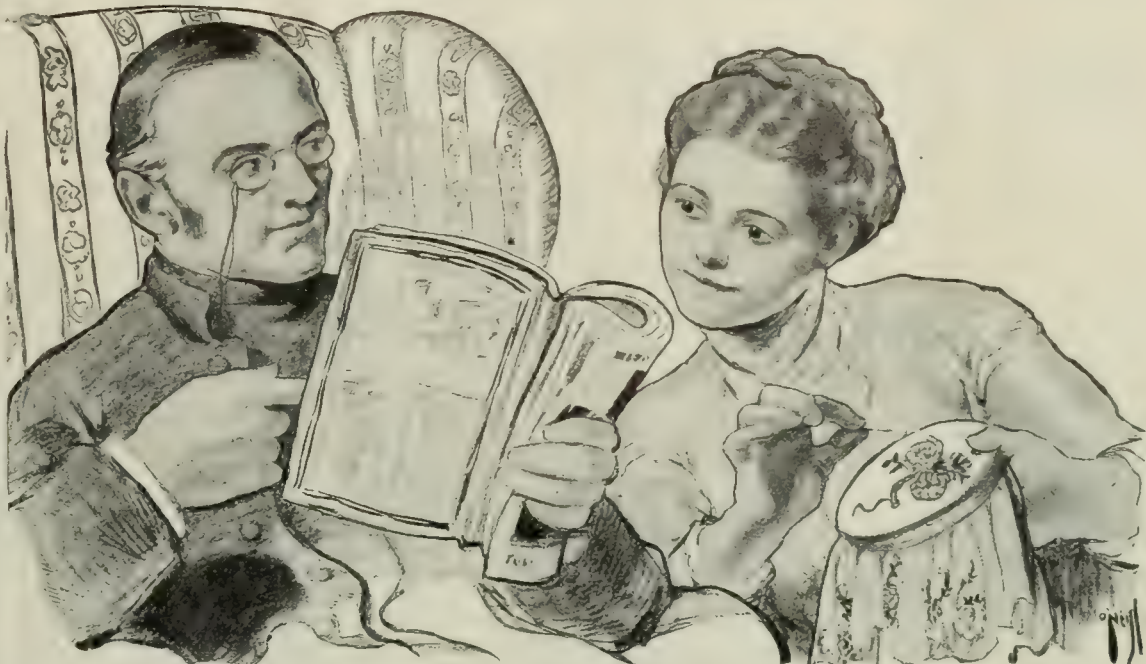
Whether this vast homogeneous expanse of isotropic matter [the ether] is fitted not only to be a medium of physical interaction between distant bodies, and to fulfil other physical functions of which, perhaps, we have as yet no conception, but also . . . to constitute the material organism of beings exercising functions of life and mind as high or higher than ours are at present—is a question far transcending the limits of physical speculation.

Such a question physics cannot, it is true, answer, but philosophy and psychology can raise it and perhaps at some time answer it. For we have but just begun to gain a glimpse of the mystery of this insensible, impalpable substance, to our senses thin as nothing, yet so dense and so strong that it holds the moon from flying away from the earth by a force equal to that of a column of steel 400 miles in diameter holding our satellite to our earth. We do not know, but we may say that if out of the infinite and apparently eternal ether all material bodies have been segregated, it is possible that from the same source, as from the very body of God, human souls have also been segregated, and it is easy to conclude that as, when the body dissolves, each ultimate atom yet remains unchanged, so the soul unity may also persist independent of the body.

Of course, I have not been able to prove conclusively the immortality of the soul. Nobody can. Most of us take it on faith, without consideration of evidence, or simply because we wish to believe. But the wish to believe is no proof, nor the general faith, nor the happy effect of belief. It is well, even obligatory on a thinking man, to question the grounds of his belief, so that he may believe, or disbelieve, or doubt intelligently. I find a weighty preponderance of evidence that the soul survives death.

#### THE FUTURE STATE

What is the nature of the future state? Every religion naturally teaches that it depends on life here. The good are rewarded and the evil punished. So the New Testament—not the Old—teaches. It teaches by entrancing pictures of the glories of heaven, and by harrowing descriptions of the pangs of hell. Yet these are all material figures of what is purely spiritual. They need interpreting. Jonathan Edwards, I have been credibly informed, told the Indians to whom he preached that in hell they would have molten lead poured down their throats. He did not really believe it, but it conveyed the true idea he wished to present, just as when he pictured to his own congregation in Northampton the soul of the wicked held like a spider over a flaming furnace. All we can say as to the meaning or authority



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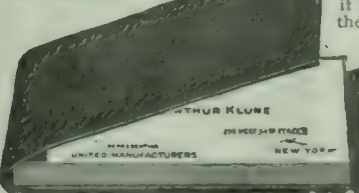
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of such biblical figures is that which nature also teaches, that sin is corrupting and an injury and a fearful loss to the corrupted soul. And so goodness is health and strength to the soul, and happiness also. As to the conditions and the degree of either happiness or misery we cannot judge from the pictorial language of Scripture, nor from reason apart from any accepted revelation. It is enough to believe without doubt that it will be well with the righteous in this world and the next, and that it will not be well with the wicked. The material figures we may discard, the lake of fire with the stone of Sisyphus, the gates of pearl with the houris of Mohammed.

Nor need we raise any questions as of importance, as to the opportunity for repentance and restoration in the future life. It is enough to know that the soul's will is free to change for good or bad in this world or the next, and that God is and always will be good and merciful. If a soul chooses to turn from evil to good, no matter when, the good Father cannot help accepting him; it depends on the will of the soul. So we cannot be certain, even from Scripture, but we are allowed to indulge the comfortable hope that somehow evil will at last come to an end; nothing more.

### IMMORTALITY AND GOODNESS

If the soul does survive death, what then? That is the practical question. If the soul does survive death then we should live under the power of the eternal life. This life is but a vapor which soon blows away. Our duty is to live, in the language of the first of Jonathan Edwards's seventy "Resolutions," as we would wish we had lived "never so many myriad of ages hence." It is profitable to believe in a future life; it helps us to live a good life during our little day. That is no reason for deceiving ourselves or others as to immortality, but if for satisfying reasons we believe in immortality, that belief should in all prudence affect our character. But the belief in immortality is not in itself essential to goodness; it is only helpful to goodness. And goodness is the only essential thing, not any belief whether in immortality or in God himself. So Paul went too far, spoke too hastily, when he fell short of the best Stoic philosophy and said, "If the dead are not raised, let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." Whether the dead are raised or not the duty remains the same. We are not brutes living only to eat and drink and escape pain. We have the sense of right and wrong; the consequences need not control us. To love others and to sacrifice or even die for them is right, is beautiful; and the obligations of character do not rest on the will or even on the existence of God, but on essential rightness. To be sure, many of us, apart from belief in God and the future state, will take the Epicurean view which Paul so hastily expressed; for morals apart from religion are very weak. Even backed by religion morals are fearfully weak. They cannot prevent war. So all religions, except the Hebrew, have made much of the future life, and have invented multitudes of



heavens and hells to attract to virtue and to deter from vice; and when, to us who have reason to believe that the death of the body is but an incident in the life of the soul, our Lord presents the sublime panorama of the final judgment, his "Come, ye blessed" draws us with the cords of love; and his "Depart, ye cursed" adds multiple intensity of force to our resolve to escape the fruit and penalty of sin.

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### THE INCOME OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

BY PROF. H. A. MILLER, OBERLIN COLLEGE

Five years ago I published the incomes of the men of the Dartmouth class of '99 as reported at their decennial reunion. The low figure was made subject of editorial comment to prove that college education was an unprofitable investment of both time and money. The record of the men secured at the quinquennial last June shows a striking increase.

At the decennial reunion reports were secured of the net incomes of sixty-seven out of the one hundred men living; this year from fifty-six out of ninety-five. Since the latter group were almost all included in the former the statistics are directly comparable though incomplete. In both cases some of the men who did not return had incomes considerably under the average, though there is reason for assurance that this was not conspicuously the case.

For 1909 the average income was \$2097 and for 1914, \$3729. Five years ago there were nineteen men getting \$1500 or less with four not over \$1000. Last year there was one under a thousand and one under \$1500, with a total of only ten under \$2000 against thirty-six under that figure ten years ago. At the earlier date only seventeen per cent were above \$3000, while last year just over half were in this class. The tenth year out three men earned \$5000 or more, with the highest at \$7000; five years later twenty-three per cent were in this class with the highest at \$12,000 and two at \$10,000. Several men stated privately that they would get considerable increases this coming year.

These figures indicate that the first decade out of college is a preparatory period in earning capacity and that the productive period comes on rapidly after that.



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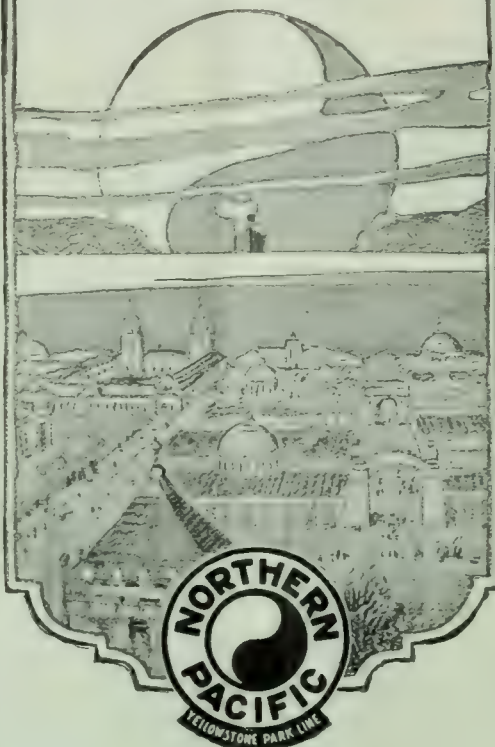
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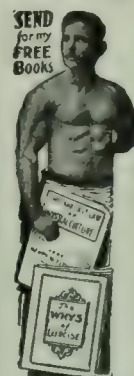
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# THE MARKET PLACE

## THE SUPPLY OF WHEAT

The Mayor of New York recently sent to President Wilson a report made by his Committee on Food Supply concerning wheat. In this report the committee express the opinion that the Federal Government should say whether it was in favor of an immediate embargo, and, if not, what conditions would, in his judgment, warrant an embargo in the near future. Nearly all of our surplus, the committee asserted, had already been shipped to Europe; there was every prospect that the demand from Europe would continue; the price of bread here was rising, and would probably be much higher if the Government should say that it was not in favor of an embargo under any conditions.

Mr. Wilson promptly replied that the subject was one to which the Administration had given "the most careful and thoughtful attention." There were erroneous impressions, he added, about the facts. All of these were known to the Department of Agriculture, which would give them to the public. It could be inferred that the President was not in favor of an embargo.

A statement setting forth the facts was published by the department last week. It is well known that our wheat crop last year, 891,000,000 bushels, was the largest ever harvested in the United States. The department says that the available supply was 967,000,000 bushels, because 76,000,000 were carried over. For our own consumption and for seed 610,000,000 are needed. This would leave a surplus of 357,000,000 and at the end of January about 210,000,000 of it had been exported. It will be observed that the committee erred in asserting that nearly all of the surplus had already been shipped to Europe. The department points out that the 147,000,000 bushels remaining exceed by 40,000,000 bushels the average annual exports of the last five years. The quantity is large enough to permit the exportation of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a day until July 1. Before that date the new crop will begin to be available. Exports recently have been not far from 1,000,000 bushels a day.

The Argentine crop is now coming on the market, and a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels will be available from that source. In May or June India will have 75,000,000 bushels or more to sell, the department says. This is a conservative estimate. The best European authorities speak of 80,000,000 as a minimum, and say the quantity may exceed 100,000,000. Moreover, all the wheat-growing countries of the northern hemisphere increased their acreage last fall, our own country by eleven per cent. If there should be a wheat shortage, how-

ever, the department says, it should not be forgotten that the supplies here of corn, meat animals, dairy products, potatoes and fruit are larger at the beginning of 1915 than they have been for many years.

While the demand for our wheat in recent months has been due largely to the desire of the belligerents to have ample supplies of food on hand, it has also been caused by a world shortage last year (outside of the United States) of 400,000,000 bushels, and by the fact that Russia's surplus, usually marketed in other European countries which do not produce enough for their own use, has not been available. The exportation of it has been prevented by the war. It exceeds 100,000,000 bushels.

Probably the price of wheat, if the war continues, will be higher than it is now. It may be expected that very little of the surplus will remain here at the beginning of the new crop year. The department, we think, does not allow for a sufficient quantity to be carried over. While the advance has, inevitably, been accompanied by some speculation, it has been caused by the operation of the old law of supply and demand. Among the buyers have been five European governments, and our Belgian relief committees. In New York there is in progress an official inquiry concerning the increase of the price of bread. It may be that unjust and unlawful practices will be brought to light, but it must be admitted that the increase has naturally followed the high prices of wheat and flour.

## RAILROAD CREW LAWS

In West Virginia, last week, the State Senate rejected a bill for a railroad full crew law. A law of this kind, duly enacted in Missouri nearly two years ago, was annulled by the people of that state in November last, by a vote of 324,085 to 159,593. A bill for the repeal of a similar law is pending in the Legislature of New York. There are statutes of the same character in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The railroads in those states, as we said last week, have begun an appeal to the people for a repeal of them. They have the support of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, and the boards of trade of several cities.

In a published statement the railroad companies assert that the laws, requiring the employment on their trains of more men than are needed, burden their payrolls with \$2,000,000 a year for "wasted and unwarranted extra labor." This, they say, decreases operating efficiency and is accompanied by heavier casualty lists. The hazard of operation is increased by forcing extra men into crews already adequate, thus tending to divide or distribute responsibility.



Their records are shown to prove that the number of trainmen and passengers killed or injured has been greater since the laws were enacted than it was before, altho the advocates of the laws sought, or professed to seek, to give additional safeguards for both the passenger and the employee. The companies promise that there shall be no lobbying in their interest, "no star chamber conferences, or private deals to influence public opinion or legislative action." The campaign, they say, will be fought in the open. If it can be shown that the present laws relating to the public service commissions of the two states do not give to the commissions ample power to determine how many men are needed on the trains, and to compel the use of a sufficient number, the companies say they will openly support bills granting such power.

The course taken in this matter by President Rea of the Pennsylvania, President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, President Voorhees of the Reading, and others who sign the statement address to the public, is to be commended. It cannot fail to cause a thoughtful consideration of their arguments and facts. We do not see why regulations like those in question should not be left to public service commissions in states where such commissions exist, if the commissions have the power that is required. Regulation by commission is something better than enforcement of the demands of a statute which does not take into account varying conditions, which places on certain trains men who must be idle there, and which causes an unwarranted expenditure of money which ought to be used for the purchase of cars, rails, locomotives and other supplies.

The gold-mining industry of the United States enjoyed prosperity in 1914, and regained its normal condition. The preceding year was one of declining output. Preliminary official figures indicate a yield of \$92,823,500 in 1914. The increase in Alaska was about \$300,000.

The largest check on record was drawn last week in New York by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad to pay the amount subscribed in the recent sale of Pennsylvania 4½ per cent bonds. It called for \$49,098,000.

The Canadian railway companies have asked the Dominion's Railway Commission for permission to make a general increase of freight rates, owing to a reduction of revenues, higher expenses of operation, and impaired borrowing power.

Under the ship registry law of August last, 129 ships have been transferred to the American flag. Their capacity is 465,740 gross tons.

At the end of last week only \$38,096,358 of the emergency currency, or less than ten per cent of the amount issued since the beginning of the war, was still outstanding.

The following dividends are announced: American Telephone & Telegraph Company, coupons from Convertible Four Per Cent Gold Bonds, payable March 1.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, coupons from Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent Gold Bonds, payable March 1.

Federal Mining & Smelting Company, preferred, 1 per cent, payable March 15.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent, payable March 31, 1915.

Coupons of 5 per cent Gold Bonds of 1904. Republic of Cuba, payable on and after March 1.

# Zinc

in paint is not the novelty you may think it. It is only new to you. There are painters who will never paint without it, and house owners who will never let them.

Ask for "Your Move"

## The New Jersey Zinc Company

Room 413, 55 Wall Street, New York

For big contract jobs consult our Research Bureau



### WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY

A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. 25-page catalogue free.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL  
Department 103, Springfield, Mass.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles.

### CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

School for Nurses. Three years learning profession without expense in California's beautiful city. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Eye and Ear Departments. Illustrated booklet free. Write Medical Director. Also a few young men admitted to a two years' course.

### "HOME-MAKING, THE NEW PROFESSION"

Is a 100-page illustrated hand-book; it's FREE. Cookery, diet, health, children; home-study Domestic Science courses. For home-making and well-paid positions. American School of Home Economics, 529 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

### SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools (or camps) in U. S. Expert advice free. Want for girls or boys? Maintained for all schools. Write AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION 1042 Times Bldg., New York, or 1542 Masonic Temple, Chicago

### Horsford's Cold Weather Plants

And Flower Seeds That Grow

COLD weather plants and lilies must be perfectly fresh when planted. We pack herbaceous plants in fresh moss. Customers say they arrive fresh. All roots of shrubs and trees are dipped in a preparation of wet clay, which excludes the air and prevents drying out. We offer a long list of the hardier shrubs, trees, plants, vines, wild flowers, hardy ferns, bulbs, etc. See our new catalog before placing spring orders. Prices very low, considering the superior quality of stock. Address F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont

### CAMP PENN, Valcour Island Lake Champlain. A

real camp for real boys, from nine to sixteen years inclusive. Our system is unusual. It not only gives the boy a bully good time but brings out the best that is in him. Eight years freedom from sickness and accident speaks for our individual oversight. Experienced staff. Resident physician. 500 acres. Main-line station. Our booklet will interest you. CHAS. K. TAYLOR, M.A., Mgr., W. Mermaid Lane, St. Martin's, Philadelphia, Pa.

## HARTFORD

W. Douglas Mackenzie  
President

Theological Seminary  
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS

School of Religious Pedagogy  
Dean, E. H. Knight

Kennedy School of Missions  
Secretary, E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.



## HEALEY & CO.



Having perfected the Electric Vehicle in the application of a spiral transmission, connected with an Edison battery, as proven in the several runs to Philadelphia

### 102 MILES ON A SINGLE CHARGE OF ELECTRICITY

with a luxuriously appointed Brougham, as illustrated, weighing, with passengers, 3,840 pounds, feel justified in claiming

#### THE PERFECT CITY VEHICLE

Free from smoke and disagreeable odors. Simple in operation, silent, economical. The result of years of study; protected by several mechanical patents.

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## CAPITAL

is invited for establishing near New York or Philadelphia a chemical plant to manufacture fine chemicals, primarily those not yet made in America. Processes thoroughly tested; experienced manager; able works chemist.

This investment offers especially good opportunities for profits now and a broad field for future development. Write C. S. Guthrie, Attorney, 60 Broadway, New York City.

### ORIENTAL SWEETS

Delicious candied fruits, a novelty confection. Something different. You will like them. Large boxes assorted prepaid \$1.00. Double size souvenir box \$2.00. Samples 10c and 25c. ORIENTAL IMPORT CO., 416 Muirhead Building, San Francisco, California.

# Burpee's Sweet Peas



### Six Superb Spencers

For 25c we will mail

one regular 10-cent packet (40 to 50 seeds) each of BURPEE'S DAINY, a beautiful picotee pink-edged

Spencer; BURPEE'S KING EDWARD, deep carmine scarlet; BURPEE'S IRISH BELLE or DREAM, rich lilac flushed with pink; MRS. CUTHBERTSON, an exquisite pink; MRS. HUGH DICKSON, rich apricot

on cream ground; also one large packet (90 to 100 seeds) of the BURPEE BLEND OF SUPERB SPENCERS FOR 1915, the finest mixture of Spencers or Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas ever offered. The Burpee leaflet on Sweet Pea Culture with each collection

#### Burpee's Annual

Known as the leading American seed catalog—this bright book of 182 pages for 1915 is better than ever. It is mailed free. Write for it today and kindly name *The Independent*.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.  
Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia

## INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### NOT AFFECTED BY THE WAR

In a brief address to his policyholders and the public, submitting comparative figures for the years 1913 and 1914, President Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, touches on the relations of the company with the war in Europe. Of the million or more policyholders, about 15,600 who are in France, Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary (about 1¼ per cent of the membership) include men whose attained ages run from seventeen to thirty-nine years inclusive, about 2400 of whom hold contracts which contain no clause limiting the war risk. The company's death losses in 1914 show a mortality equaling seventy-three per cent of the expected—the same rate experienced in 1913. From which we may conclude that up to the end of last year the company's mortality had not been adversely affected by war losses. On January 1 the company's assets were \$818,461,331, as compared with \$779,555,162 a year earlier—a gain of \$38,906,169.

### ENCOURAGING CRIMINALITY

Two legislatures are now considering bills reintroducing into state regulation of insurance the valued-policy principle.

For the information of those not up on the subject, we will briefly explain the proposition. Take your fire insurance policy and read it: you will find that it promises indemnity against all loss and damage in a sum *not exceeding* the amount for which it was issued. That is the maximum of protection; and it will pay any amount less than that which the adjustment shows is *actually* lost, existing market values governing the calculations. The valued-policy law (which applies to immovable property only) proposes that if the building insured is totally destroyed by fire, the company shall be liable for an amount equaling the face of the policy. Assuming that the value of the property at the time of its destruction was equal to or in excess of the insurance, the conclusion that the insurer is liable for the whole amount of its policy is indisputable. But suppose it is found after the loss occurs that the amount of the insurance exceeds the value of the building? Ordinarily this is not frequent, but it does occur in a small percentage of losses. Naturally, under the stimulus of a valued-policy law the proportion would augment appreciably; over-insurance would "boom" and the arson industry would become unusually active.

Now and then, under comparatively healthy conditions, fire insurance companies are made to buy, at fancy prices, many otherwise unmarketable buildings without seriously impairing their

assumed averages; but what would be their financial condition if crafty speculators in indemnity thru a law may use the power of a state in making the destruction of property a profitable business?

No honest man desires from a fire insurance company more money than he has actually lost; no dishonest man should be permitted to enforce the collection of more. The law should punish, not reward, the latter. Valued-policy laws can aid none but the criminally inclined and should be wiped off the statutes in every state.

A. F., Woodside, N. Y.—You seem to be laboring under a misapprehension respecting the utility and other advantages of the Ordinary Life policy. You say it is commonly supposed to be a poor contract for the man who is looking for protection rather than for insurance and investment combined. I think you are mistaken in your assumption. I should say that 70 or 75 per cent of all the policies in force in old line companies are of the Ordinary Life class. The reason is plain. Most insured persons are recipients of incomes below rather than above the average, and their needs in the insurance line demand the greatest amount of protection that can be bought for the money devoted to that purpose. As nearly as safety will permit, the Ordinary Life policy more fully than any other meets the requirement. You are forty-six years old, and I conclude that you need protection. I unreservedly recommend an Ordinary Life policy in any well managed company. There are so many good ones doing business in this state that we could not name any without discriminating against the others. Write to several and ask for sample policies and dividend records. With such information you will have no trouble making a proper choice.

W. M. C. C., Altoona, Pa.—The 1914 financial statement of the company you mention has not yet come to my attention. I have looked up the record of the company, its organizers and present managers and am favorably impressed with their sincerity and ability. Outside of the preliminary term feature of the policy contracts, which I believe will be abandoned in time, there is but one thing open to serious criticism, and that is an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. So large an amount is unnecessary and is a clog on the interests of policyholders if in the future it issues participating policies.

H. H. C., Buffalo, N. Y.—No, the fact that a company is of New York origin and subject to the laws of that state is not a guarantee of its safety. It is, however, a factor of comparatively great value. The organization you mention operates on the assessment plan—a system I cannot endorse, because it is unscientific, insecure and transitory. No life insurance scheme can be permanent which fails to provide for the accumulation of a reserve against advancing age, thus reducing the insurer's liability each year while keeping the premiums level.

Commencing business about a year ago the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company shows by its first published balance sheet (of date December 31, 1914), total assets of \$2,057,508; total reserves of \$673,262; total liabilities, including capital stock, of \$1,423,261; and net surplus of \$634,246.



RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is \$5902.32.

The following list covers the contributions hitherto unreported:

John T. Davis, M. D., Zanesville, Ohio, \$2; Rev. Alfred J. Hulton, Rochester, N. Y., \$2; Mrs. Flora Paine Hopf, Hartford, Conn., \$2; L. Curtis Hughes, Jamestown, Pa., \$3; Mrs. Inman, Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill., \$2; Federated Church Sunday School, Sterling, Mass., \$15.60; Miss Helena F. Lamson, Boston, Mass., \$5; Edith R. Merriman, Madrid, N. Y., \$2; Henry M. Seely, Middlebury, Vt., \$2; Mrs. W. P. Turner, Ruskin, Tenn., \$2; Shelbyville Woman's Club, Shelbyville Chautauqua Dept. of Club, S. H. G. Dept. of Club, History Dept. of Club, Mrs. Addie Dearing, Mrs. Flora Tackett, Mrs. Mary Belle Dove, Pauline P. Craig, Shelbyville, Ill., \$22; Miss M. A. Goodell, Whitinsville, Mass., \$5; Nicholas Copershenski, Ivanhoe, Minn., \$2; Helen E. Hewes, Cleveland, Ohio, \$10; Friends, per S. C. Nichols, Fort Atkinson, Wis., \$6; Ada A. Rountree, Wilberforce, Ohio, \$2; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, \$11.10; Charles Burton Briggs, Johnstown, N. Y., \$2; F. W. Decker, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$2; C. S. Clark, M. D., Canton, Ohio, \$2; W. S. Douds, Meadville, Pa., \$6; Mrs. William Fitz, Providence, R. I., \$2; Miss Anna M. Reed, Pennsylvania, \$6; Miss D. M. C. Webbe, London, Canada, \$2; R. B. Grover, West Newbury, Mass., \$2; Rev. Thomas Hodge, Torrington, Wyo., \$2; Mary H. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$25; John H. B. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$25; Carrie B. Pond, Hot Springs, N. C., \$4; John F. Ross, Portsmouth, Ohio, \$5; R. S. Williams, Augusta, Ga., \$2.

PEBBLES

Ethel—I suppose you have had some truly marvelous hunting experiences?  
Cholly—My eye, yes! Once I shot at a deer, and hit a deer!—Puck.

THESE CRUEL WAR LORDS

"The Youngest Volunteer of the Russian Army, Also Wounded and Decorated by the Czar."—New York Times.

A child sat in a movie tent  
To elevate his mind.  
He saw a lady shoot a gent  
And went away refined.

A child sat in a movie tent,  
He saw a trainer bitten  
By lions, and in merriment  
Went home and chewed the kitten.  
—Princeton Tiger.

Aunt Lindy had brought around her three grandchildren for her mistress to see. The three little darkies, in calico frocks, stood squirming in line while Lindy proudly surveyed them.  
"What are their names, Lindy?" her mistress asked.  
"Dey's name' after flowers, ma'am. Ah name 'em. De bigges' one's name' Gladiola. De nex' one, she name' Heliotrope."  
"Those are very pretty," her mistress said. "What is the littlest one named?"  
"She name' Artuhfficial, ma'am."—Woman's Home Companion.

PEACE DINNER AT THE HAGUE  
(1920 or later)

Menu

Consommé à la France  
Russian Caviare  
Belgian Hares (Stewed)  
English Roast Beef  
Sauerkraut and Speck  
Turkey (in Greece) Chop Suey  
Spaghetti a la Italienne  
Vienna Schnitzel Irish Stew  
Ale Beer Absinthe Vodka  
Bryan Grape Juice Wilson Whisky  
Schweitzer Käse Japanese Cherries  
and  
American Ice Cream  
—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

New England Mutual  
Life Insurance Company

•87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

ALFRED D. FOSTER, President

Seventy-first Annual Statement

According to Values December 31, 1914, as fixed by the Massachusetts Insurance Department

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks.....	\$38,805,409.00	Reserve at Massachusetts Stand-ard .....	\$61,808,377.71
Real Estate: Home Office Build-ings .....	1,230,003.19	Death and Endowment Claims Reported and Awaiting Proofs .....	292,389.53
Other Real Estate.....	560,369.15	Reserve for Unreported Death Claims .....	47,678.00
Loans on First Mortgage.....	15,031,884.00	Reserve for Equalization of Mortality and Depreciation of Assets .....	300,000.00
Loans on Collateral Security....	222,850.00	Premiums and Interest paid in advance .....	67,213.35
Loans on Policies and Premium Notes .....	11,665,392.24	Commissions and Expenses Ac-crued .....	52,694.43
Interest and Rents, due and ac-crued .....	867,977.49	Insurance Taxes, payable in 1915 .....	158,094.39
Net Outstanding Premiums....	634,347.91	Distribution of Surplus Accrued .....	462,979.17
Cash in Banks.....	1,144,778.05	Distribution of Surplus Appor-tioned Dec. 31, 1914, payable in 1915 .....	1,970,000.00
			\$65,159,426.58
		NET SURPLUS, Massachusetts Standard .....	5,003,584.45
	\$70,163,014.03		\$70,163,011.03

Increase in Premium Income.....	\$542,243.13
Increase in Gross Income.....	707,494.06
Increase in Assets.....	3,994,308.50
Increase in Policy Reserves.....	3,876,852.39
Increase in Insurance in Force.....	16,282,265.00

EDWARD W. ALLEN, General Agent, - - -	220 Broadway, New York City
LATHROP E. BALDWIN, General Agent, - - -	141 Broadway, New York City
PARKER & HINKLEY, General Agents, - - -	White Building, Buffalo, New York
HENDERSON & MANN, General Agents, - - -	Cutler Building, Rochester, New York
HENRY P. WICKES, General Agent, - - -	Union Building, Syracuse, New York

January 1, 1915.  
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.  
Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Pay-able in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expira-tion of two years.

During its existence the com-pany has insured property to the value of.....\$27,964,578,109.00

Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period .....	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been re-deemed .....	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at pres-ent time.....	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	23,020,223.85

On December 31, 1914, the as-sets of the company amount-ed to.....14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the as-sured and are divided annually upon the pre-miums terminated during the year, thereby re-ducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

North Dakota Farm  
Mortgages

Are relieved from the constant fluctuation of general class securities.

Farm Mortgages secured upon land, the prime factor of the country's prosperity, made in an old settled country, and by Bankers of established reputa-tion and character are the Ideal Investment.

My 33 years residence, and 30 years making Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar in interest or principal, gives the careful investor every warrant and guarantee of absolute se-curity.

Write for particulars.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON  
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA



## EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON,  
DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY  
SERVICE

Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, in so far as may be possible, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

32. A Chicago Business Man. "Has any corporation or educational institution collected data or reports covering the Welfare work and Efficiency program of great factories and stores thruout the United States? If so, where may such data be obtained?"

You would find a large amount of such material in the two volumes of Convention Proceedings issued by the National Association of Corporation Schools. This organization is the only one, to my knowledge, that has made, in a form available to the public, a thoro study of the welfare and efficiency methods employed by large corporations of America. Write Mr. F. C. Henderschott, executive secretary of the association, for particulars. Address: Irving place and Fifteenth street, New York.

A most interesting feature of the U. S. Steel Corporation is a permanent exhibit of "Safety First" appliances and coöperative aids for employees. Visitors properly certified may inspect the exhibit. Ask for details. The "Safety First" manager is at No. 71 Broadway, New York.

33. Mr. W. F., New York City. "Would you advise a young man of moderate means to take a course in personal efficiency, or one of the ordinary business forms? Which would give best results? I am thoroly interested."

Trustworthy advice can never be given without full knowledge of actual conditions. In general, a course in personal efficiency bears the same relation to a mere technical training that a grammar school education does to an apprenticeship of shop work. An ordinary "business course," while valuable, is definitely restricted and tends to narrowness. It would naturally follow, hardly ever precede, the broader, more vital, more inspiring and empowering course in personal efficiency. Learn to handle your brain and body as a human machine—then you will master a mechanical machine twice as well.

34. Mr. J. A. U., Missouri. "Could you give me information in regard to the Efficiency Society, eligibility as to membership, etc.?"

The Efficiency Society is located at No. 41 Park Row, New York. Write the secretary for privileges and conditions of membership.

35. Mr. G., New York City. "How can you suggest overcoming a good man's inability to get good work from a shop of men who will not work fast?"

Is the "good man" himself a fast worker? Most men follow the lead of their supervisor or employer, doing as he does and not as he says. What are this foreman's qualifications for leadership? Is he magnetic, enthusiastic, tactful, strong in mind and body? He should be examined by an expert character analyst, to find whether he belongs in a place of execution, responsibility and mastery of men.

The adoption of a bonus or other system of reward, possibly of a method of profit-sharing, would change the complexion of your business. The New York Public Library, Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, contains books on this subject. Write the secretary of the Business Bourse, No.

261 Broadway, New York, for particulars of the service offered by the Bourse.

36. Miss G. E. S., Iowa. "Are public speakers on efficiency procurable? Who are they, what do they charge, and where could they be reached? Can a young teacher fresh from college talk to high school pupils on efficiency with more beneficial results than a teacher who has been out of college for a long time?"

Public speakers on the subject are few and far between. Most of the efficiency experts who know their work have already been retained by the large corporations. Living as you do in a small town, you could probably secure a reliable speaker only by coöperating with some large factory or store in a nearby city; by arranging for a talk, or series of talks, or other efficiency service, in connection with the industrial organization, you might obtain a single lecture on a reduced charge, as a "stop-over" engagement. We have had a number of requests similar to yours, and will arrange a lecture tour when the demand seems to warrant the undertaking.

The young teacher, in lecturing on efficiency, would have more enthusiasm, the older teacher more experience. Both qualities are needed. If the young teacher has dignity, common sense, caution, practicality, popularity, the young teacher would be our choice; and if an older teacher can be found who has hope, elasticity, humor, sympathy and comradeship, the older teacher might be our choice.

37. A New York Reader. "How can I make a good business pay when competition by small men cuts price of work below cost to me?"

There is probably a leak somewhere in your buying, selling, accounting or financing. Why should a small competitor underbid you on costs? Your larger plant should buy wholesale, and reduce your costs below his. You probably need an efficiency engineer, or at least a certified auditor or accountant, to find where your waste comes in. However, you may discover this for yourself, on reading the right books. Ask for description of the "Business Men's Encyclopedia" and other business guides published by *System* magazine, Wabash and Madison, Chicago. If you had stated the exact nature and conditions of your work, we could have answered more to the point.

38. Prof. A. G., Minnesota. "I am contemplating a change of occupation, but do not know where my greatest power lies. I believe that a carefully prepared list or outline of the various human powers would be a valuable help in solving this problem. Is there such a list available?"

Ask Professor Benjamin Gruenberg, of the Julia Richman High School, New York, for details of the work of the Vocational Guidance Association. Write to Fowler and Wells, 18 East Twenty-second street, New York, regarding list of mental faculties, and of books by Professor Fowler, Nelson Sizer, and others. Refer to Answer No. 2 in Efficiency Question Box, issue of The Independent for December 21, 1914. I am now preparing a table or list of mental qualities and powers, with key for their location and comparison. This will be published in article or book form, and notification sent you.

It would not be wise to leave your present work on the mere chance of locating and developing your supreme talent in a new field. Whatever money and time you can spare may well be devoted to self-study and to preparation for a larger sphere. But don't forget the practical, in reaching for the ideal. We all have infinite possibilities—and the grocer and landlord to pay.

39. Mr. F. B., Chicago. "Will you kindly let me know in what numbers of The Independent your articles on Efficiency have appeared? I do not want to miss any."

The article, "What Is Efficiency?" was the first, appearing November 30, 1914. The article on Work, that on Play, and that on Home, appeared respectively in the last issues of December, January and February. The Efficiency Question Box has been published in the first and third numbers each month. Back numbers containing efficiency articles and Question Box may be had, at ten cents each, on application to the publishers.

### PEBBLES

What has become of the old-fashioned girl that wore one-color shoes?—*Columbia Jester*.

Is there a gentleman in this country who has not a plan for ending the present war?—*E. W. Howe's Monthly*.

"You know we have fine apartments now. It is so quiet. We are right over a bowling alley and you can hear a pin drop."—*Penn. State Froth*.

"So you don't like living in the country? What do you miss most since moving out of town?"

"Trains."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

With the pardoning power no longer vested in Mr. Blease, greater care should be exercised about getting into prison in South Carolina.—*Ohio State Journal*.

Recent dispatches from Mexico City remind us that Mexico has the largest per capita of Provisional Presidents of any country in the world.—*Chicago Herald*.

Ambassadors of foreign nations are hereby warned that they must avoid noisy discussions in the vicinity of the White House. They might wake the baby.—*Chicago News*.

Bix—What caused the fire in the match factory?

Dix—There was some friction, I believe, among the heads of the departments.—*Boston Transcript*.

A hen sat on a putting green,  
Then ambled slowly by me;  
And when I tried to make my put—  
I found she'd laid a stymie.

—*Yale Record*.

"Excuse me. This car is reserved for a member of Congress going South."

"I don't mind that. When traveling one is not proud. I shall travel with him."—*L'Illustration*.

Lady—I want to buy a dog. I don't exactly know what you call them, but they look something like a greyhound, with long hair, and a head like a bulldog. Do you keep dogs like that here?

"No, ma'am. We drown 'em."—*Life*.

Many Old Foggy notions are excellent compared with some of the New Foggy notions.—*E. W. Howe's Monthly*.

The Man (during the second act)—This play was taken from the French.

His Wife—Apparently the Allies have abolished their censorship.—*Puck*.

She—Isn't it strange that the length of a man's arm is equal to the circumference of a girl's waist?

He—Let's get a string and see.—*Jester*.

One '18—Where have you been?

'Nother '18—To the cemetery.

"Any one dead?"

"Sure; every one of them."—*Punch Bowl*.

The Fallen One—Officer, did you see me fall?

Officer—Yes.

The F. O.—Had you ever seen me before?

Officer—No.

The F. O.—Then how did you know it was me?—*Harvard Lampoon*.



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## THE WAR TIME COUPON

This is a first-of-March warning to all  
our subscribers that the War Time  
Coupons which were sent to them at the  
beginning of February are available  
only until the first of April. There has  
been an extended use of these coupons  
on the part of our readers and their  
friends, and there is ample opportunity  
in the March days remaining for any  
present subscriber to secure and use an  
additional supply, which will be prompt-  
ly sent on request. It is a pleasant fact  
that the new subscriptions received on  
the twenty-third of February were  
Nine Hundred and Forty-three in num-  
ber.

## A MENTAL INVENTORY

A few years ago we happened to see  
a list of questions prepared by the  
Friends School of Germantown, Penn-  
sylvania, to test the range of knowl-  
edge possess by the pupils. We were so  
struck by the ingenuity and scope of  
the test that we published it in The  
Independent and we were glad we did,  
for many of our readers got amusement  
and profit in "trying it out" on their  
pupils, their friends and even, in rare  
cases, themselves. So we publish here-  
with for the fourth time the questions  
used in the annual quiz. They are de-  
signed for boys and girls of grammar  
and high school grade ranging from  
eleven to eighteen years of age. But  
there are few adults, as we have found,  
who can score a hundred, altho it can-  
not be said that the questions demand a  
greater "apperceptive basis" than is  
necessary for the intelligent reading of  
magazines and newspapers.

Last year we agreed to correct and  
grade all the answers sent in to us.  
This year we make no such promise,  
the reason being that the plan was too  
successful. But we will publish next  
month the answers to these questions  
so our readers may grade themselves.

### GENERAL INFORMATION TEST

#### GERMANTOWN FRIENDS SCHOOL

First Month 4, 1915

Name: 1. The presiding officer of the U.  
S. Senate. 2. The English Minister for For-  
eign Affairs. 3. The Chancellor of the Ger-  
man Empire. 4. The living ex-Presidents of  
the United States. 5. The capital city of  
Russia. 6. The French or German national  
anthem. 7. A prominent Scotch-American  
worker for peace. 8. The two great nations  
that have been at peace for 100 years.

9. Where is the Golden Gate? 10. What  
is the Monroe Doctrine? 11. Where is the  
Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held? 12.  
What is the official language of Brazil? 13.  
What is the official language of Australia?

14. What is the official language of Bel-  
gium? 15. What disease has recently at-  
tacked thousands of cattle in this country?  
16. Name the two largest neutral countries  
of Asia. 17. What foreign city was recently  
evacuated by American troops? 18. Which  
party has a majority in the U. S. Senate?  
19. What attitude regarding increase in the  
U. S. standing army did President Wilson  
take in his last message to Congress?

Name the author of: 20. "Alice in Won-  
derland." 21. "The Blue Bird." 22. "The  
Inside of the Cup." 23. "The Prince and  
the Pauper." 24. "The Acts of the Apos-  
tles." 25. "The New Freedom." 26. "Hugh  
Wynne." 27. "The Lay of the Last Min-  
strel."

Name the painter of: 28. "The Descent  
from the Cross" (Antwerp). 29. "Christ  
Among the Doctors" (Dresden). 30. "The  
Fighting Téméraire" (London, Tate). 31.  
"Charles I" (Paris, Louvre). 32. "Madon-  
na della Sedia" (Florence).

Name: 33. The Bay State. 34. The Em-  
pire State. 35. The Lone Star State. 36.  
The Blue Grass State. 37. The Hoosier  
State. 38. The Buckeye State. 39. The Old  
Dominion. Show the meaning of the follow-  
ing by using in an English sentence: 40.  
Esprit de corps. 41. Cum grano salis. 42.  
Bête noir. 43. Carte blanche. 44. Pro bono  
publico. 45. In medias res. 46. Sine qua  
non.

Identify by naming some achievement of,  
or position held by, the following: 47. Mar-  
garet Deland. 48. Victor Herbert. 49. Sam-  
uel Gompers. 50. Charles P. Steinmetz. 51.  
John Masfield. 52. von Hindenburg. 53.  
Lord Kitchener. 54. Billy Sunday. 55. Bar-  
oness von Suttner. 56. H. G. Wells. 57. Ed-  
ward A. MacDowell. 58. Pasteur. 59. Car-  
ranza.

Locate by country: 60. Land's End. 61.  
Liège. 62. Chihuahua. 63. Ulster. 64. Ver-  
dun. 65. Heligoland. 66. Alsace. 67. War-  
saw. 68. Rheims. 69. Louvain. 70. Belgrade.  
71. Kiao-chau.

What do the following mean? 72. The  
white plague. 73. Watchful waiting. 74. The  
White Book. 75. The Yale Bowl. 76. Local  
option. 77. A. B. C. Conference. 78. S. O. S.  
79. Incognito; pseudonym. 80. Mobiliza-  
tion; mobility. 81. Periscope; perimeter.

82. What temperature Fahrenheit corre-  
sponds to 0° Centigrade? 83. Give two rea-  
sons why the ocean freezes less easily than  
the lakes. 84. Who invented the ordinary  
incandescent lamp? 85. Why are icebergs  
frequently surrounded with fog? 86. Why  
does a balloon rise? 87. Could a bell in a  
bottle from which the air has been ex-  
hausted be heard? 88. What solid has the  
smallest possible surface compared with its  
volume? 89. Which is the larger, a 3-inch  
cube or 9 cubic inches? 90. Would a bullet  
fired horizontally from a fort 500 feet high,  
continue around the earth at a distance of  
500 feet from it, if it encountered no ob-  
stacle and no friction from the air?

Correct the following, or show the ab-  
surdity: 91. Jane Addams was a great suc-  
cess in "Peter Pan." 92. The quality of  
mercy was not stained. 93. At Rugby we  
visited the scene of Tom Jones's school  
days. 94. Goodness and mercy shall follow  
us all the years of our lives. 95. Secretary  
Bryan, formally a candidate for President,  
also leader of his party, is now serving as  
Mr. Wilson's private secretary. 96. Sieg-  
fried's mother dipped her only son in the  
River Styx, whereupon he became intoler-  
able for life, except in the heel.

Restore the following altered quotations  
to their right form; change only the order  
of words; begin each line of poetry with a  
capital letter: 97. It is a sin, I know, for  
me to sit here and grin at him, but so queer  
are the hat, old and three-cornered, and the  
breeches, and all that! 98. On castle walls  
and snowy summits, old in story, falls the  
splendor; across the lakes shakes the long  
light, and in glory leaps the cataract wild.  
99. The world is too much with us! We lay  
waste our powers, spending and getting,  
late and soon; we see little that is ours in  
nature; our hearts, a sordid boon, we have  
given away! 100. The rude forefathers of  
the hamlet, each laid forever in his narrow  
cell, sleep beneath those rugged elms, that  
yew-tree's shade, where the turf heaves in  
many a mould'ring heap.





*E. Fröhlich.*

*Im Krieg  
durch Hoffentlichkeit so lange  
bis es nicht anders  
Wille ist von Hindenburg*

*Illustrated London News*

**PAUL VON BENECKENDORFF UND HINDENBURG**

"VICTOR OF TANNENBERG, 'MARSHAL FORWARD,' PROTECTOR OF POSEN, SAVIOR OF THE EAST,"  
AS THE GERMAN JOURNALS ARE CALLING HIM



# The Independent

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## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

**A**RE the misery and demoralization that follow in the wake of unemployment to be regarded as penalties for misconduct, or as natural consequences of incapacity or of negligence, or, in legal parlance, as "acts of God"? Or are they rather results of collective negligence, of a failure of social responsibility?

The question is not new. It probably was asked in Memphis and in Babylon. It certainly was asked generation after generation in Rome. It has been asked repeatedly in the history of France, and the English Poor Law from Henry VII to George V is the formulated record of centuries-long discussion of it.

Confession of collective negligence and acknowledgment of social responsibility have been spasmodic. Experimental attempts to establish in law a public or governmental responsibility have been feeble, usually unintelligent and ineffective. The "right to work" has been proclaimed by proletarians in all countries, but it has nowhere been recognized in positive law.

Private and public opinion have in all centuries and in all countries been overwhelmingly against the view that the community in any of its embodiments, as municipality, state or nation, is responsible for the remunerative occupation of its individual members. An individualistic philosophy has held that except in times of overwhelming calamity, such as earthquake or famine, the forecasting, industrious and prudent individual without public help will find, one year with another, enough work at adequate wages to provide for himself and his family thru periods of unemployment as well as thru normal times of busy occupation. The destitute have generally been held blameworthy for their own miserable condition.

**T**HAT a great and significant change of opinion upon this matter has occurred thruout the whole western world within a generation, no well-informed person, we assume, will deny. Three important influences have cooperated with minor factors in bringing sober-minded men and women to a new way of thinking.

The worldwide human impulse which got up momentum toward the middle of the nineteenth century created a new sentiment, and sentiment in the long run attacks the intellectual processes and modifies conclusions. The socialistic philosophy has undermined the dogmatism of Tory and Whig to an extent that both conservatives and radicals probably underestimate. In the recesses of individual minds unconscious of socialism, socialistic ideas in a thousand innocent disguises are harbored. But perhaps more effective than humanitarianism or socialism in bringing the world to a partial admission

of social responsibility has been the social efficiency program of the German Imperial Government, and its imitation, halting and imperfect but actual, by other European nations and by American commonwealths. That this program as conceived by Bismarck and carried out by his successors and their imitators was primarily for militaristic rather than for humane ends is possibly true, but the important thing is that it was the beginning of a trial and error experimentation which already has yielded results that command attention.

The public mind is prepared, therefore, to examine sincerely the difficult problem of unemployment as it presents itself in this season of exceptional idleness and distress. A spirit of earnestness and willingness to learn promises more satisfactory and more enduring results than have followed hitherto upon industrial depression and the overtaxing of inadequate relief agencies. It is a good time to push the analysis of our social system and its functioning back to ultimate principles.

**I**N such an inquiry three or four crucial questions compel attention. It is said that whether or not the unemployed have brought their miseries upon themselves by negligence, vice or other fault of their own, a large proportion of them are unemployable.

There is something wrong with the assertion, and no study of the problem is adequate which does not get at the truth on this point, because, so long as the conservatively-minded cling to the belief that the unemployed are relatively worthless, social responsibility for unemployment, even if acknowledged, will be ineffective.

Certain easily verified facts are important here. When industry is active where are the thousands of the "unemployable"? Some of them are on the road, as wayfarers and hoboes, but the number of such is then comparatively small. All of the "unemployable" that are willing to be employed are then in actual fact employed. Their work is doubtless of relatively little value, but such as it is the mills and shops, the mines, the lumber camps and the farms absorb it and are glad to get it. A concrete incident that we recall is enlightening. A few years ago the charity organization society of one of the large eastern cities thruout a whole year had so few demands for relief of cases other than those incident to sickness and old age that it closed up its wood-yard.

Strictly speaking then the "unemployable" turn out to be non-existent as a residue after the habitual wanderers and the defective have been eliminated from the situation. The unemployable therefore are those men and women whose work is of some value but is not up



to standard, and who consequently are not worth keeping on the payroll when times begin to be bad.

Must we not then frankly acknowledge that society has a plain duty to this element? To a large extent inefficiency results from inadequate or bad education. The child is not started right. Vocational guidance and industrial discipline have been denied him. The primary duty of the public, if the principle of social responsibility be acknowledged, is to see to it that children start in life with good health, so far as attention in school years can insure it, with industrial training, and with some preparation for choosing the vocations to which they are adapted. Our whole educational system should be brought up to a new efficiency in these matters, and, happily, a strong and resolute movement in that direction is under way.

But this is only a beginning. The evidence is unimpeachable that this winter thousands of men and women who possess skill, who in normal times are of standard efficiency, who have strong bodies and willing minds, whose pride is hurt when they are forced to seek any kind of assistance, are idle and suffering thru no fault of their own. Does any obligation rest upon society to provide employment for these? New York City and other communities, east and west, are making affirmative answer to the question. The obligation is admitted; a serious attempt to discharge it is being made. When men like Judge Gary consent to serve upon committees of inquiry and relief, and, after looking into the problem declare and insist that the public not only thru its voluntary agencies, but also thru its organized municipal and state governments, must provide employment and relief, it is plain that it is no longer necessary to argue the question of social responsibility to prevent unemployment.

**T**HIS is a good start. How far shall we go? The answer of common sense would seem to be obvious. There is no reason to expect that either thru social revolution or thru social evolution the institution of private property will be abandoned. There are excellent reasons for belief that public property and industrial capital collectively owned will increase in amount, and that they will play a part of increasing magnitude in productive industry. It is practically certain, also, that social control over private property will increasingly be exercised thru governmental agencies. All this means that conditions of employment in the future, as at present, will for the most part be beyond the control of wage-earners as such. Whatever control they may be able to share in, they will enjoy thru organization, collective property-owning, coöperation, and political activity. Therefore, whatever may have been true in the past, power over employment and its conditions is now a social power and increasingly a public power. Power and responsibility are not separable. Society in its collective and organized capacity must assume the obligation to insure employment.

How this shall be done is a problem calling for the highest intelligence, sound judgment and moral disinterestedness. That the people of a nation like the United States should be unable to devise a workable and satisfactory plan is unthinkable. When the business and professional men of America make up their minds that a thing ought to be done and must be done, they always

find out how to do it. They are making up their minds that the problem of unemployment must have a practical solution.

Privileges of every kind are on trial today. Society cannot afford to have discontent grow into revolutionary attempts. The attempts would fail, but the disorder, the loss and the distress that would attend the attempt are unpleasant to contemplate. The energetic work that was put into the reform of an antiquated and impossible system of banking and currency must now be put into the reform of an antiquated and impossible relation of the wage-earning man to his work.

## THE NEW "MARSHAL FORWARD" OF GERMANY

**A** GAIN the streets of German cities are hung with bunting. Again the schools have holiday and the press is filled with praise for General von Hindenburg. What tho the German people are reduced to *Kriegsbrot* and the sandwich has lost its upper slice—they can still feast in honor of him who has for the second time freed their country from the invading Slav. Hindenburg's name appears on everything from streets to cigarets and the Government has been obliged to issue notices that the General does not want any more poetry, fruit, flowers or other tributes of affection sent to him at the front. His portrait in paint, plaster or photograph is to be seen on all sides; the bulldog face of the born fighter, the firm jaw and square forehead, the bristling hair and level-looking eyes; a head which might have been chopped from granite by a cubist sculptor. His striking resemblance to Marshal Blücher as well as the similarity of his tactics has given him the same nickname and German journalists delight to call him the Marschall Vorwärts of 1914.

The world has not yet got beyond the stage of hero-worship and perhaps it never will. The instinctive disposition to attach loyalty and admiration to a particular individual, to regard any great achievement as the work of some one man is as strong as ever and certainly there is more excuse for it in the case of war than elsewhere. The success of the German armies is doubtless due more to the unity and efficiency of the people as a whole than to any particular general, and if we must pick out the man who has done most for Germany in this crisis it might turn out to be some unknown railroad manager who has been working out a timetable to keep the trains running or some less considered chemist who has been spending his nights in the laboratory making new nitro derivatives of phenol.

But neither unity of purpose nor scientific preparation would have insured victory if the true leader of men had not come to the front at the right moment. It took Lincoln many long months to sift out Grant and Sherman and Sheridan from the officers of equal training and greater reputation. In France Joffre is retiring generals by the score in preparation for the spring campaign. In Germany the Kaiser has found that his presence on the firing line may inspire his men to greater sacrifices, but does not insure success. It was the failure of the Crown Prince to keep up his end of the line that compelled the German army to turn aside when Paris was almost within reach. For the Chancellor and the diplomats the German people have little respect and they scarcely know who is chief of staff since Moltke



was retired on the ground of ill health. Consequently, all their enthusiasm goes out to Hindenburg, who has suffered more terrible defeats than any other general, but has also achieved more striking victories.

General Field Marshal Paul von Beneckendorff und Hindenburg is now in his sixty-eighth year. He retired from active service in 1911, but when the war broke out he reported for duty and was assigned the command that most of all he would have wanted, the defense of the eastern frontier against the Russians, who were already threatening his native city of Posen. He had been trained for this task, for his father was a major and he had been put into the cadet corps as a boy. As a lieutenant he took part in the war against Austria in 1866 and was in the foremost line at the battle of Königgrätz. A second crushing defeat of Germany's enemies he witnessed, for he was at Sedan and earned by his gallantry on the field the Iron Cross and the Red Eagle.

As an officer General von Hindenburg is beloved of his men in spite of his willingness to sacrifice them by the thousand in vain charges at the Russian lines and his propensity for forced marches thru snow and slush. It restores confidence among the rank and file whenever they catch a glimpse of him standing, with his indispensable cigaret in his hand, among a group of officers and nodding eager assent to their suggestions or hearty approval of their work. As a peace general Hindenburg was not popular with the soldiers because in time of maneuvers he would keep them digging ditches in the Mazurian swamps instead of giving them parades and thrilling cavalry charges. Now, however, they understand that he knew what war was to be and so they have confidence in him. Not until the war is over and the operations studied will it be possible to decide with certainty who are the great strategists of the Great War. But the public verdict does not wait for that and in this case it seems likely to be confirmed by the slower evaluations of the historians.

#### FORWARD-TO-THE-LAND

EVER since Mr. Roosevelt discovered the need there has been a "Back-to-the-Farm," a "Return-to-the-Soil" movement in the United States.

But the results have hardly been revolutionary.

City populations continue to grow and food prices are as high as ever.

To the reinforcement of this highly important movement now comes the "Forward-to-the-Land League." Even the psychology of the title is significant. Not "back" or "return" with their suggestion of retrogression, but the "forward" of hope, of expectancy, of a future unrevealed.

The new league begins by attacking the problem at the bottom. It seeks to remedy conditions that have rendered farm life unattractive and unprofitable.

First, the league recognizes the difficulty of purchase to many of the land-hungry poor. And in the absence of land-banks such as they have abroad, it proposes a holding syndicate of public-spirited citizens or, as they do in Germany and England, of the municipality, to help the man of small means. By the service of skillful agricultural engineers and the introduction of improved machinery this syndicate would instruct and assist the

would-be farmer to establish himself, taking small crop-interests as its return.

The isolation and lack of social and educational opportunities of rural life it would end by skillful planning of lands to form community groups, and it would aid in securing for such groups agricultural directors, social organizers, and religious leaders.

Even to the unemployed the league would hold out a hand in finding places in the country where labor was needed.

Such practical and commonsense plans serve well the spirit of true philanthropy and of far-sighted public service.

#### WHAT EUROPE OWES US

FOR some time past the exchange value of the English pound sterling has been very low in New York. The normal value in our currency is \$4.86 $\frac{5}{8}$ . At the end of last week the exchange value was only \$4.80, and to this point it had risen from \$4.79 (on the 16th), the lowest figures known for many years. There has been a greater decline in the exchange values here of several other countries on the other side of the Atlantic.

This is due primarily to the great purchases of war supplies in this country, and the resulting excess of our exports over our imports. This excess has grown from \$16,000,000 in September and \$56,000,000 in October, to \$79,000,000 in November, \$131,000,000 in December and \$145,000,000 in January. It will be seen that the figures for January point to an excess of more than \$1,700,000,000 for twelve months. There is an enormous debt to this country which must be paid. We have an official record of this international trade, but there are other "invisible" transactions (such as the payment of dividends on American securities owned abroad) which reduce the balance against Europe. Nevertheless, the debt is a great one and is growing.

While we must look to the war supply purchases and the excess of exports as the first cause of the fall of exchange value, this decline is directly due to conditions affecting payments. The number of drafts, or international bills, drawn on English debtors by the creditors here, and given to brokers or other financial agents in New York for collection, has been so great that the price has fallen by the operation of the law of supply and demand. In normal times the international trade differences which cannot be adjusted by payment in goods or an exchange of obligations are settled by shipments of gold. At the present time neither England nor any other debtor country is willing to reduce its stock of gold by such shipments to New York, altho about \$5,000,000 has recently come from England by way of Canada. This failure to use gold tends to put the debtor at a disadvantage and to compel him to submit to a discount on the value of his country's currency.

War orders exceeding \$300,000,000 in value have been placed here. Every week there are additions. If the debtor governments cannot pay in goods and are unwilling to use gold, and if their investors desire to keep their American securities, how is the obligation to be satisfied? By credit granted here in some form, possibly in connection with issues of Government securities, altho this method probably will be avoided. We are willing to give credit, and we do not need gold. There are re-



ports about negotiations for a credit of \$100,000,000 here in the interest of Great Britain. The demand for credit is our opportunity. If we satisfy the demand, the end of the war will find the United States holding a position of greatly increased strength and power with respect to international finance and trade. A step for the promotion of credit expansion has been taken in the new regulations permitting the reserve banks to buy or discount exchange acceptances or bills based on exports or imports.

It is only a few months since we in this country were greatly concerned over our debts to Europe and the question how we should pay them. Now the pendulum is swinging to the other end of the arc. The problem now becomes Europe's. It is for the allied countries to consider how they will be able to pay their debts to us.

### GOING WEST

FROM the publication of letters from the British soldiers at the front it appears that they are using the expression "going west" as a euphemism for dying. This has started a discussion of its origin which spread in characteristic fashion thru the *Times* and other papers and brought out many curious theories. For instance, a subaltern claimed that it originated in his battalion at maneuvers when "a staff officer, complete with eyeglass, galloped past and in a very high-pitched and fruity voice, shouted to the commanding officer, 'Tell the general that I have gone west.'" This, says this subaltern, so amused the soldiers, tho even he cannot see why, that it came to be camp slang for "passing away." Another youthful soldier said that it came from a bivouac song, "Drake Goes West."

But when the letters from the local antiquarians came in it was shown that the phrase was used in East London, West Cork and the Midlands and dated from the fourteenth century, at least, as the old rime says

Women and mony wilsome wight  
As wynd and wattir ar gane west.

Then the classicists and archeologists took it up and traced it back to the Odyssey, Egypt, Babylonia, Australia and Fiji. Altho Longfellow is classed among the "British poets" and is as much read oversea as in this country, nobody seems to have quoted the closing lines of *Hiawatha*:

Westward, westward Hiawatha  
Sailed into the fiery sunset,  
Sailed into the purple vapors,  
Sailed into the dusk of evening.  
Thus departed Hiawatha,  
In the glory of the sunset,  
In the purple mists of evening,  
To the regions of the home-wind,  
To the Islands of the Blessed,  
To the kingdom of Ponemah  
To the land of the Hereafter.

Whether this indicates a Finnish or an Amerind origin we will not venture to say lest we get between the firing lines in the controversy on the source of Longfellow's ideas. But the conception is so natural and poetic that it may well have a polyphyletic origin. The Russian soldiers are more specific and say that a comrade has "gone to America" when he is dead. In this case the phrase has probably arisen recently from the great emigration to this country. As we know from

*Water Babies* the Fairy Isle of St. Brandon was in the west; so was the lost Atlantis and of course the Hesperides. "Unto Hesperian isles, unto Ansonian shores" says Longfellow in his "Elegiac." Possibly the expression is in colloquial use in some parts of the United States, but we do not recall ever having heard it. Its present vogue in the British trenches may have come from the fact that those wounded at the front are taken west by the hospital corps in the rear.

### DIMINISHING RETURNS

IF the Germans are to wipe out British shipping with their submarines and mines they will have to be lively about it. The number of British vessels in 1912 was 39,345. Consequently, the Germans would have to sink them at the average rate of one hundred for every workday and a hundred and fifty on Sundays and legal holidays in order to complete the job within a year. What's more, the United Kingdom is accustomed to build more ships than all the rest of the world together and in some years twice as many, so that there's no knowing how many they are turning out in the present emergency. It must look discouraging to the Germans. Hadn't they better give it up as a bad job?

Newspaper readers who have been distressed to hear that the Germans are reduced to putting potatoes in their bread will be relieved to learn that good housewives in this country do the same. It may be recalled that a few years ago the free traders of England brought forward as an unanswerable argument that in protectionist Germany the workingman was obliged to eat "black bread." The argument lost in effect when the "tariff reformers" showed that *Schwarzbrot* was better than white and was served to the King of England, who is not compelled to economize on his victuals.

The New York Telephone Company, in response to public demand, announces big reductions in rates within the city. But the Consumers' League acutely suggests that before rates are lowered, the too low wages of the telephone operators should be increased. The point is well taken. Lower telephone rates are important, but adequate wages for the girls who, for a few brief years, carry on the high pressure, nerve-trying work at the central switch-boards, is more important still.

Forty-three votes were cast in the House of Representatives against the national child labor bill. Four of them were cast by congressmen who had made, a few days before, eloquent speeches against the woman suffrage resolution. Evidently Mr. Webb of North Carolina, Mr. Dies of Texas, Mr. Parker of New Jersey, and Mr. Mulkey of Alabama, believe that woman's place is in the home—and the children's place is in the factory.

The good ship "Dacia" has been captured by a French cruiser. Thus appears the advantage of having allies. France obligingly assumes the rôle of the wicked partner; for French prize law has always been more stringent than that of Great Britain on the subject of enemy ships transferred to neutral flags after war has begun.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

*February 21*—Anglo-French fleet throws 2000 shells into Dardanelles forts. British steamship "Cambank" torpedoed near Liverpool.

*February 22*—German advance reaches Niemen. Narew and Bobr rivers. American cotton ship "Evelyn" sunk by mine off Borkum Island.

*February 23*—Russians regain ground on Rawka River, before Warsaw. Mutiny of Bengalese troops at Singapore February 15 reported.

*February 24*—Germans take Przasnysz, Poland, and 10,000 prisoners. American cotton ship "Carib" sunk in German waters.

*February 25*—Germans bombarding Polish fortress of Osowiec. Turks repulsed in Caucasus and withdraw entirely from Sinai peninsula.

*February 26*—Forts at entrance to Dardanelles demolished. Russians re-enter Bukowina.

*February 27*—French cruiser captures American "Dacia" with cotton for Rotterdam. French carry German trenches in Champagne.

*February 28*—Russians retake Przasnysz, Poland. Russians take 4000 Austrians in Galician battle.

The attack on Constantinople, which the Allies have undertaken this week, seems likely to mark a new era in the world's history as well as change the current of the war. Its first effect, even before any tangible results are achieved, is to bring down the price of wheat in England and incidentally in the rest of the world, and so to relieve Great Britain of the danger of being starved out and the United States of any need for an embargo on the exportation of wheat. For Russia is the grain field of Western Europe and the food supplies accumulated at Odessa can find no outlet so long as the Turk holds the entrance to the Mediterranean at Constantinople.

Another effect is to check the peace movement in Russia and to prevent that country coming to a separate agreement with Germany. The heavy losses of the Russian armies and their failure to make any net territorial gain after seven months of war has given rise to a peace party in Russia which is said to have been gaining considerable influence of late. But with the chance of realizing the dream of Peter the Great by attaining Constantinople there will be no more talk of peace by Russians, high or low.

The only obstacle to the realization of Russia's great ambition during the past century has been England, who held the maintenance of Turkey

necessary to the safety of her empire, but in 1907 an agreement was concluded between Russia and England in regard to their future expansion in Asia. This was supposed at the time to involve some sort of an arrangement by which Russia was to secure a southern port.

That Great Britain has withdrawn her opposition and reversed her historic policy was made public by the announcement of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on February 25, when the question was asked if the Government approved of the statement recently made to the Duma by the Russian Foreign Minister that "Russia intends to occupy Constantinople permanently." In reply Sir Edward Grey said:

The statement I have seen was that M. Sazonoff had said that the events on the Russo-Turkish frontier would bring Russia near a realization of the politico-economic problem bound up with Russia's access to the sea. With these aspirations England is in sympathy. What form their realization will take will no doubt be settled in the terms of peace.

This adroitly worded declaration leaves the question open as to whether Russia is to get Constantinople or receive compensation elsewhere at the expense of Turkey or Persia.

Besides its political effect the effort of the Allies to force the Dardanelles turns a new leaf in the history of warfare, for it is the first time that the modern battleship has undertaken the reduction of fortifications. The Allied fleet, which is under the command of Vice-Admiral Carden, includes the super-dreadnought "Queen Elizabeth," completed since the war began and the most powerful fighting machine afloat. She has a displacement of 27,500 tons and is armed with eight 15-inch guns. The new American super-dreadnoughts "Oklahoma" and "Nevada" are as large, but carry only 14-inch guns and have a speed of only twenty-one knots instead of twenty-five, which the "Queen Elizabeth" is presumed to attain.

Besides the "Queen Elizabeth" the Allied fleet comprises the British battleships "Agamemnon," "Irresistible," "Vengeance," "Cornwallis," "Triumph," "Albion" and "Majestic," and the French battleships "Gaulois," "Suffren" and "Charlemagne," as well as minor vessels, bringing the total up to forty. Aeroplanes hovering over the Turkish forts directed the fire of the fleet and then returned for rest to their parent ship "Ark Royal."

The strait of the Dardanelles or



THE ATTACK ON CONSTANTINOPLE

The attempt of the Anglo-French fleet to pass the Dardanelles is one of the most striking operations of the war, for Constantinople is so protected by nature as to be regarded as impregnable to attack by the sea. The only passages of approach are the Bosphorus on the north and the Dardanelles on the south and both these straits are defended by forts on either side and mines in the channel. But the super-dreadnought, "Queen Elizabeth," standing out at sea beyond the reach of the shore guns, battered to pieces the entrance forts, Seddul-Bahr and Kum Kaleh, within an hour and a half. Then after the mines had been swept out three British warships boldly advanced into the Dardanelles sixteen miles and bombarded Kephez and the forts at the narrows beyond.





THE CHANGED MAP OF THE EASTERN FRONTIER

The effect of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's sudden movement to the north can be seen at a glance. The left edge of the light shading shows the western limit of the Russian lines at the beginning of February and the heavy shading the area held by them at the end. The German left wing swept forward as far as the Niemen River, while the right advanced to the Narew. At the same time the Russians in Poland, north of the Vistula, were driven back as far as Przasnysz, which was captured by the Germans and lost again later. If the Germans can break thru the chain of Russian fortresses (indicated by stars) at any point they may break the railroad which runs behind the Narew and the Niemen, thus cutting off Warsaw from the capital.

Hellespont has played an important part in many wars from the time of Xerxes and Alexander to the present because of its remarkable configuration. It is a tortuous passage of forty-two miles in length, varying in width from one to four miles. Both banks are lined with forts and the channel is blocked with mines laid under the direction of German engineers. The southern entrance is protected by four forts, of which the chief are Seddul-Bahr on the European and Kum Kaleh on the Asiatic

side. These two forts carried respectively six and four guns of 10.2-inch caliber.

But these were outranged by the guns of the battleships, and the only vessel struck was the "Agamemnon," on which a shell exploded, killing three men and wounding five. The entrance forts and batteries were shelled on February 19-21, then the attack suspended because of bad weather until the 25th. At ten o'clock in the morning the "Queen Elizabeth," "Agamemnon," "Irresistible"

and "Gaulois" began the bombardment at a range of 11,000 to 12,000 yards, each concentrating her fire on one of the forts. In less than an hour and a half the land fire was sufficiently reduced so that the smaller vessels could run in and complete the work at 2000 yards or less. By 5.15 p. m. all four forts were reduced.

After the mines at the entrance had been swept out for a distance of four miles the "Albion," "Majestic" and "Vengeance" advanced into the cleared channel, and shelled the fort at Kephez, near the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Dardanus, from which the strait takes its name. All the forts on the European side for twenty-five miles up have been silenced. The Allies have also attacked the forts in the rear from the Gulf of Saros (Xeros).

The Campaign in Austria As to what is going on in Galicia the reports are, as usual, confused and conflicting. It appears, however, that the Austro-German force which crossed the Carpathians with the apparent intention of relieving the siege of Przemyśl and recapturing Lemberg has made no progress toward these ends. According to their official statement from Petrograd the Russians in the Carpathians during the month ending February 20 captured 691 officers, 47,640 men, 17 cannon and 118 machine guns.

There is no cessation in the struggle for Dukla and Uzsok passes, which lead from Galicia thru the Carpathians into Hungary, and the melting snow reveals the bodies of thousands of men who have fallen here in the past two months. The Russians, who were recently expelled from Bukowina, have rallied their



Janet M. Cummings

A DETACHMENT OF THE WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER RESERVE MARCHING IN LONDON



forces, recrossed the Pruth, and are again close to Czernowitz, the capital of the crownland. The advancing Russians attacked an Austrian force in a dense forest of East Galicia and overcame them with rifle butts and bayonets, taking 4000 prisoners.

**Hindenburg's Trap** In laying his plans for the capture of the Tenth Russian army Marshal von Hindenburg calculated to a nicety every element in the problem except the incalculable, that is, the weather. If the frost had continued two days longer his divided army, coming together like the jaws of a gigantic trap around the Mazurian Lakes, would have practically surrounded the Russian forces in East Prussia. But a sudden thaw broke up the ice of the marshland and converted the roads into mud. Consequently the northern column, constituting the upper jaw of the trap, having farther to go, failed to connect at the proper time with the southern, and thru this gap about a third of General Baron Siever's army managed to escape to the shelter of the Grodno fortress. Two regiments of the Twenty-ninth Corps, which had been completely surrounded in the forest of Augustowo, succeeded in cutting their way out of the German ring with the bayonet, since their ammunition was exhausted. The Germans claim to have captured eleven generals and 100,000 other officers and men. The Russians assert that this is an exaggerated statement and that the bulk of the army effected an orderly retreat. At any rate, the Russians found time enough during their retreat to destroy every German village and farmhouse on their way to the frontier.



Paul Thompson

#### PROTECTIVE COLORATION IN THE TRENCHES

This cap of white wool makes the wearer's head a difficult mark against a snow background. Soldiers have for the same purpose covered their cloaks with white.

The momentum of the Germans sufficed to carry them thru the forest region lying about Augustowo, where, in the first days of October, they were defeated with the loss of some 10,000 men. This brings them for the first time within reach of the chain of fortresses along the Niemen, Bobr and Narew Rivers. If

they should break thru this line of defense at any point they would be able to cut the railroad which runs behind them, connecting Warsaw with Petrograd. Which one of these fortresses the Germans propose to attack cannot be told until their movement develops. They have made demonstrations before Kovno, Grod-



International News

#### TAKING TO THE TRENCHES—A TUNNEL ENTRANCE





EDWARD NASH HURLEY, OF CHICAGO



GEORGE RUBLEE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE



Photographs © by Harris &amp; Ewing

THREE OF THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTEES  
TO THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION—  
WILLIAM J. HARRIS, OF GEORGIA

no, Osowiec and Lomza, but of course no serious attempt can be made on any of them until their heavy artillery is brought, which, considering the absence of railroads and the half-thawed lowlands, must take some time.

North of the Vistula the Russians have been driven back almost to the Narew River. The Germans took Przasnysz by storm, capturing 10,000 prisoners, over twenty cannon and a large amount of ammunition and supplies. This town was once before in the possession of the Germans, but was recaptured soon after by the Russians and had been strongly fortified since. The Russians made a brisk counter attack on the following days and captured 2800 men, seven cannon and the motor vans assembled there for transporting the German army to the front. This put the Russians again in possession of Przasnysz, and they have pushed beyond it toward the East Prussian frontier.

**The War on Commerce** Since February 18, when the German proclamation declared the waters about England and Ireland unsafe to neutral as well as belligerent shipping, there have been sunk in this zone twelve vessels, of which nine were British, two Norwegian and one French.

These disasters occurred mostly in the English Channel and the Irish Sea. All of the vessels destroyed were comparatively small and in most cases none of the crew was lost. Both mines and torpedoes seem to have been the instruments of destruction, but which has been used in any particular instance is not always determinable.

Two American vessels, the "Evelyn" and the "Carib," were also sunk by running into mines, but not within the danger zone declared by Germany about the British Isles. Both ships were making for German ports loaded with cotton and had apparently strayed from the safe lanes designated by the German admiralty and so got into the mine fields protecting the German coast. The "Evelyn," which sailed from New York for Bremen on January 29, struck a mine off Borkum on February 19. The "Carib" was sunk off Helgoland on February 22. The crew escaped in the boats and were picked up by German steamers. She had sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, January 27, with 4600 bales of cotton for Bremen. The two vessels were insured to the total amount of \$659,103 in the Government Bureau of War Risk.

President Wilson is said to have

transmitted to the British Government in an informal note the German proposal that both parties stop their interference with neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other non-contraband on the high seas. It is understood that Great Britain is not at all inclined to consent to any such plan, but on the contrary is more likely to declare a blockade of all German ports with intent to starve the country into submission. The action of the German Government in seizing the food supplies of the country is, in the opinion of the British, sufficient justification for declaring all food contraband of war.

**French Gains in Champagne** No decisive operations have taken place for several weeks in the western theater. The French announce minor successes at various points along the line between Rheims and Verdun as well as in the Vosges mountains, but the Germans claim that their attacks have been repulsed. The fighting here continues to be of the most desperate character on both sides. According to the French official statement one trench was carried only after every German soldier in it had been killed. In another engagement two German regiments lost by death some 3000 men, or more than half their number. The French report the capture of more than a thousand prisoners in the last ten days.

The Germans have introduced a new weapon into warfare. They spray the trenches with blazing oil, which compels the enemy to evacuate or be burned to death. The bombardment of Rheims has been resumed with the aid of some Austrian howitzers of 12-inch caliber. On February 22, 1500 shells were dropt into various quarters of the city and the cathedral suffered severely. In the western edge of the Vosges the Germans gained nearly four miles on a twelve-mile front.

It is rumored that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is about to be transferred to France in the hope of speeding up the campaign in that region as he has done in Poland.

**Federal Trade Commission** The five men appointed by the President to be members of the new Federal Trade Commission are as follows: Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, now Commissioner of Corporations, whose bureau will be absorbed by the commission, to serve seven years; Edward N. Hurley, of Illinois, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, six years; William J. Harris, of Georgia, now Director of the Census, five



years; William H. Parry, of Washington, treasurer of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, four years; George Rublee, of New Hampshire, a lawyer, three years. Mr. Davies, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, has been a practising lawyer and a prosecuting attorney. Mr. Hurley originated and developed the manufacture of pneumatic tools. Mr. Parry, at one time the editor of a newspaper in Seattle, was afterward the manager of a shipbuilding plant and chairman of the finance committee of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Mr. Rublee has been associated with Louis D. Brandeis in promoting trust legislation.

It is required by the law that not more than three shall be members of the same political party. The first three are Democrats and the remaining two supported Mr. Roosevelt in 1912. Republicans complained because no member of their party had been appointed. They accused Mr. Hurley of lobbying in support of the Ship Purchase bill, and Mr. Rublee of similar action against amendments proposed to modify the Clayton Trust bill. It was also asserted that he might be excluded by the requirements of the law because he had acted as campaign manager for the Democrat who was a candidate in opposition to Senator Gallinger when the latter sought reelection. At first it was said that the nominations would not be confirmed at the present session, but in the committee, at the end of last week, favorable reports upon all except Mr. Rublee were ordered. He had already defended himself before the committee, but it was decided that more testimony should be taken.

#### No Action Upon Treaties

It was known at the end of last week that no action upon the treaties with Colombia and Nicaragua would be taken in the Senate at the present session. Mr. Bryan has persistently urged the Senate committee to make favorable reports. The committee's chairman, Mr. Stone, sought such reports, but the opposition, in the case of the Colombia agreement, was too formidable. There has been objection to this treaty because of its expression of "sincere regret" for what took place at the time of the secession of Panama. Some have held that this—which was regarded in Colombia as an apology—was an attack upon President Roosevelt and his Administration. Mr. Stone proposed that the expression of regret should be cut out and that the sum to be paid to Colombia, \$25,000,000, should be reduced. But nothing was gained in

the committee by these concessions. A letter from Mr. Roosevelt was read. "The purpose of the treaty," said he, "is blackmail, pure and simple." There was also a petition from seventy-six American importing houses engaged in trade with South America, asking for ratification in order that "the antipathy and distrust which have unfortunately grown out of the secession of Panama may be removed" and "the century-old friendship" between the two countries be restored.

The treaty with Nicaragua, which has been reported from committee, gives us exclusive control of the Nicaraguan canal route, with three small islands and a naval station. Our Government is to pay \$3,000,000. Objections having been raised by Costa Rica and Salvador, it is expected that treaties with those countries will be negotiated.

#### Alien Labor Excluded

A law of New York, seventeen years old but not hitherto enforced, forbids the employment of aliens on public works, and provides that the contracts of those who disobey this prohibition shall be forfeited. Complaint against certain contractors doing work on the new subway in New York City was made a few months ago by labor union officers. The question went to the courts in two cases, and the law was pronounced unconstitutional. But there was an appeal, and now the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, has decided that the law is not at variance with the Constitution.

Subway contracts amounting to \$147,000,000 had been awarded, and the street railway companies had planned work on which \$15,000,000 was to be expended. Of the common laborers employed in subway work ninety per cent were aliens. Nearly all of these were Italians or Austrians. The contractors said they had exceptional qualifications for the work, and that an offer of much higher wages would not attract a sufficient number of competent American citizens. Notice was given that at least 10,000 men must be discharged at once and be added to the ranks of the unemployed, many of whom are found every day in the bread lines. Moreover, the work would be interrupted and delayed. The law required forfeiture of contracts. Work on the barge canal, in the interior of the State, was affected. It was decided that there should be an appeal to the national Supreme Court. In the Legislature at Albany there is a movement for repeal of the law. It has the support of the new Governor, Mr. Whitman.



Underwood & Underwood

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN DERRICK  
English soldiers being landed at an East African port where the lack of dock facilities makes necessary a method of transportation more familiar in construction work than in war





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#### THE LAST MINUTES OF THE "BLUECHER"

The wrecked cruiser just heeling over before capsizing completely. Taken from the deck of the "Arethusa," the British cruiser which finished the work of destruction. To the right black smoke is rising where the "Arethusa's" last torpedo struck; the ship is afire in a score of places from earlier shots. The crew is slipping and clambering down the ship's bottom; one man has worked down to the bilge keel, from which water is pouring. The officers stand astern, close together. A few men have already plunged into the water. The "Bluecher" turned bottom up soon after this picture was taken and floated so for some ten minutes before finally going down

#### Hayti's New President

Hayti has a new Government. It will be recalled that Zamor, as the leader of a successful revolution, was made President, and that he was forced to abdicate in November last, owing to a revolt under the direction of Davilmar Theodore. Immediately after taking office, the latter was opposed by a new revolution. The leader of the rebel forces was Gen. Vilbrun Guillaume Sam. On the 20th he captured St. Marc. President Theodore's Minister of the Interior, Gen. Aurele Montplaisir, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat in which he was attempting to escape. Three days later, President Theodore abdicated and found refuge on a Dutch steamship bound for Curacao. Sam entered the capital on the 26th and was recognized as President.

Successive revolutions have made Hayti bankrupt. For some time our Government has sought the consent of the ruling authority for the establishment of such a fiscal protectorate as exists in Santo Domingo. It was proposed that after the customs revenue had been placed in the hands of men appointed at Washington, with due provision for gradual payment of the foreign debt, Hayti should be assisted in obtaining a loan. Zamor would not yield. Theodore was considering the proposition when his Government was overthrown. It is now to be laid before President Sam by a commission composed of ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey; Minister Bailly-Blanchard, and Charles C. Smith, Mr. Bryan's private secretary.

ported from the ranch without payment of the export tax of \$20 per head; that Cantu insisted upon payment, and that for this reason Chandler set out to raise a little army for the restoration of Avilez. Men were enlisted in Los Angeles and elsewhere. Money was freely used. Great tracts of land were promised to the commanders.

Cantu had spies at work north of the boundary and he gained a knowledge of Chandler's plans. There were preparations for defense, Trenches were made and dynamite bombs planted. Then the story was told to the American authorities and the indictments followed. It is said that there will be additional arrests, and that proof of a widespread conspiracy will be shown.



New York Evening Sun

#### THE ROCK OF GERMANY

Von Hindenburg is the one figure of commanding individual importance in the German armies

#### Filibusters Indicted

Harry Chandler, one of the owners of the Los Angeles Times, a son-in-law of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, has been indicted at Los Angeles by a Federal grand jury for conspiring to foment an insurrection in Mexico by recruiting troops on American soil. With him were indicted General Viljoen, the Boer leader and soldier of fortune; General Avilez, formerly Governor of Lower California; G. E. Sandoval, and W. K. Bowker, the manager of a very large and valuable ranch owned by Chandler and situated just south of the California boundary. Chandler and his associates are accused of plotting for the overthrow of Carranza's Governor of the province, General Cantu, who succeeded Avilez. It is alleged that, while the latter was in office, Chandler's cattle could be ex-



New York Tribune

#### MINE OR SUBMARINE?

Loss by one is an accident of war—by the other an injury of grave import



## THE "ALABAMA" ARBITRATION

THE FOURTH OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

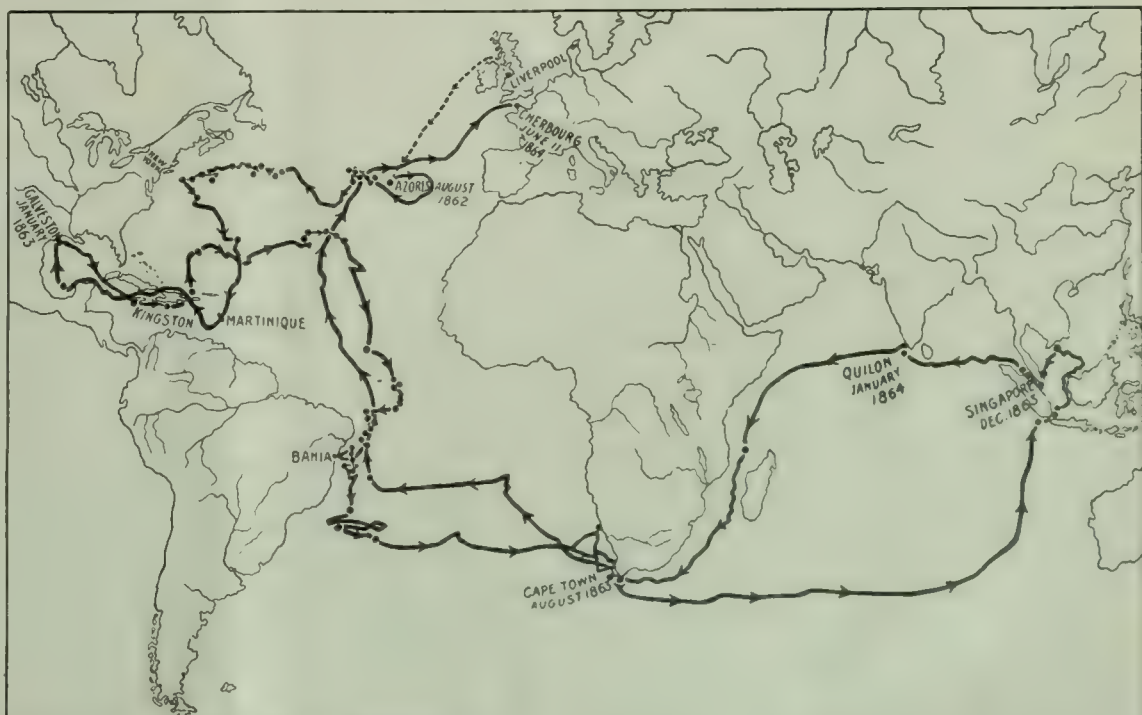
IT is often said that our greatest tie with England is the possession of a common language. This is very probably true, for while people sum up our friendly relations with England in the saying, "Blood is thicker than water," yet our population, even before the Revolutionary War, was drawn from many countries, and today it is doubtful if half the people in this country have any considerable amount of "Anglo-Saxon" blood. But since the English and the Americans speak the same language and read the same books, they take a special interest in each other's affairs, and this community of interest is a firmer bond between us than a common descent could create. Sometimes, however, the English language has been anything but a cause of friendship. Many difficulties which were not hard to settle in themselves have become embittered almost to the verge of war by the fact that the mass of the American people could read the British papers and were hurt by the criticisms of America that they contained.

During our Civil War the European governments, with the exception of Russia, were indifferent or hostile to the cause of the Union. The positions of these governments were naturally reflected in the majority of the European newspapers, periodicals and books and in the speeches of prominent men. In England it appeared as tho public opinion were unanimously in favor of the South. This was not really the case, for besides some politicians like W. E. Forster and John Bright, and literary men like John Stuart Mill and Goldwin Smith, the mass of the English workingmen favored the North, as it seemed to them to stand for free labor and the preservation of a democratic republic. But the British workingmen at that time did not have the ballot. Those classes which controlled the Government by their votes and owned most of the newspapers and magazines were by a large majority in sympathy with the Confederates. They were for the most part opposed to slavery, but they did not regard slavery as the issue in the earlier part of the war. It seemed to them that the North was less interested in freeing the

slaves than in keeping the states together by force against the will of several of them. They disliked the protective tariff which the Republicans favored, and were frightened because the blockade of the southern coasts meant that cotton could no longer be brought to England to keep the textile factories running. Finally, there was a sentimental sympathy between the British aristocracy and the class of wealthy and highly cultured whites who controlled the destinies of the South. It is scarcely surprizing, then, that the British Government listened to that part of public opinion which most readily made itself heard, and promptly recognized the Confederates as "belligerents" and came very near to recognizing the Confederacy as an independent nation.

Had the British Government taken this step there can be little doubt that the United States would have declared war, for the Americans of the North were not only exasperated by the attitude of the British Ministry and the anti-American tone of the British press, but were absurdly overconfident as to their ability to crush a rebellion and at the same time to triumph in a foreign war. But Lincoln saw the situation clearly and opposed every attempt to drag the Union into a struggle with Eng-

land or with any other power. In spite of his efforts, war was averted by the narrowest of margins on at least two occasions. In November, 1861, Captain Wilkes, of the American navy, stopped the British steamer "Trent" and took two Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, prisoner. Great Britain angrily demanded that the prisoners be given up at once on the ground that we had no right to stop and search a neutral ship; indeed, it was just because the British, when they were fighting Napoleon, had taken men from our neutral ships that we declared war in 1812. But the British Government forgot its own previous position and threatened war because we had acted on its own doctrine of the "right of search," and equally the Americans forgot that they had always denied the principle upon which Captain Wilkes had acted. Both nations appeared ready for war and said things about each other which made it harder every day to preserve peace. Fortunately the Queen of England and her husband, Prince Albert, were friendly to the Americans, and Lincoln held from the first that the seizure of Confederates from a neutral ship could not be justified. Finally, the President was able to win over to his point of view a considerable body of public

After a map in *The Century Magazine*

## THE CRUISE OF THE "ALABAMA"

Each dot represents the capture of an enemy ship. Sixty-six were thus taken, of which 52 were burned. The "Kearsarge" defeated the "Alabama" off Cherbourg on June 11, 1864





"PUNCH" ON THE ALABAMA ARBITRATION opinion, so that he could return the prisoners without endangering the stability of his government.

The "Trent" affair was serious enough, but it was settled within a few weeks and had no permanent effect except in exasperating the people of England and of the North and so making it harder for future disputes to be settled. Another cause of dispute had far more lasting effects. This was the building of Confederate ships in British ports. Our Minister in Great Britain, Charles Francis Adams, warned the British in 1862 that a ship which was being built at Liverpool was really intended as a Confederate privateer. In spite of this notification, the British Government waited more than a month before they took any action to stop the building of the vessel. In the meantime this ship, known later as the "Alabama," escaped from Liverpool and began to capture and destroy American merchant ships. Other ships were fitted out in British ports or found refuge in them when pursued by the enemy or lacking supplies. Adams offered to submit these violations of neutrality to arbitration, but the British Government refused to do so on the ground that whether Great Britain observed its pledge to remain neutral was a question of national honor and not subject to arbitration. After the escape of the "Alabama" and other ships early in the war the British were more careful to observe neutrality, but the mischief was done, for the Confederate privateers were able to inflict immense damage upon American shipping. The United States has never yet recovered the position it held before the Civil War as a carrier of a large part of the world's international commerce.

The close of the Civil War found the American people very hostile toward Great Britain. The South was disappointed because it had not been recognized as a separate government; the North was angry because of the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, the loss to American commerce due to British built ships, and the generally unfriendly attitude of the British Government and of public opinion in that country. On the other hand, the attitude of the British had been completely changed as a result of the war. The victory of the Union, which was quite unexpected in Europe, the emancipation of the slaves, and the fact that cotton could now be imported for the English factories, destroyed the basis for the previous attitude of the upper classes in Great Britain. The Johnson-Clarendon treaty was arranged by which claims for private damages suffered by citizens of the United States or Great Britain were to be submitted to arbitration. This was rejected by the Senate because it contained no provision for determining the question of whether or not Great Britain had violated its obligations as a neutral. But by diplomatic agreement a joint high commission of British and American diplomats met at Washington in 1871 to arrange for the settlement of all disputes between the two countries. This commission drew up a list of rules for neutrality in time of war, arranged for arbitration of the "Alabama" claims at Geneva, and for the British claims for losses suffered during the Civil War at Newport, arranged for the settlement of the disputes about fishery rights and the determination of some disputed questions as to the Canadian boundary and the right of both nations to navigate certain rivers in Maine and Canada. The British Government also expressed in the most generous and friendly spirit its regret at the escape of the "Alabama" and other ships from British ports. This satisfactory conclusion of the Treaty of Washington was largely due to the efforts of President Grant and Prime Minister Gladstone, who had been favorable to the Confederates during the war.

The Geneva arbitrators were Count Sclopis, of Italy, the president of the court; M. Staempfli, of Switzerland; Baron d'Itajuba, appointed by the Emperor of Brazil; Charles Francis Adams, the statesman who had represented American interests in Great Britain during the Civil War, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, of England. The court of arbitration found its greatest difficulty in the question of "indirect claims" for

damages. It was admitted that Great Britain had to pay for property actually destroyed by the "Alabama" and other ships, but Senator Sumner and other public men had demanded that the United States be also paid for expenses in capturing these ships, for the permanent injury to our merchant marine, for the increase in insurance rates, and for the prolongation of the war. He even proposed that Canada be ceded to the United States in payment! These proposals created a demand in Great Britain that arbitration be dropped forthwith and only by the unanimous agreement of the arbitrators not to consider the "indirect claims" at all was it possible to reach a decision on the amount of direct damages to be awarded. By September 14, 1872, the decision of the court was made that Great Britain was responsible for the damage done by the "Alabama," the "Florida," the "Shenandoah," and no other ships, and that damages be paid amounting to fifteen and a half million dollars. Sir Alexander Cockburn alone protested against the decision of the majority.

The arbitration at Geneva is the great turning point in Anglo-American relations. Previous to that time Great Britain and America had been able to compose their differences only in the face of a settled dislike and hostility on the part of the two nations to each other. A large number of persons in both countries were convinced that the aim of the other nation was to cheat and bully them out of their just rights. Since 1872 the wisdom of British and American statesmen has been backed by the friendship of the great mass of the people, and today it would be as difficult to force the two great English-speaking peoples into war as it has sometimes been to keep them at peace. The influence of the Geneva decision has not been confined to the nations concerned. By referring such vital matters to the decision of a court the use of methods of arbitration has become familiar to every nation in the world.

#### REFERENCES

J. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy* contains an admirable account of Anglo-American relations during the Civil War, pages 357-400, and of the Alabama settlement, pages 421-428. H. C. Lodge's *One Hundred Years of Peace*, pages 88-121, is good in most respects but too one-sided. Perhaps a more adequate account of this critical period is W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*, pages 203-261. Of the many special studies of the Alabama Claims, one of the best is contained in J. B. Moore's *International Arbitration*, pages 495-702. Any general American history gives the events treated in this article; we may mention J. F. Rhodes' *History of the United States*, Vol. VI, pages 335-376, and W. A. Dunning's *Reconstruction* (Hart's American Nation series), pages 159-171.





Underwood &amp; Underwood

## "THE METRO"

A trench-tunnel named for the Paris "Métropolitaine" subway, and carefully labelled

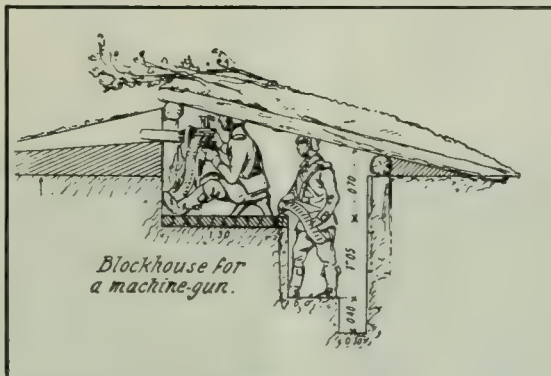
THE twentieth century will be distinguished in history as the time when war invaded the third dimension. Man in his eagerness to slay his fellow man has taken as his model the eagle and the shark and strikes his enemy on the sea from the sky above or the water beneath. On the land he imitates the mole, tho it does an injustice to that harmless animal to compare him to the vast machine which scars the country with its burrows and throws destruction for miles roundabout.

In modern warfare a battlefield can be distinguished from any other stretch of ground by there being no soldiers visible on it. Movements of troops near the front have to be made mostly at night and in the daytime the scene of conflict looks like the interior of the crater of Mauna Loa, a torn and barren plain with here and there a volcanic eruption.

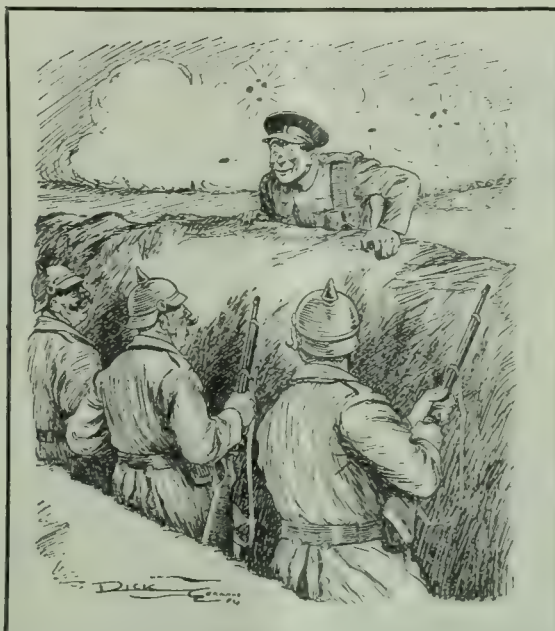
Of course mining and entrenchment are no new thing, but with the development of the long-range rifle and smokeless powder the practise became so extensive and essential as to transform military science. It was our boys in blue and gray who discovered that a dirt ridge and a ditch made the best kind of life insurance and every war since then has shown an increased dependence upon subterranean operations. In the seventeenth century the school of Vauban had worked out a mathematical system of angular advance with trenches and mines by which it could be calculated beforehand just what

BURROWING  
TO BERLINTHE WAR OF  
SPADES AND PICKS

day a besieged fortress was due to fall—provided of course that the defenders also followed the rules of the game. But nowadays we have to deal not with a besieged city but with a besieged country and the problem is correspondingly complicated. The double entrenched line in France and Flanders extends from Switzerland to the North Sea, and it measures 420 miles in length not counting its minor twists and turns and parallels. For nearly six months both parties have been pounding away at one point and another along this line and yet it has scarcely budged enough to make a noticeable change upon our maps. A professor of mathematics in the Paris Sorbonne is said to have figured out that according to the average rate of progress since General



Illustrated London News

A REINFORCED TRENCH IN CROSS  
SECTION

Punch

BRITISH TOMMY (returning to trench in which he has lately been fighting, now temporarily occupied by the enemy), "Excuse me—any of you blighters seen my pipe?"



Underwood &amp; Underwood

## THE PERISCOPE ON LAND

This device, as in the submarine, makes observation possible at a point below the danger level

Joffre ordered the advance all along the line the French will reach Berlin in 1943, and the Russians will reach there—but it is more difficult to calculate their date of arrival since they are now further away from Berlin by half than when they started out the first of August. Such calculations, however, cannot be relied upon since at any moment a break may be made in one line or the other thru a shortage of some one of the essentials of war, say courage or copper. Lord Sydenham reminds his impatient countrymen that when Lee took to the trenches in June, 1864, it was nine months before Grant with double his force was able to dislodge him. It may be that the 42-centimeter Krupp would make as short work of the fortresses of Verdun or Warsaw as it did of those of Liège and Namur, but after six months of effort the Germans have not yet succeeded in getting near enough to try it. A barbed wire fence and ditch have stood between.

It is evident that the soldier would have been much better trained for warfare under modern conditions if he had been set to digging irrigation ditches than in doing "Fours right!" and "Present arms!" on the parade ground. The London Times prints a private letter from a British cavalry officer who frankly confesses his helpless feeling at being left in charge of a front trench the first night:

Being entirely innocent of the correct procedure under strange circum-



stances, I squatted in my trench, wondering whether it was expected of the officer in charge to sit down and keep awake, or to lie down and go to sleep as all the men, excepting those I had put on guard, appeared to be doing, or to get up at the risk of his life and make periodical inspections of the men in their trenches. . . . Nothing that I had ever been taught in all the courses I had been thru bore in the slightest upon what we were doing.

Practise in the throwing of hand grenades was dropt from the drill of the British army about thirty years ago and even the "grenadiers" have lost their ancient cunning now when it is most needed. The modern grenade is provided with a short stick handle by which it is thrown after the fuse is lighted. The favorite form of the Germans looks like a school globe except that it is made of cast iron instead of *papier maché* and that the lines of latitude and longitude are grooves deep-cut so that when the bomb explodes it flies into small, sharp fragments. It is about four inches in diameter and weighs a pound and a half when loaded.

But this is too small and short ranged, so the Germans have constructed a trench howitzer which fires a bomb bigger than itself. The steel shell is fifteen inches in diameter and weighs 185 pounds, nearly as much as the gun including its wheeled base. The shell is not loaded into the barrel, but rests upon a rod projecting from the muzzle as the gun points upward at an angle of forty-three degrees. The firing of the gun shoots the rod out of the bore and sends the shell on its way three or four hundred yards in front, while the rod drops to the ground. These aerial torpedoes are filled with high explosive and burst with a terrific noise and fatal effect in the trenches.

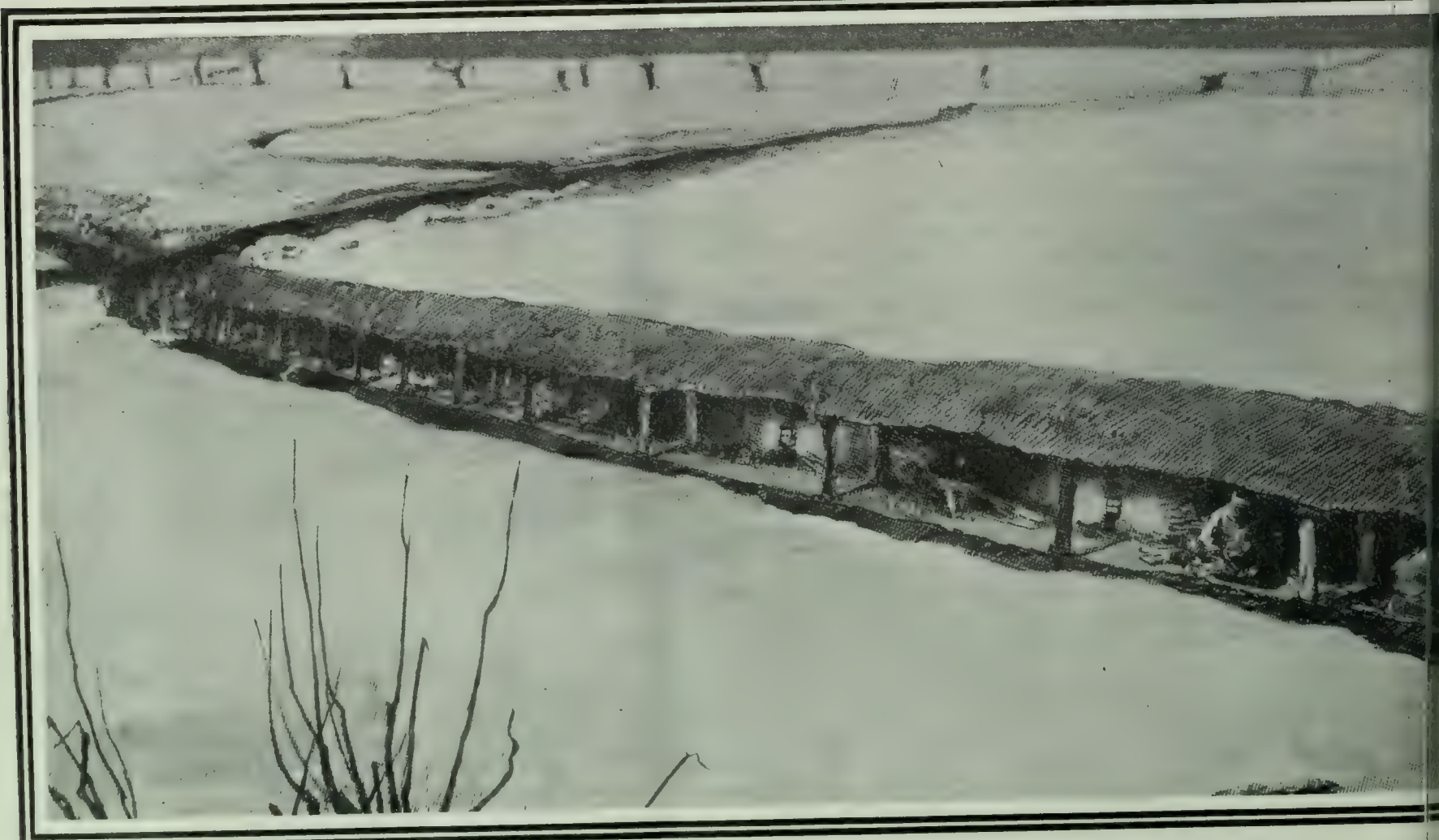
Altho this is a long-range, machine-made campaign, it is not altogether devoid of the romance and chivalry which has attached to warfare thru all the ages. No broadsword champion, no knight encased in steel, has ever shown more personal gallantry in deeds of derring-do than have the bird-men and the fish-men in the Great War. The cruise of the "Emden" reads like a tale of the Spanish Main. Near Verdun a party of 125 Frenchmen

dug their way to within twenty feet of a German block house and then rising from the earth took it by assault. But that night the garrison of the pocket fortress had to stand a siege. Suddenly the darkness was lightened by magnesium stars shot into the air and suspended from parachutes, while two battalions of the enemy advanced singing a hymn. But the little garrison beat them off and the day brought reinforcements.

According to the extreme pacifist, Lowell for instance every soldier is *ipso facto* a murderer and should be treated like a murderer. But as a matter of fact he does not. It is impossible for two rows of brave fellows, whose bravery each has tried, to stand opposite for weeks without gaining a certain respect for one another. The difficulty is to keep them enemies so that the war can go on long enough to satisfy the hate and contempt of the poor journalists and professors who remain at home. What have we read anything finer in the literature of the world's wars than this letter from an officer in the Yorkshire Light Infantry:

One wonders, when one sees a German face to face this really one of those devils who wrought such devastation—for devastation they have surely wrought. You can hardly believe it, for he seems much the same as other soldiers. I can assure you that there is none of that insensate hatred that one hears about, out here. We are out to kill, and we do, at any and every opportunity. But, when all is done the battle is over, the splendid universal "soldier spirit" comes over all the men, and we cannot help thinking that Kipling must have been in the firing line when he wrote "East is East and West is West" thing. Just to give some idea of what I mean, the other night four German snipers were shot on our wire. The next night our men went out and brought one in who was near and get-at-able buried him. They did it with just the same reverence and sadness as they do to our own dear fellows. I went to at the grave the next morning, and one of the most uncomely looking men in my company had placed a cross at the head of the grave, and had written on it:

"Here lies a German  
We don't know his name,  
He died bravely fighting  
For his Fatherland."



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BURROWING UP TO THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES—SO CLOSE THAT THIS SAP, OR TUNNEL, IS DUG OUT FROM THE GERMAN TRENCHES (FAR OFF TO THE LEFT) TO WITHIN FOUR YARDS OF THE BRITISH TRENCHES



and under that, "got mitt uns" (*sic*), that being the highest effort of all the men at German. Not bad for a bloodthirsty Briton, eh? Really that shows the spirit.

I don't believe there is a man living who, when first interviewing an 11-in. howitzer shell, is not pink with funk. After the first ten, one gets quite used to them, but really, they are terrible! They hit a house. You can see the great shell—a black streak—just before it strikes, then, before you hear the explosion, the whole house simply lifts up into the air, apparently quite silently; then you hear the roar, and the whole earth shakes. In the place where the house was there is a huge fountain-spout of what looks like pink fluff. It is the pulverized bricks. Then a monstrous shoot of black smoke towering up a hundred feet or more, and, finally, there is a curious willow-like formation, and then—you duck, as huge pieces of shell, and house, and earth, and haystack tumble over your head. And yet, do you know, it is really remarkable how little damage they do against earth trenches. With a whole morning's shelling, not a single man of my company was killed, altho not a single shell missed what it had aimed at by more than fifty yards. That makes all the difference, not fifty yards. If you only keep your head down, you are as safe as houses: exactly, you will remark, "as safe as houses."

Fraternizing between the trenches cannot be altogether prevented even by officers who like the writer of the following letter views the practise with grave disfavor and suspicion:

When I got back to our trenches after dark on Christmas Eve I found the Bosches' trenches looking like the Thames on Henley Regatta night! They had got little Christmas trees burning all along the parapet of their trench. No truce had been proclaimed, and I was all for not allowing the blighters to enjoy themselves, especially as they had killed one of our men that afternoon. But my captain (who hadn't seen our wounded going mad and slowly dying outside the German trenches on the Aisne) wouldn't let me shoot; however, I soon had an excuse, as one of the Germans fired at us, so I quickly lined up my platoon and had those Christmas trees blown down and out. Meanwhile, unknown to us, two officers on our right, without saying a word to anybody, got out of their trench and walked halfway to the German trench, and were met by two German officers and talked away quite civilly and actually shook hands! It was an awfully stupid thing to do, as it might easily have had different results; but our captains are new and, not having seen the Germans in their true

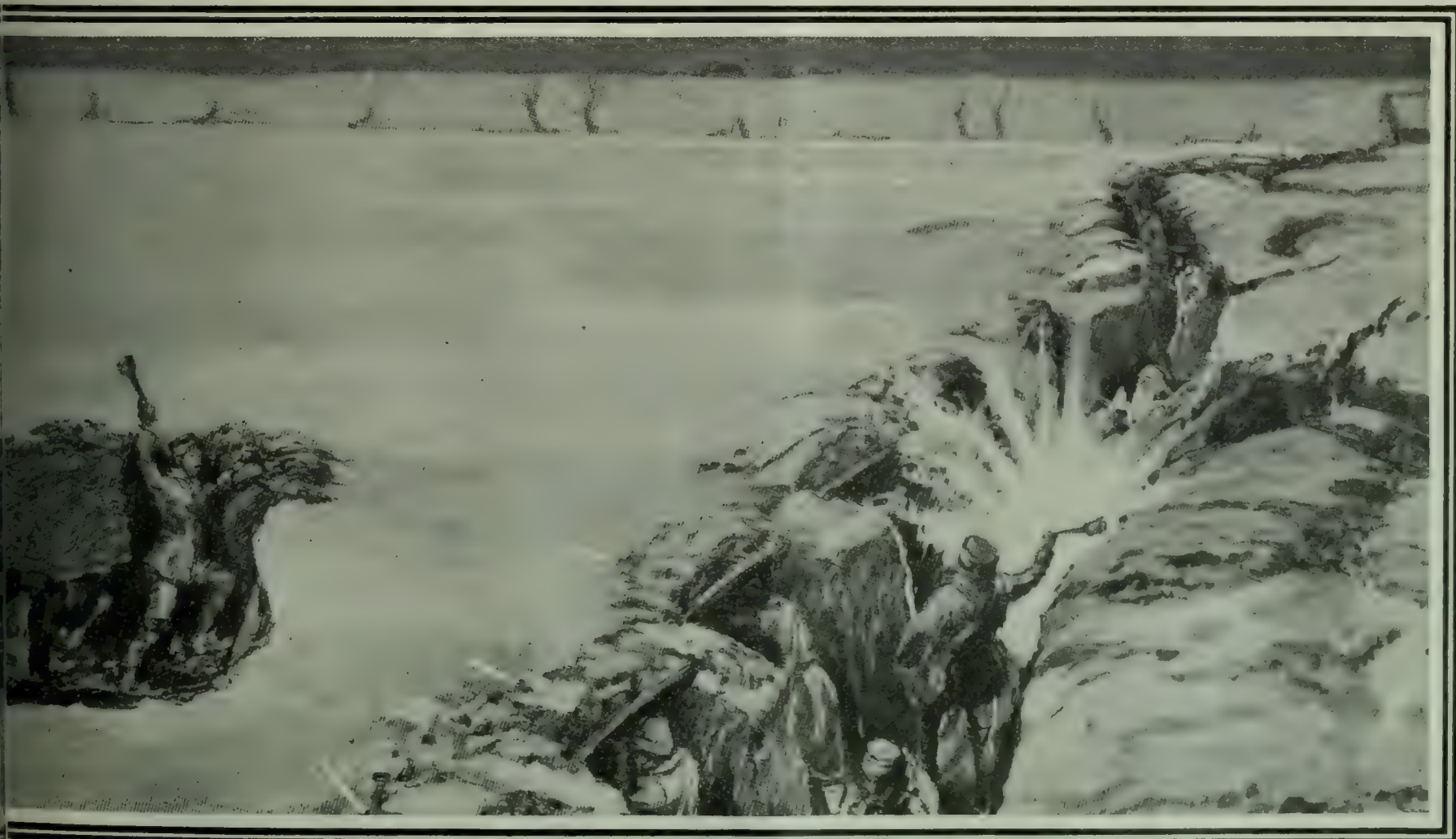
light yet, apparently won't believe the stories of their treachery and brutality.

The Germans came out, and as soon as we saw they were Saxons I knew it was all right, because they're good fellows on the whole and play the game as far as they know it. The officer came out; we gravely saluted each other, and I then pointed to nine dead Germans lying in midfield and suggested burying them, which both sides proceeded to do. We gave them some wooden crosses for them, which completely won them over, and soon the men were on the best of terms and laughing. Several of the Saxons spoke very fair English, and some hailed from London, much to our cockneys' delight, and talk became general about "Peecadeely," etc. One of them played a mouth-organ, and the others did sort of weird dances, or series of hops, in the turnip field where we were!

I think it did our men good to have a close inspection of their foes; three-quarters of them seemed to be very young youth; I wouldn't mind taking most of them on myself with a bayonet. They said we were very good shots, so I hope by that we've done some damage. They said to the men, "Send us the tip when you're relieved and we will fire over your heads till then." I don't think! Anyhow, we've got orders not to fire till they do, and if they get the same orders this truce will continue indefinitely. It's really an extraordinary state of affairs. We had an inter-platoon game of football in the afternoon, a cap comforter stuffed with straw did for the ball, much to the Saxons' amusement. In the evening we said "Good night," and our men lit large fires in the trenches and sang songs, tho I took good care to double my sentries, as I trust these fellows devil an inch. This morning war has broken out again, but not in front of us. It is a rum show; I believe politicians will be wrong now, and that the war will come to an end because every one will get fed up and refuse to go on shooting! But it's stupid to take risks.

When ice-cold slush filled the bottoms of the trenches it was found impossible to prevent the men, when their officers were not watching them, from arranging informal truces with their enemies so they could sit up on the edge of the trenches and get their feet out of the freezing mixture. Sometimes by mutual consent the soldiers on both sides come out to mend their breastworks, working openly between the lines a couple of hundred yards apart and then getting under cover to resume firing on one another.

In certain places the opposing trenches have come so



**GRENADES CAN BE THROWN FROM SAP-HEAD TO TRENCH**  
HT. OF COURSE THE SAP IS OPEN ONLY AT THE END OR "SAP-HEAD." THE ROOF IS CUT AWAY IN THE ILLUSTRATION TO SHOW THE STRUCTURE



close together that the enemies are within range of the camera and may photograph one another. After the preliminary negotiations the photographer gives a signal and the Germans and French in turn stick their heads up in a row above the breastworks and are snap-shotted.

Decoys are in frequent use. The log cannon, which may, like the wooden nutmeg, be claimed as an American invention, has held many a position. The Russians before Warsaw chuckled in their sleeves to see the Germans waste a day's time and five thousand shells (count them) on a fake barricade consisting of a plowed furrow with a few overcoats scattered along it.

Really, war would not be so bad if it were not for the danger of getting killed—and the duty of killing. From all sides we hear reports that the men are "gaining weight" and "never felt so well in their lives" as in the trenches. Making due allowance for the effort of the soldiers to write home as cheerfully as possible we cannot question that some of these young men are living in more healthful and wholesome conditions than when they were in Tipperary or Seven Dials. The funk-hole is not so picturesque as the canvas tent, but it is preferable in cold weather. In the pioneer days of Kansas and Nebraska many a good Christian family has been raised in a 'dug-out or a 'dobe not half so well furnished or provisioned as one of these trench dwellings. They are often well drained, warmed and ventilated and free from disease, and the rations supplied regularly are pure and calculated by expert dieticians to the proper nutritive ratio.

The irrepressible humor of the soldier finds an outlet in the naming of these troglodyte villas. Some of the

German caves bear signboards which may be translated "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Rheumatism Hall," "The jolly cave-dwellers," "Here lives the primeval man" and "The Shooting Gallery, 3 shots for 10 cents." Neat pyramids of green lyddite shells are piled on each side of the entrance of a subterranean dining hall with the placard "Green gages supplied by the English for every meal." In Belgium "Venice" and "The Grand Canal" are favorite trench names for obvious reasons. Londoners naturally name their trenches after the stations on the tuppenny tube and so have no difficulty in remembering their order, "Waterloo" and "Charing Cross" come before you get to "Leicester Square." The Parisians name theirs from the Metropolitaine subway: "Alma," "Etoile," and so on, ending up with "Père Lachaise," the most deadly post of all.

Kipling in his "Song of the Banjo" extols the merit of that instrument at the front, but the mouth-organ seems now to be more in demand. A Territorial sergeant who received a batch of them from home tells how he distributed them and gave an impromptu concert:

We had all sorts of instruments in the band; the big drum was an empty packing-case and the drum-stick an entrenching tool handle with a piece of sacking tied round the end; empty biscuit tins were side drums; tin whistles, squeakers, and combs and paper came in as well. Candles and electric lamps gave the illumination, and it was really very funny to see this band of about thirty marching around the building, headed by the self-appointed drum-major and conductor in a goatskin, twirling a big stick which I use in feeling my way to and from the trenches.

In the more luxurious of these subterranean lodges a phonograph may be found and since the trenches are connected by telephones one record

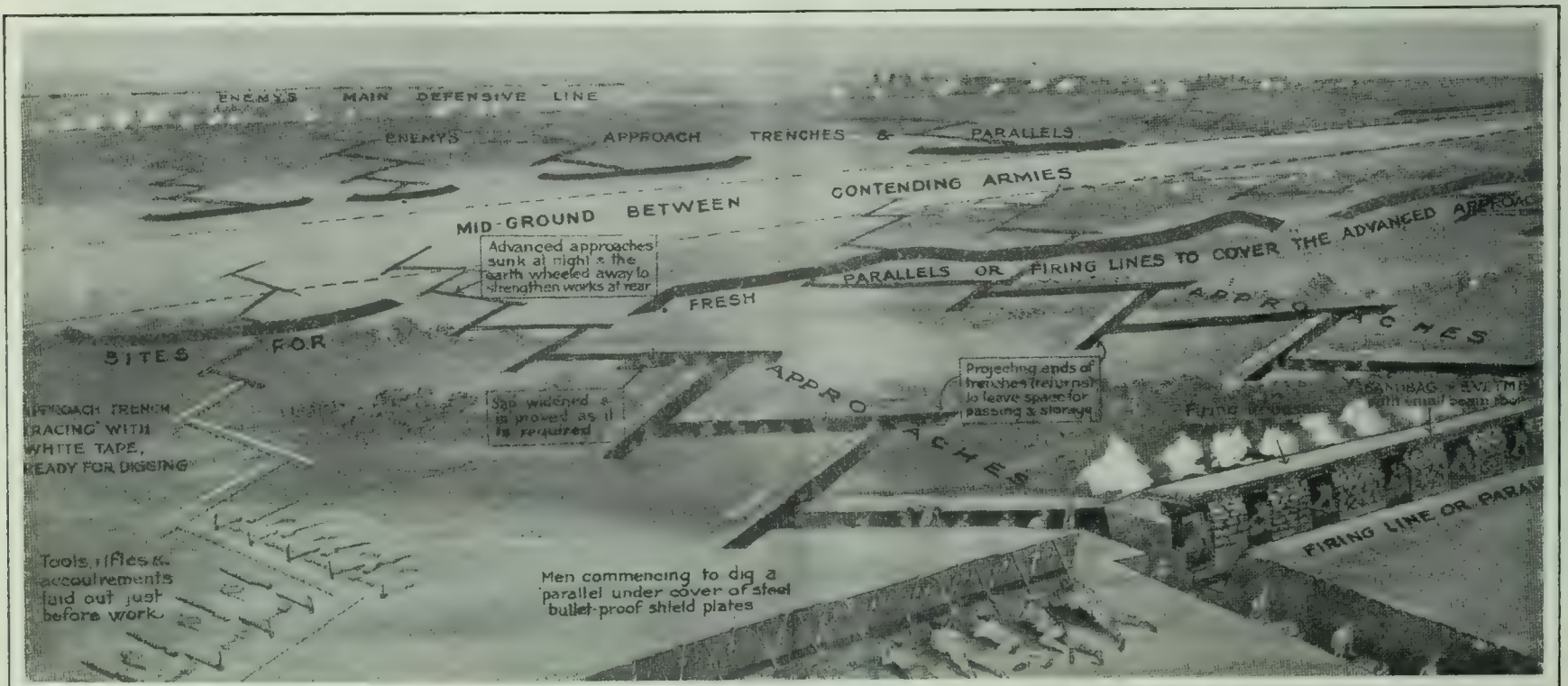
may be heard by the whole line. The London *Times'* letters, from which we are mostly quoting, tells of other amusements, such as the following:

The men are truly wonderful; some of the — were playing football yesterday afternoon, three shells pitched among them, killing one man wounding nine. Within a quarter of an hour they were playing football again. Of course, it was unaimed fire, but it gives you an idea of the callous value of life. We went to see a performance of "The Follies" yesterday afternoon; the troupe was got up by the — Division, with the addition of two local ladies. It was awfully good; some of the talent above the ordinary, especially a corporal from the Army Service Corps. They have two performances a day, at four and seven, and the men come in batches when in reserve, and pay ½f. entrance; with the profits they run a cinematograph, an excellent thing, as it takes the strain quite completely off the men's minds for an hour or two.

The following extract from the letter of a young Australian in Belgium shows callousness of another kind:

There are seven dead Germans in front of the trenches this morning, and I hope to get them in at dusk, to see if they have any papers on them. — "dropped" one, and is now full of enthusiasm at the thought of looting something off him, as a souvenir for his girl at home. I want them moved, because in a few days they become almost as objectionable dead as alive. . . . We lost Major —. We want at least 500 dead Germans to wipe that out, and if they continue attacking this position we will bag the number before many days.

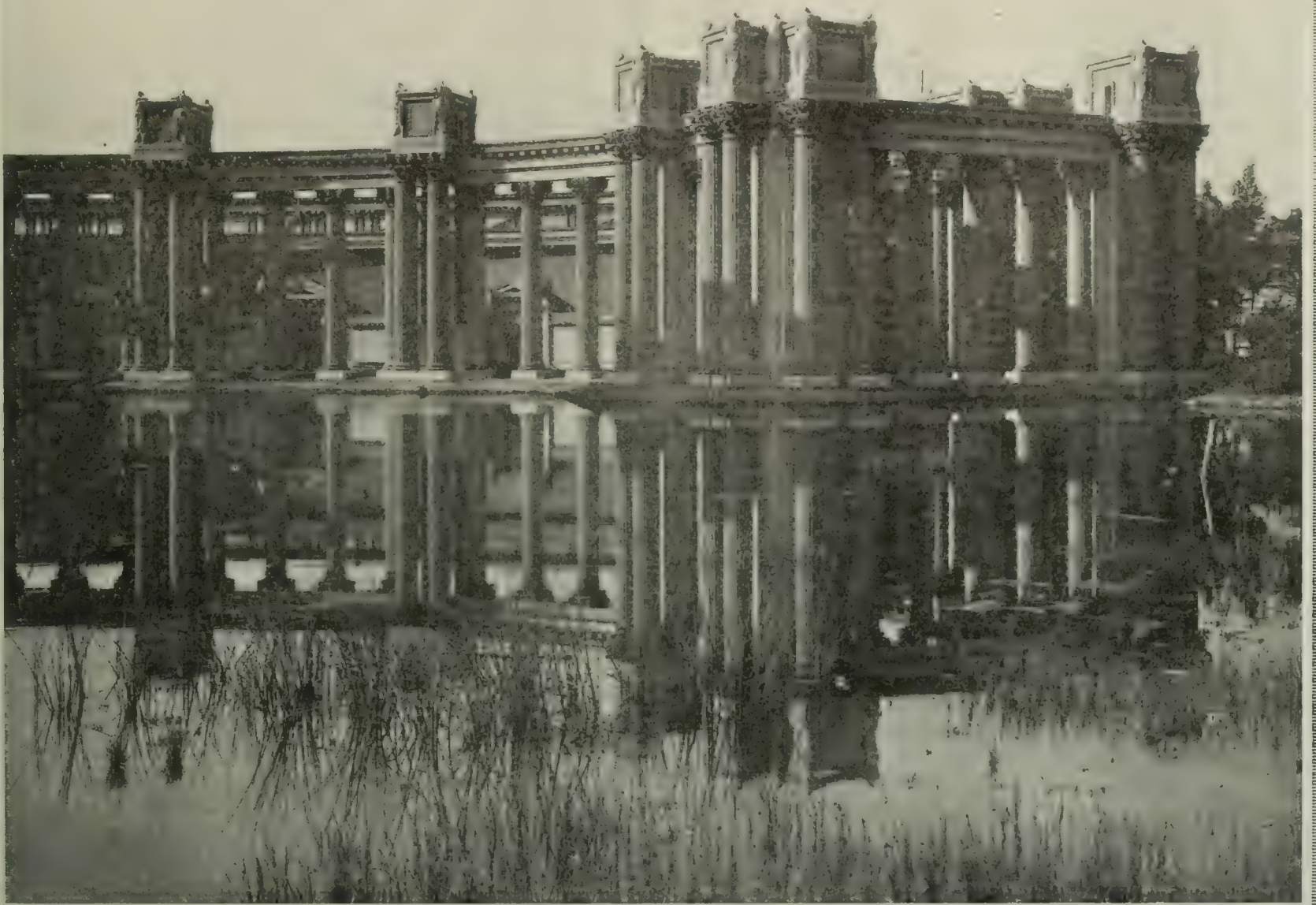
But strangely mixt as human nature is, the experiences which will arouse the sporting or the murderous instinct in one man will in another revive a religion which in the tamer times of peace had been half forgotten. Said a wounded Tommy to the chaplain, "Yes, you know, sir, God seems jolly near you in the trenches."



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HOW THE TRENCHES ARE GRADUALLY CARRIED FORWARD TOWARD THE ENEMY'S LINES





THE COLONNADE ABOUT THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS

## EAST AND WEST THRU SAN FRANCISCO

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

AUTHOR OF "THE PLANTER," "THE SETTLER," "CROSS-TRAILS"

"SURELY you are not going to see the Exposition to-day?" The friend I met on the ferryboat added, "It's storming. You won't be able to see anything for the rain."

As the boat was plunging like a wounded whale under our feet and we could see the bar breaking in mountainous surf outside the Golden Gate, the information was really superfluous. When I gave the storm as my reason for going, the sudden cynical cock of my companion's eyebrows affirmed at once his doubts of my sanity and contempt for my taste. Nevertheless, it was true. Already I had seen the Exposition bathed in golden sunlight, a fair city of the sun, a walled town of the Orient laved by blue seas, glowing like a rich topaz in its setting of street-crowned hills; and because I had a shrewd suspicion that its beauty

was waterproof, not to be washed off like rouge from the face, I wished to see it in the grip of a storm.

And surely I did. My first glimpse from the Fillmore-street hill showed its miles of buildings swept by a fifty-mile gale, towers and domes sheeted in gray rain, flag halliards wildly flapping against swaying poles, the thousands of palms along the avenues and esplanades tossing with the roar and rattle of a tropical jungle in the grip of a typhoon. So strong was the wind that the forty-pound iron tassels, which hold down the great heraldic standards, swung and flapped like their silken prototypes; and it sent me spinning, a reluctant projectile, down the Avenue of Progress past the giant porticos of Machinery Hall to the "Marina," where huge combers broke and threw fine spray clean

over the top of "Morro Castle" lighthouse into "Exposition Harbor." Far out on the yeast of waters a wave would rear its green head, take a look at the Exposition, then come rolling in, only to smash on the sea-wall and spend itself in a last desperate leap at the rear façade of California Hall; and always its booming was spaced by the brazen complaint of a bell buoy and wild skirling of wheeling gulls.

It was glorious! The rain that blackened the statuary and stained the long travertine façades with the green hues of time, had brought all to perfect tone and carried it back five thousand years. It was now coeval with the pyramids. Like them, it stood square on its solid bases, defying and affording shelter from the storm. For in all San Francisco, that day, there was no snugger,



warmer place than the cloisters and colonnades of the interior courts. Blow high, blow low, let the rain fall or the mists float in thru the Golden Gate, there one always may be warm.

When I entered the lovely Court of the Seasons its sculptured arches and noble colonnades, beautiful statues and bas-reliefs were reflected by the wet bitumen pavement clearly as in some black lake; and as I stood there, admiring the soft tones of the reflection, a gray sheet of rain blew aside from the heroic group of the western nations that crowns a great lateral arch in the "Court of the Universe." With a thrill, I was carried back twenty years to the day that I rode out of a rain-soaked wood upon just such a settler wagon and pioneer group navigating a western prairie.

It was alive. As the sheeting rain alternately veiled and unveiled it, the great tilted wagon seemed to rock and lurch on its heavy wheels. Seen from the other side the appearance of motion was equally deceptive. With the familiar heavy roll that ripped my own "breaker plow" thru a hundred acres of Manitoba prairie, the oxen forged thru the rain mists with the mounted Indian and trapper on their quick-stepping beasts. Water streamed from the beard of the settler driver and I half expected to see him give it a twist and a shake before plunging into the news of the trail.

The illusion was equally perfect with the groups of the eastern nations above the opposite arch. Under its canopied howdah the huge elephant moved forward with the relentless swing of doom. I found myself listen-

ing for the splash as the great war steed of the Mongolian warrior brought its poised hoof down in the mud. Under their baskets of gifts, the stalwart slaves seemed to shiver from the chill of the rain. Yet was there no pause. From opposite sides of the court, each from its ancient house in the east or west, the Occident and the Orient moved on to the meeting forecast in the verse of Whitman hewn on the face of the pioneer arch:

Facing west from California's shores,  
Inquiring, tireless seeking what is yet  
unknown,

I, a child very old, over waves toward  
the

House of Maternity, the Land of Mi-  
grations,

Look afar. Look off the shores of my  
western sea,

The circle almost circled.

Since that verse was written the "circle" has been "circled," and one of the most remarkable, among the thousands of remarkable things about the Exposition, is the way in which the statuary, mural paintings, bas reliefs, sculptural effects of all kinds lead up thru one great historic story that had its beginnings what time Leif Ericson planted the colony of Vinland on the coast of Maine, which follows Columbus and the Spanish conquest, the reign of the padres, our own progression west-

ward, the great commercial movement that finds its culmination in the Canal, finally the greater motif set forth by these heroic groups—the world conquered, from west to east, from pole to pole.

Than this there could be nothing in the history of man of greater import, more significance. Flowing across the Pacific, the civilization of the Occident has inundated the Orient, and now comes the backwash in streaming tides of commerce. In the words of the Chinese Commissioner to the Exposition: "The Westward-Ho of the Occident has now encountered the Eastward-Ho of an awakened Orient; their edges overlap. Progress, geographically, has reached its limits. There are no more worlds to be explored. Even the frozen poles are conquered." With great wisdom, he adds: "There is left but one direction for advancement—upward! The world is becoming so crowded with the heaped-up products of man's ingenuity and labor that in order to escape being crushed under their mass he will have to dominate them. This Exposition registers the impact of these mighty commercial forces, and it will be its office to direct the expansion of civilization upward to planes of peaceful aspiration."

This is vital philosophy and the proof of it lies in the round dozen of huge palaces wherein are bestowed over eighty thousand individual exhibits, the most wonderful aggregation of human products ever gathered together, yet which—we have to admit it—have not, so far, been made to contribute anything like their uttermost to the happiness of their producers. A second and greater proof,



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THE NATIONS OF THE WEST



because it holds out hope for the subversion of the existing relation, the placing of man on top of his things, is the four hundred conventions and congresses that will meet in San Francisco during the coming year. The friction of these hundreds of thousands of highly trained minds, the exchange of ideas that cover in scope every department of science and knowledge, is bound to result in good to the race. Lastly, the proof of it is to be seen any time one strolls thru the courts and grounds, in the great black "tramp steamers" and ocean liners that heave in and out thru the Golden Gate. Tying the Exposition to the event it celebrates, the opening of the Canal, they move in and out in stately procession.

Without the Canal, the development of the Orient would have done great things for the Pacific coast; but their combination has produced an immediate and wonderful stimulus in trade and industry; increases that are the more remarkable because of the war. When we remember what a large factor in the world's commerce is German trade, and realize how completely it was swept off the ocean in less than thirty days; also take into consideration the partial paralysis of other trade; we are then in position to estimate correctly the full meaning of the figures. They are really astonishing. In three months after the Canal opened, over a million and a quarter tons of cargo passed thru it, paying in tolls one million, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars; and tho it would be natural to suppose that the bulk of

this tonnage has been contributed by the transcontinental railways, such is not the case. Their reports show that there has been no actual falling off in freight. Only the normal yearly increase was diverted to the Canal.

The increase was, of course, accompanied by a corresponding addition in shipping, for no less than eighteen new lines have been established with regular sailings between the Pacific and Atlantic seabords and Europe. Yet in spite of this and the additional fact that new lines spring up every few days, the cargoes offered constantly exceed the accommodations.

This wonderful increase is principally due to the two factors of accessibility and distance. Between San Francisco and Liverpool the Canal has cut the distance from 13,517 miles to 7830, fifty-eight per cent. Between San Francisco and New York from 13,107 to 5272 miles, full sixty per cent, and similar reductions in distance hold between Europe and the Far East. Consequently, a steamer can now make two trips in the time previously consumed by one; a complete halving of the cost of transportation. Nor is this all. Two men who live ten miles apart can naturally effect more exchanges than another couple who have to haul their

products twenty. A dollar will actually buy more for the first couple than it will for the second. So the Canal has actually increased the buying power of all the states it serves. In three months the trade of San Francisco with Great Britain alone increased one hundred per cent; her trade with Atlantic ports rose two hundred and fifty per cent; and the general commerce of other Pacific coast ports similarly advanced by leaps and bounds. Two years before the opening of the Canal over twenty European steamship lines had made inquiries for wharfage space in San Francisco, and there can be no doubt that but for the war the majority would now be in operation, delivering, along with their freights, millions of thrifty emigrants to people the wide empty spaces of the western states.

Looking down the vistas of time one sees a brilliant prospect. One of the most remarkable of historical phenomena is the slow progression of the economic power westward. From its ancient source among the Asian peoples, it passed in turn to the principal nations of Europe, lingering a century with England before it crost the Atlantic to us. Even with us there has been a constant shifting of the center of trade and population westward. Crossing the Pacific, our civilization awoke the sleeping Orient, and now the returning tides will swell trade and commerce to unprecedented heights. From the old centers of population a steady stream of immigrants will soon be pouring into the deep woods of Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, the mines



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THE NATIONS OF THE EAST



and forests of Alaska, the fertile interior valleys of California. Mexico and South America will quicken under the stimulus of new blood, ambitions, brains. Every accession of population will react on trade. New lines of steamers will connect the Pacific coast di-

rectly with the Islands, the Orient, Oceania, Australia. Summing it imperfectly, one may say that on a grander, more colossal scale, one that calls for the use of millions and tens of millions in the computation of men and values, the opening of the Canal has in-

itiated a hegira similar to the "Gold Rush" of '49. Nor will its effects be local. Like the ripples from a stone thrown into a pool, the reactions of a marvelous prosperity will flow across America and all over the world.

*San Francisco*

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# The New Books

## BELGIUM'S POET

As the superman does not explain his actions, so the superpoet does not write prefaces. The little man sends out his little verses with a "foreword" whose vigor is so out of proportion to his product as to suggest that he has taken such a long run he has no breath left for the jump; the Futurists produce nothing so brilliant as the manifestoes that tell what they are going to do. But Emile Verhaeren, Belgium's poet, writes thru a lifetime nor once says what he intends to write or why, neither what he has written or wherefore; there is nothing in his flashing volumes but his poems.

Others must write the prefaces if they are to be written, and others have: Tancred de Visan for France, Georg Brandes for Denmark, Albert Mockel for his own country, but of them all none has so entered into the spirit of the poet himself—which means to pass thru it into the spirit of modernity—as Stefan Zweig the Austrian, whose monumental work (in Germany it accompanies what is practically a complete translation of Verhaeren's poems) appears now in an adequate English translation.

By an ironic coincidence it appears just when our interest in all things Belgian is making an unexpected run upon those shelves of the public libraries where Verhaeren's poems have been resting undisturbed all too long. Ironic, for it is an Austrian who gives such glowing praise to Belgium as sounds in the second chapter; ironic, too, in such sentences as "Health, strength and fecundity is to this very day the mark of the Belgian people in town and country. Poverty itself is not hollow-cheeked and starved here. Chubby, red-cheeked children play in the streets; the peasants working in the fields are straight and sturdy. . . . Nowhere in Europe is life so intensely, so merrily enjoyed as in Flanders."

Few of Verhaeren's poems ever appeared in English, and these, published in 1899, are now hard to come by. The translator of this work wisely left the quotations with which it is rich, in the original French, and it may well be that they will be the first lines of Verhaeren's work that many of those who read this book will have seen. Coming thus as an introduction to the poetry of one who more than any other speaks for the Europe of his day, as Whitman spoke for his America, this swift-moving, deep-breathing study of Verhaeren's meanings and methods is a sort of spring-board from which to leap into the poet's profound.

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- (4) In the same manner treat President Wilson's Message to Congress.
- (5) New York's Police Problem and Its Solution.

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course, for some part of its way at least, is that of many lives of his time: from exuberant health and youthful vigor, down the anguished decline of nervous disease to what seem ultimate depths of bodily and spiritual pain, until the ghastly hour when he seems to see the corpse of his reason—dead from too much thinking, from too much searching out the cause—drifting down the slimy flood of Thames. Then there is the coming out of his soul, sick with egotism and intellect, from under the suffocating weight of his own personality, to look about first at the life of his fellows in countryside or "tentacled town," and gradually to lose itself, to find itself magnified, aggrandized, in the soul of cities, of crowds, in the tumult of trains and factories, in the tumultuous forces of life and the multiple splendor of the universe. "To admire all is to exalt one's self," he cries. "Life is in flight," his Pegasus has the whole world for an arena, beauty beams from factory windows, iron monsters beat the rhythms of life, and he has a friend in every star.

*Verhaeren*, by Stefan Zweig. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.

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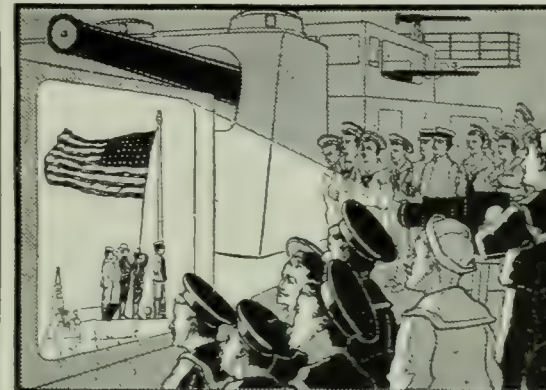
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- 100 Ossining School for Girls.....Ossining
- 101 St. John's School.....Ossining
- 102 Crane Normal Institute of Music.....Potsdam
- 103 Glen Eden.....Poughkeepsie
- 104 Skidmore School of Arts.....Saratoga Springs
- 105 Syracuse University.....Syracuse

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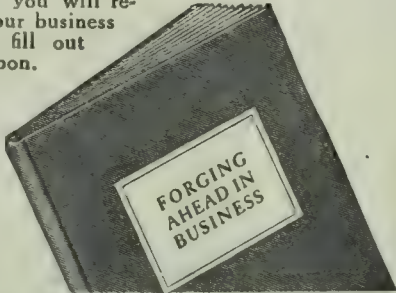
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## THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,  
Philadelphia, February 17, 1915.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 22, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer

### MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, Feb. 15, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 31, 1915, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 6, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

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## THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 18, 1915.

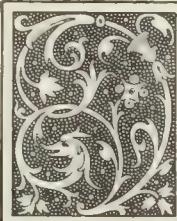
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

#### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, March 8, 1915.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary  
St. Louis, Mo., February 24, 1915.



# THE MARKET PLACE



## RAILWAY TRAIN EMPLOYEES

There are indications that the railroad full-crew laws recently enacted in several states will soon be repealed. We spoke last week of the open campaign of the railroad companies against these statutes in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of the refusal of West Virginia's Legislature to pass a full-crew bill. The latest movement against such laws is in the Legislature of New York. In the Senate, members of the Republican majority have, in conference, voted unanimously to support a pending bill for the repeal of the full-crew law, which was enacted while Mr. Sulzer was Governor. It is expected that similar action will be taken by the Republican majority of the Assembly, or House. The repeal bill provides that the Public Service Commission shall have power to regulate the size of train crews. In the New Jersey Legislature a resolution has been introduced for an investigation of the whole matter by a special commission.

In their public campaign, the presidents of the leading companies whose roads are in New Jersey and Pennsylvania say that they are not making war upon the superfluous men whom the laws require them to employ. They would prefer to retain, "but in useful service, the men for whom these laws make jobs." And they promise that, if the laws shall be repealed, they will put on the "extra lists" the names of all loyal and efficient men laid off because of the repeal, and give them work at the first opportunity.

The laws should be repealed, with the condition that at the same time the State Public Service Commission shall be empowered to require the use of a sufficient number of men on every train. This is a condition proposed by the railroad companies themselves.

## A COSTLY UNDERTAKING

For continuing the work of making a valuation of all the railroad property in this country Congress was asked to appropriate at the present session \$3,000,000. This would be for the coming fiscal year's work. Last year's appropriation was \$2,000,000. The Senate committee decided last week to give only \$1,900,000.

Charles A. Prouty, formerly a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is the officer in charge of the work, and upon his reports to the committee an estimate of the entire cost may be based. When this valuation was proposed, there were some who said the cost of it would not exceed \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. It now appears that the total will, in all probability, not fall below \$60,000,000, about two-thirds of which will be paid by the railroad companies. There are now forty parties of

engineers in the field. They have been able to examine the lines at the rate of from 20,000 to 25,000 miles a year. Mr. Prouty would like to increase this rate to 50,000 miles, in order that the field work may be completed about four years hence, or on July 1, 1919. But there can be no increase, if the appropriation is to be less than \$2,000,000. And, with no increase, the field work must continue for nine or ten years. The cost of this work thus far shows that the entire cost of it, to the Government, will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

The cost to the railroads is another matter. Mr. Prouty spoke of one company whose work had cost \$100 a mile. At this rate the railroads will have to pay about \$25,000,000 for field work. But Mr. Prouty said the cost to the Government would be about half the cost which the roads must pay. This would raise the companies' expenditure to \$40,000,000, and make a total of \$60,000,000. The company of which Mr. Prouty spoke, however, probably paid something above the average, because it was not properly supplied with maps and records. We understand that the figures used relate only to field work. But the valuation law requires much other work, mainly clerical, to be done by the companies, and they have said that this must be quite expensive, owing to the employment of additional men, and for other reasons. It is also admitted by those in charge of the work for the Government that there are some questions as to scope and methods which are yet to be settled, and that the settlement of them in a certain way would not only increase the cost but also prolong the time required. It may be that the work, when completed, will be worth the \$50,000,000, or \$60,000,000, or more, that will then have been paid for it, but we are inclined to think that it would not have been ordered by Congress if the cost had been foreseen.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S OIL

Among last week's decisions of the Supreme Court was one that may very perceptibly affect the petroleum industry. It upholds the withdrawal of oil and mineral lands from entry in 1909 by President Taft. These lands were in California and Wyoming. The decision annuls the entry claims of individuals and corporations valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. These are entries made after the withdrawal and before the legislation of 1910 that ratified it. In California the Government thus establishes its title to 2,871,000 acres of oil lands, on which, it is said, \$40,000,000 has been expended for development work. It can recover the value of all oil or minerals which have been taken from the lands withdrawn.



Dispatches from San Francisco say that a supply of oil for the navy has thus been assured. We suppose it is not generally expected that the Government will go into the oil business. Still, it is true that it now controls a large supply of oil. Probably it will not surrender this control, but will provide for development of the oil lands by leases and royalties. It will have power to limit prices, to reserve supplies for the navy, and to do other things that will be interesting to private producers. The decision will suggest new legislation.

### LIVE STOCK GAINS

There was abundant evidence before we began, not long ago, to import beef and mutton from Argentina and Australia, that our own supply of meat animals was decreasing. The reduction was most noticeable in the number of beef cattle. Prices were rising, as everybody knows, and the cargoes brought from South America and across the Pacific were not enough to affect them perceptibly. We still take beef from Argentina, but the war has checked the imports from Australia. In that country there is an embargo, or the equivalent of it, and in New Zealand the local Government has decided to hold and reserve all the surplus beef and mutton for the needs of the Government of the empire.

It now appears that in our own country there has been a turn for the better. This was unexpected. Official reports at Washington show an increase of the number of beef cattle, cows, sheep, and swine in the year 1914. For five years the figures had been going the other way. The additions were as follows: beef cattle,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; cows,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; swine,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ . Even in the number of horses and mules there were gains, altho so many have been sold to the belligerents and carried to Europe. In the reports comparison is made between the number of animals counted on January 1, 1915, and those enumerated one year earlier.

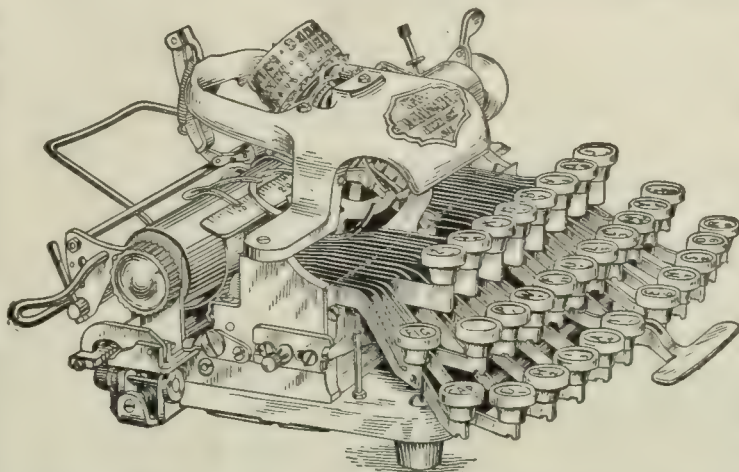
In the Northwest James J. Hill, the well-known railroad leader and capitalist, has undertaken to promote the production of live stock by an educational campaign. The work will be directed by Howard R. Smith, professor of animal husbandry in the University of Minnesota, who has resigned his chair and is to begin the campaign on March 1. He will be assisted by other college professors. This movement will add something to the supply.

The Federal Reserve Board has approved the applications of three state banks in the South for permission to enter the Federal Reserve system. There have been ninety-eight such applications on file, but ninety-two of the institutions recently gave notice that they preferred to retain their state charters until after the publication of the regulations governing admission to the Federal system.

The following dividends are announced: Electric Storage Battery Company, 1 per cent. on both common and preferred, payable April 1. Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, payable April 1.

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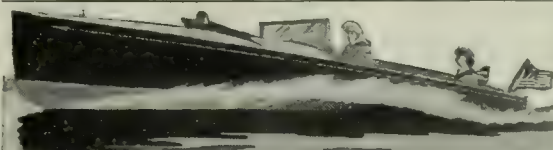
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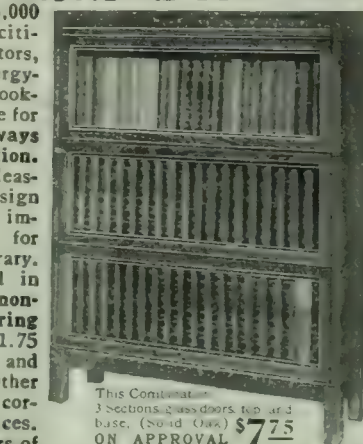
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## INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

## ON LIFE INSURANCE RESERVES

An esteemed reader in Michigan, himself a careful student of the science of life insurance, in a letter commenting on a recent article in this department, expresses the opinion that our references to reserves and their relations to the net amount at risk are incomplete, and thinks the matter should be treated more fully. He says that our comparison "causes the reader to come away with the impression that by insuring under the Ordinary Life plan a man may get at low cost what he would have to pay very high for under the other plan," by the latter, meaning the assessment plan. Discussing the feature of advancing age and its effects, he continues: "The old line companies provide for this increasing liability by *decreasing the amount at risk*, a fact upon which your writer might have been more explicit. This decrease of risk is effected by fixing the premium high enough at the start to allow the accumulation upon each policy of a fund called the reserve, which is applied by the company to the payment of the policy whenever it becomes a claim." Going to his conclusion, he says: "As the policy grows older, the reserve by growing larger causes a corresponding decrease in the amount of risk which the company has to carry *and the policyholder to pay for*. So an aged policyholder when he pays the high mortality rate assessment is but paying the company an equitable price for carrying a large risk, and when he pays the old line company a small premium he is paying them for carrying only a small risk."

Perhaps we have too much assumed that, knowing their policies carried a reserve, increasing in amount each year, policyholders understood its office and the effects it produces on the insurer's outstanding claim liability. If we have presumed on this assumption of knowledge, it is well for us to specifically state that the net amount at risk by a company under a policy maturing by death is the difference between its face amount and the amount of that policy's reserve at the time. By way of illustrating this we will use freely in our own way some demonstrations formulated by Mr. J. A. Jackson of the Literary Department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who carries out his instructions thru the instrumentality of a hypothetical company. Let us say first that the American Experience Table, the one used on this occasion, begins with 100,000 lives, age 10 years, and runs out at age 95, with 3 lives surviving. Mr. Jackson supposes a company composed of 63,364 persons aged 56 (the number shown by the Table surviving at that age), each insured for \$1000, payable at death, at a net premium of \$47.76+. The net pre-

mium income, first year would be \$3,026,321.35 (63,364×47.76+), which, plus interest at 3 per cent, would make a total net income of \$3,117,110.99. Under the Table the number of expected deaths, first year, is 1260, calling for the payment of death claims aggregating \$1,260,000. The remainder (the reserve) is \$1,857,110.99. As 1260 members have died, the survivors who enter the second policy year number 62,104. By dividing \$1,857,110.99 by 62,104 we get \$29.90, the amount of the terminal reserve under each policy in force. The company's liability then, under each policy, the members being now 57 years old, is reduced by the sum of the reserve, \$29.90, that is to say to \$970.10 each. Each member again pays the same net premium, \$47.76+, on a net insurance liability to the company in the event of death that year of \$970.10 instead of \$1000.

And so the system proceeds every year to age 96, when all the insured persons are presumed to be dead. At age 95 three persons are supposed to be alive. They had to the credit of their policies one year earlier a total terminal reserve of \$2,769.34, or \$923.11 each. Their three net premiums at age 95 (@\$47.76+ each) amount to \$143.23, which, added to the total reserve of \$2,769.34 equals \$2,912.62. Add the interest, \$87.38, and we have \$3000, just enough to pay the claim of each, all of whom are presumed to die that year. It will be observed that the net claim liability of the insurer in the 95th year of age on each member is the difference between the accumulated reserve \$923.11 and \$1000, or \$76.89.

Assessment insurance generally has preached the doctrine, very much more in the past than now, "Keep your reserve in your pocket." While it is not here asserted that a man 95 years of age could physically qualify for an insurance, we say that if he could, the cold facts of experience prove that the insurer could not safely accept him for a premium under \$923.11, the terminal reserve at age 94. Going back to age 56, then, the insurer must have from the man of that age a premium large enough to leave at the end of the year a reserve of \$29.90.

S. B. M., Warrensburg, Mo.—See reply to J. L., February 22, 1915.

The surety companies have found a new source of premium income by furnishing bonds on contracts for supplies to the European countries engaged in war. One company recently issued a bond the premium on which was \$17,000.

The accumulated funds in the treasury of the War Risk Bureau of the United States Government now aggregate about \$500,000. The losses incurred in the destruction of the steamers "Evelyn" and "Carib" are estimated at \$400,000. Unless a substantial salvage can be made on these losses the fund will be hard hit. Former rates were doubled on February 24.



## PEBBLES

Maud—Haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married?

Marie—Too long. He hasn't got a cent left.—*Boston Transcript.*

A hotel for the unemployed is contemplated in New York. Don't most New York hotels cater to that class already?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

General Joffre says he has not read a newspaper since the war started. Think of what a lot of first-class strategy he has missed.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The Mexicans seem to observe the Sabbath by abstaining from war long enough to elect the Provisional President for the ensuing week.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"What is your position on this question?" asked the constituent. The Congressman thought a minute and then replied. "Very uncomfortable."—*Washington Star.*

The Man—Of course, you understand, dear, that our engagement must be kept secret?

The Woman—Oh, yes, dear! I tell everybody that.—*New York American.*

Father (trying to give the concealed dose)—Well, well, you are a funny boy. May I ask why this sudden extraordinary dislike for jam?

Chip—Cos' I b'leeve it's mined.—*London Sketch.*

With but three minutes to catch his train, the traveling salesman inquired of the street-car conductor. "Can't you go faster than this?"

"Yes," the bell-ringer replied, "but I have to stay with my car."—*Harper's.*

Judge—It seems to me that I have seen you before.

Prisoner—You have, your Honor; it was I who taught your daughter to play the piano.

Judge—Thirty years!—*Musical America.*

"Yes, sir, I came upon a huge bear track and spent all of three hours trailing the beast to where he was lurking in his den in the rocks."

"And then what?"

"Then I spent five minutes getting home."—*Houston Post.*

Little Bobbie listened with deep interest to the story of the Prodigal Son. At the end of it he burst into tears.

"Why, what's the matter, Bobbie?" exclaimed his mother.

"I'm—I'm so sor-ry for that poor li'l ca-alf," he sobbed. "He didn't do nuffin'!"—*Everybody's.*

We Austrians cannot stand the drizzle  
Of Russian shrapnel at Przemyśl!  
The Russian hordes are in the track of  
Our noble men who flee to Cracow.  
A million Cossacks may debouch,  
At any moment, at Olkusz!  
A million more reported are  
At Kamionkastrumilowa!  
And yet another million have  
Consumed all food at Yaroslaf!  
Ah! ev'rything they cleared—as well as  
The larders of Jaszarokszcellas!  
Then down they poured, like molten lava,  
On rural, innocent Suczawa!  
And now they march, with hungry screech,  
On harmless little Drohobycz!  
Curst be the foreign rascals, greasy,  
Who chased us at Tustanowice!  
Steel motor-cars—ten guns in each car—  
Are rolling on toward Wieliczka!  
How truly awful will it be  
If Cossacks mangle us at Stryj!  
No one may even dare to guess of  
The patriots who fell at Rzeszow.  
Of Czechs, 'tis said, they've buried a  
Battalion at Csikszereda!  
As at the banquet of Belshazzar,  
The finger writes at Njiregyhaza!  
So, ere the sky with dawn grows streaky,  
Let's fly to dear old Zaleszczyki!

—*London Opinion.*



Founded A. D. 1710.

205th YEAR

## Sun Insurance Office OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 205th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

### Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1914

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate in New York City....	\$210,000	Reserve for Unearned Premiums. \$2,913,778	
United States Government Bonds.	208,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment .....	320,481
Railroad and other Bonds; Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities	3,610,793	Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities .....	77,995
Cash in Banks.....	285,765	Surplus over all Liabilities.....	1,547,390
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection.....	493,686		
Other admitted items.....	51,370		
	<b>\$4,859,614</b>		<b>\$4,859,614</b>

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

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Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.

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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

January 1, 1915

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Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,964,578,109.00  
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....287,324,890.99  
Paid losses during that period 143,820,874.99  
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....90,801,110.00  
Of which there have been redeemed.....83,811,450.00  
Leaving outstanding at present time.....6,989,660.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....23,020,223.85  
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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# BOTH SIDES



# A DEBATE

## STATE CONSTABULARIES

*RESOLVED, That state constabularies should be established thruout the United States.*

**S**TATE police forces have been organized in five states, Texas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Nevada. The organizations in Texas and Pennsylvania consist of mounted police, stationed at certain points thru the state, whose principal duties are to coöperate with the local police, to patrol rural districts and to give special assistance in preserving order in any locality when they are called in by the local authorities. The famous Northwest Mounted Police of Canada and the constabularies of foreign countries are similar organizations. The establishment of state constabularies is being discussed in several states, notably in New Jersey and New York, where legislation is now being considered. The plan has met strong opposition and the question is arousing much discussion thruout the country. This debate was prepared by Mary Prescott Parsons.

### BRIEF FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

- I. State constabularies are necessary.
  - A. Rural crime records in the United States are high.
  - B. Local police are unable to prevent crime.
    1. The small number of men and the lack of funds make efficient organization impossible.
    2. Lawlessness among the large numbers of foreign laborers presents a serious problem.
    3. Vast tracts of unpoliced land increase crime.
      - a. By facilitating the escape of rural criminals.
      - b. By furnishing hiding places for urban criminals.
  - C. State constabularies can deal with the rural problem.
    1. They are carefully chosen and trained.
    2. They do much to prevent crime.
      - a. They are respected because of their skill. "The mere presence of seventeen men [Texas Rangers] prevented an outbreak that might have resulted in a pitched battle between two or three hundred combatants." *Idler*, 20:388, December, 1901.
      - b. Patrolling rural districts ensures security of life and property.
    3. They track and capture criminals.
    4. They will help to meet special problems in different localities.
      - a. Lynching will be prevented in the South.
      - b. Black Hand offenders have been caught in Pennsylvania.
      - c. Vagrancy will be diminished.
      - d. They are needed to preserve order in strike districts.
- (1) Local police are inadequate.

- (2) The militia is inefficient because untrained for such service.
- (3) Special police or detectives employed by the companies are unfair and brutal.
- (4) State police are unprejudiced, free from political influence and efficient.
- II. A state constabulary benefits the entire community.
  - A. It maintains peace and order.
  - B. It performs important services in addition to its police duty.
    1. It enforces order in quarantine districts.
    2. Its members act as forest rangers and as fish and game wardens.
    3. It tends to strengthen our army.
      - a. More men enlist in the militia when they know their regular occupations will not be interrupted for strike duty or for fighting forest fires.
      - b. The constabulary constitutes a trained reserve for the army.

- III. Establishment of state constabularies is wise economically.
  - A. It furnishes forest rangers and game wardens at low cost.
  - B. It prevents losses by fire.
  - C. It secures better rural business conditions.
  - D. It saves the expense of calling out the militia for strike or fire duty.
  - E. It decreases the cost of apprehending and confining criminals.
- IV. Experience has shown the success of state constabularies.

### BRIEF FOR THE NEGATIVE

- I. State constabularies are unnecessary.
  - A. Conditions in Pennsylvania show that the need has been overestimated.
    1. Arrests made by the state police could often have been made by the local police.
    2. In many cases the state police have found nothing to do in the localities to which they have been assigned.
  - B. There are other practical ways of solving the rural police problem.
    1. State aid and state regulation of local police would increase their efficiency.
    2. The plan of maintaining a state detective system has proved satisfactory in Massachusetts.
- II. The advantages of the state constabulary plan are outweighed by its serious disadvantages.
  - A. It is un-American in principle.
    1. State police support the interests of the rich at the expense of the poor.
    2. Arrest without warrant endangers personal liberty.
  - B. It is unfair to workers in time of strike.

1. Injustice is sure to result when a police force is in no way responsible to the community for its acts.

2. In Pennsylvania the state police, instead of preserving order, have caused riots.

3. Brutal violence has been used against strikers by the Pennsylvania constabulary.

C. It places another serious obstacle in the way of industrial conciliation.

III. Establishment of state constabularies is unwise economically.

A. The estimated cost of a constabulary in New York the first year is \$450,000.

B. "It was computed, two years ago, that it cost one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and some cents for each person . . . arrested." *Pennsylvania Legislative Record*, 1909:2849, April 7, 1909.

IV. State constabularies have not proved successful in the United States.

A. The Arizona Rangers were abolished after given a trial.

B. An attempt is now being made to discontinue the Pennsylvania constabulary.

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### Negative

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# The Independent

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## FORWARD ON THE FARM

Dry farming means raising good crops without rainfall. America reports wheat grown on eight inch rainfall; but South Africa sends word that it grows good wheat without a single drop of rain from seed time to harvest. This is the way they get the Durum wheat which has become so popular for bread making and flesh producing.

Alfalfa is a Moorish name; but the plant was well known to the Romans. Varro tells us carefully how to plant it, and how to make the most of it. Professor Hansen has discovered yellow-flowered alfalfas in northern Asia, many varieties of it, and he promises us an alfalfa adapted to every climate known in the United States, and farther north, up to the Arctic zone. Forty varieties are under test in Florida.

America has lost one-seventh of its meat export during the past thirteen years, but is still sending away annually more than \$150,000,000 worth. Packers tell us that the decline will go on, without a possibility of prevention in the supply, both for home use and for exportation. This cheerless statement is immediately met by an announcement that the supply of meat from our home ranches and from Argentina will soon be more than duplicated by importations from Africa.

The average loss to our crops from flood is figured out to be \$100,000,000 a year, not counting in the soil that is washed away, or the wasted water that ought to be used on every farm as working power. Every farmer should start out understanding that he needs for his own use every pound of soil and every pailful of water that Nature gives him; his first problem is to be prepared to prevent waste, and utilize to the best advantage. It is not long before we shall see all of our farms utilizing brooks, and turning the wash into the brooks.

Of all the recent introductions by the Department of Agriculture we know of nothing to surpass velvet beans, for

their effect on farm life in the South. These have been improved into the Lyon, the Yokohama, and the Chinese. The Chinese bean blooms earlier in the year than the others, and matures its pods early in October. These beans will climb pine trees forty to fifty feet, absolutely loading them with strings of pods two feet long. After careful testing, the velvet bean has been proved to be superior to cottonseed meal for production of milk.

The Department of Agriculture after organizing boys' and girls' clubs, to raise crops, announced that the girls had surpassed the boys in their zeal and executive tact. That is saying a good deal for the girls, for the boys have beaten the old farmers all hollow. One Carolina boy two years ago turned out over two hundred bushels of corn to the acre. A New York boy now exhibits three hundred bushels from a single acre of ground. This is not only vastly ahead of what the average farmer gives us, but we do not know of any experiment station that approaches it.

If there is a corner of the earth not yet ransacked by our Agricultural Department, in the interest of farm life and production, we do not know it. The South is getting more advantage than the North, because more of the new plants come from semi-tropical regions. Japanese cane is one of the most satisfactory of recent introductions. Altho it makes a sugar, it is most notable for its superb qualities for stock feeding. Twenty-seven tons of green matter per acre are reported, where the very best yield of corn would not exceed twenty.

In discussing the filibuster against the shipping bill in our issue of February 8 we referred to the statement published in the Washington correspondence of one of the leading New York papers that Senator Williams had said that the prolongation of the debate was costing the country half a million a day in printing bills and stenography. When the *Congressional Record* came to hand we found that Senator Williams had reference to the commercial losses, not congressional expenses. What Senator Williams did say was this:

We might have had this law five months ago; and if we had had it five months ago we would have saved during that five months up to this good hour \$80,000,000 in freights to the American people—twice all the money that is called for under this bill—and now senators are going on and filibustering against it and delaying it, when it is costing about \$16,000,000 a month to the American people. Every day that you delay it you are costing the American commerce one-thirtieth of that amount—about half a million dollars a day. Is your love of talk worth that? Is there a man in the Senate who does not know how he is going to vote on this bill?

The portrait of General von Hindenburg published in The Independent for March 8 and credited to the *Illustrated London News* appeared originally in the *Illustrierte Zeitung* of Leipzig, to which it should be credited.





**A CHEMIST WHOSE DISCOVERIES PROMISE CHEAPER GASOLINE**

DR. WALTER F. RITTMAN, CHEMICAL ENGINEER OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES, WHO HAS DISCOVERED IN RESEARCHES AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AN IMPROVED METHOD OF PRODUCING GASOLINE AND A WAY OF MANUFACTURING TOLUOL AND BENZOL—USED IN SMOKELESS POWDER—FROM PETROLEUM. COMMENT ON HIS WORK WILL BE FOUND IN THE EDITORIAL PAGES



# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915

NUMBER 3458

## THEY CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS

**S**IR EDWARD GREY, in commenting upon the German proclamation of a war zone surrounding the British Isles, used an effective phrase: "Germany can't have it both ways."

This is precisely what Germany seems to want. But it is also precisely what Great Britain seems to want.

Germany seems to want to keep her fleet of capital ships safe in harbor and yet reap the advantage of a quasi-blockade of British ports carried on by her sea-going submarines.

Great Britain seems to want to reap the advantage of a quasi-blockade of German ports without complying with the definite conditions laid down by international law for the establishment of blockades.

In considering the merits of the respective positions taken by the two belligerents, it is well to go back to the fundamental principles underlying the practises of nations in maritime warfare.

In time of war, neutral trade has a *prima facie* right to go on unmolested. This right, however, is subject to two limitations. Neutral vessels carry contraband of war to the ports of a belligerent under peril of capture and confiscation, both of cargo and of vessel, by the opposing belligerent. Neutral vessels, whatever the nature of their cargoes, attempt to enter or leave the ports of a belligerent, in violation of an established blockade, under the same peril.

Both limitations have always raised vexed questions. For more than a hundred years the nations of the world, whenever there has been a war, have constantly wanted to "have it both ways." As belligerents, they have striven, to the utmost possible degree, to cut off the trade of neutrals with the enemy. As neutrals, on the other hand, they have, with equal consistency, sought to have their trade with each belligerent go on with as little interference as possible by the other belligerent. In both these purposes they were quite within their rights. It is only when they came to set forth and interpret the rules under which they were to pursue these purposes that inconsistency and conflict ensued.

**I**N the present controversy, the matter of contraband enters only indirectly. Blockade is the main point at issue. Two questions present themselves for the consideration of the neutral world:

Is Germany justified in her scarcely veiled threat to attack British shipping within the war zone, and possibly, by "accident," neutral shipping within the same area, without taking the precautions prescribed by international law and custom for safeguarding the lives of crew and passengers of the vessel attacked? This question has already been discussed in these pages.

The second question is: Is Great Britain justified in threatening to cut off all trade, both incoming and outgoing, with German ports, without declaring and making effective a formal blockade? This question needs some examination.

**I**N the history of modern warfare, the doctrine of blockade has been gradually developed and made precise. The distinction is now clear, as it was not something over a century ago, between the effective blockade, the only kind sanctioned by international law and custom, and the so-called "paper blockade." In 1800, during the Napoleonic wars, John Marshall, American Secretary of State, set forth the objections to the "paper blockade" effectively:

Ports not effectually blockaded by a force capable of completely investing them have yet been declared in a state of blockade. . . . If the effectiveness of the blockade be dispensed with, then every port of the belligerent powers may at all times be declared in that state, and the commerce of neutrals be thereby subjected to universal capture. But if this principle be strictly adhered to, the capacity to blockade will be limited by the naval force of the belligerent, and, in consequence, the mischief to neutral commerce cannot be very extensive. It is, therefore, of the last importance to neutrals that this principle be maintained unimpaired.

In 1803 James Madison wrote to the American Minister in London:

The law of nations requires to constitute a blockade that there should be the presence and position of a force rendering access to the prohibited place manifestly difficult and dangerous.

During the succeeding half century the doctrine became so universally accepted that in 1856 the Declaration of Paris contained the categorical rule that "blockades in order to be binding must be effective." The Declaration of London, drawn up in 1909, reiterated the rule as to effectiveness, adding that the blockade "must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coastline." The Declaration also laid down as essential to a binding blockade that it must be both declared and notified.

The blockade is the result of the collision of two rights—the right of neutral trade to go on unmolested and the right of the belligerent to cut off his opponent's trade and supplies. The blockade is a compromise arrived at by international custom. Neutral shipping may enter and leave a belligerent's ports freely unless and until the other belligerent is prepared to assume the responsibility of keeping *all* shipping from entering and leaving those ports. The belligerent may not secure the advantage of keeping supplies away from the enemy unless he is ready and able to do the thing thoroly. Neutral nations are not to be deprived of the opportunity to trade with a belligerent unless the deprivation is to be



made complete. In exchange for giving up the right to trade without hindrance, each neutral nation demands—and the demand is granted by international custom—that no nation be allowed to continue in the same trade.

This, then, is the international law and custom in the matter of blockade.

If Great Britain proposes to deal with neutral shipping sailing from or destined to German ports as tho a binding blockade were in existence, while she has neither declared a blockade nor made it effective, she will be violating international law and the ethics of civilized warfare. Whether as a matter of fact this is the British purpose is not clear from the somewhat vague statement of Mr. Asquith.

Such action on the part of the British navy and such action as was foreshadowed in the warning proclamation of the German Admiralty would both involve clear invasions of the rights of neutral nations which every such nation would be derelict in not resenting.

But the two cases do not stand on an equal footing. The British threat is aimed only at property; the German warning involves a threat against the lives of peaceful citizens, not only of Germany's enemies, but of neutral nations.

Sir Edward Grey was right. Germany cannot have it both ways. But no more can England. The fact that Germany's both ways threatens a more serious assault upon the rights of neutrals than does England's does not save the British case. As far as the United States is concerned, not only Germany but England, not only England but Germany, must respect the unquestioned rights of American shipping and American citizens or be called sharply to account.

## HOW THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON" RAN THE DARDANELLES

**I**F the Allied fleet succeeds in making its way thru the strait to Constantinople it will be an epoch-making event, but it cannot take away from America the honor of having been the first to get a warship past the guard which the Turk stationed at the gateway in 1453.

The forts now being bombarded by the Anglo-French guns stand on either side of the Dardanelles where it is less than a mile and a half wide. It is a place famous in history and legend. Here Leander the lover swam across to keep tryst with Hero, and Lord Byron repeated the exploit with less incentive. Here Xerxes built his bridge of boats when he attempted to conquer Europe, and here Alexander shipped his army across when he entered upon the conquest of Asia. But Alexander himself, steering the first galley with his own hand, turned the prow to the southward in order that he might land at the same point where the Greeks beached their boats for the attack on Troy, that is, at Kum Kale, which the British captured the other day.

Nearly nineteen hundred years later another ambitious young man of twenty-three, also called "the Great," built upon the headlands that dominate the narrowest passage of the Hellespont two fortresses. Mohammed II, being an energetic young man and impatient to bottle up Byzantium, set two thousand masons at work and within three months the "Castle of Europe" and the "Castle of Asia" were completed. There they stand to-day unless the shells of the superdreadnought "Queen

Elizabeth" have scattered their ancient stones. Thirty feet thick were their walls, and many a pillar and altar piece from Christian churches went into their construction. Upon the tower was mounted the new-fangled invention of a Frankish engineer never before used in warfare, a sort of a deep bowl loaded with gunpowder which threw a five hundred pound stone, altho how far it would go or where it would land was highly uncertain. But, anyway, if it could not hit ships it scared them off, and from the day that the first cannon was mounted the Dardanelles were closed. Now they are being opened with fifteen-inch guns that carry twenty miles, and let us hope that they will stay open.

But in 1800 there passed thru the Dardanelles a frigate bearing a strange flag with stars and stripes and a still stranger cargo, to wit, one hundred Algerians, one hundred negro slaves, women and children, half a million dollars in gold, four lions, four tigers, four parrots and a lot of cattle, horses, antelopes, precious stones and works of art. The captain, a young man by the name of William Bainbridge, was brought before the Sultan to explain where he came from and how he got in. He stated that he was from the United States. The Sultan had not heard of that country or, for that matter, of America. Captain Bainbridge, however, assured him that there was such a continent and that it had been discovered some years before by Columbus.

The Sultan accepted the statement as well as the cargo, and was pleased to see by the stars on the flag that the United States was a Mohammedan country. But he ordered the governor of the castles at the narrows to be put to death for letting a foreign man-o'-war get by him. Captain Bainbridge, however, interposed and begged for his pardon, explaining that the governor was not to blame, for the "George Washington" had slipt past the castles of the two continents by pretending to drop anchor, and then, after saluting, suddenly setting sail and speeding up the Dardanelles. The boldness and frankness of the American captain found him favor in the eyes of the Sultan, and when he sailed away he bore a letter from the Sublime Porte which enabled him when he got back to Algiers to set free the French men, women and children held for ransom by the Dey.

It was the Dey of Algiers who had sent the "George Washington" on its queer errand with its Noah's Ark freight. Captain Bainbridge had called at Algiers to pay the tribute or blackmail which the Dey extorted from all maritime nations as the price of abstaining from preying upon their commerce. The proud young captain felt the humiliation of his errand; he would have preferred, as he confesses, to have paid his piratical majesty in cannon balls rather than coin, and we may imagine his emotion when the Dey commandeered his ship and ordered him to take the Algerian embassy and their retinue and presents to Constantinople. Protests were in vain; resistance was fatal. "You Americans pay me tribute," said the Dey; "you are therefore my slaves and you will obey my orders." To refuse meant not merely that the "George Washington" would be sunk and her crew sold as slaves, but that every merchant vessel in the Mediterranean would suffer the same fate. So Captain Bainbridge sailed for Constantinople bearing the Algerine flag—until out of sight, and then hoisted the Stars and Stripes, with what effect we have seen.



But he got his revenge before long, for this insult to our new navy aroused the United States to action. Altho Algiers joined with England in warring upon our commerce, the American fleet under Decatur brought Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers to terms and put a stop to piracy in the Mediterranean forever. Now the map is changed. France has Tunis and Algiers; Italy has Tripoli; and Constantinople—who will have that? We shall soon see.

### THE COST OF SMOKE

THERE is a curious lack of coördination between the different departments of our Government. The Secretary of the Interior announces with proper pride that Dr. Rittman in the Bureau of Mines has discovered a process by which petroleum can be made to yield a larger quantity of gasoline than is at present obtained and also the compounds which form the basis of the aniline dyes. Mr. Lane adds, "I understand that some benzol and toluol have been obtained from American coal and water-gas tars, but this supply does not begin to satisfy the present demands."

But at the same time with this comes out a report from the Department of Commerce showing that the American coke ovens waste enough benzol and tar "to more than cover the world's consumption in making artificial dyestuffs." Mr. Redfield adds, evidently without consultation with his colleague in the Cabinet, that "If a commercial demand is present, American tar works can quickly provide all of the crudes needed, practically as cheaply as in Europe," and further, "There is no question of the readiness of tar distillers to enlarge their plants for the production of an ample supply of the needed crudes if a continued demand is certain."

The Secretary of Commerce has the right of it. We trust that Dr. Rittman's process will provide another source of such material, but it must be distinctly understood that it is not the lack of tar which has kept our manufacturers of textiles, drugs and explosives dependent upon Germany. Our coke ovens are sending up in smoke volatile distillates worth \$75,000,000 a year which in Germany are saved and sold to us under various fanciful or cumbersome names at a high price per ounce. There are about a thousand of these coal-tar products now in use and over nine hundred of them are free from patent restrictions. We have competent chemists or could train them in our universities if there was any demand for them. It is, then, not the lack of capital, material or inventive genius that has kept us in this humiliating, costly, and—in crises like the present—dangerous state of dependence.

The fundamental cause of our backwardness in this most profitable industry is, as the Secretary of Commerce says, the lack of business organization, and one reason for this, as he does not say, is that the American Government, urged thereto by American public sentiment, is determined to keep business in a state of disorganization. It is the common belief that such restriction is necessary in order to prevent the oppression of the public by trusts. This theory may be correct, but the result in this case, as in others, is to put the public at the mercy of a foreign trust.

That the German chemical companies are able to control ninety-five per cent of the world's dyestuffs and to make a profit of twenty to fifty per cent out of it

every year is largely due to the fact that they work together and handle all the products and by-products in a systematic way to the best advantage. Such results can never be attained where the mining of coal, the making of coke, the distilling of tar, the preparation of the ten crudes and the three hundred intermediate products and the manufacture and marketing of the final products are in the hands of separate companies each concerned solely with making the most profit out of its particular stage of the complete process without regard to the effect on the industry as a whole.

The reason why the Germans have been able to monopolize the chemical industry is the same as for the fact that they are able to fight six nations at a time: that is, unity of purpose and efficient organization. How long would the French armies have been able to stand against them if their Government had compelled each army corps to act independently and prohibited an interlocking directorate of the artillery, infantry, cavalry, aviation and commissary departments?

We must either find some way by which business consolidation may be permitted without injury to the public or we must frankly recognize the impossibility of competing in the foreign markets, and, as Secretary Redfield suggests, put up a tariff wall sufficiently high to prevent the organized industry of other countries from preying upon our anarchic business. If an industry is prevented from growing it must always have the protection necessary for an "infant industry."

### THE DEVIL WAS SICK—

THE Sixty-third Congress, just adjourned after twenty-three months of activity, appropriated two and a quarter billion dollars—a hundred and twenty-five millions more than the last Congress.

Its membership was overwhelmingly Democratic.

The Democratic national platform declared: "We denounce the profligate waste of money . . . thru the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses. . . . We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government."

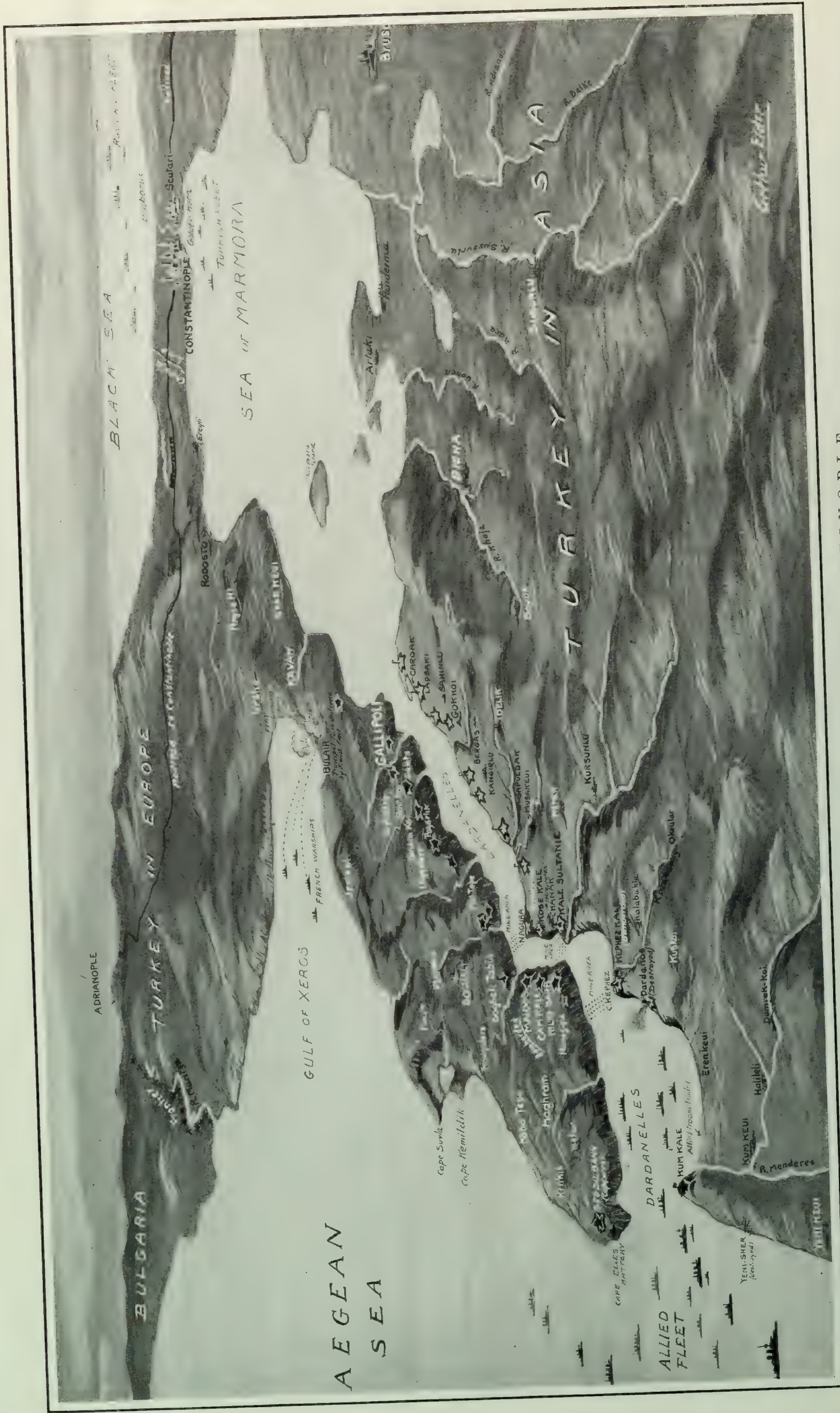
Profligate waste? Lavish appropriations? Simplicity and economy?

The ladies of Erzerum have made a pacifist demonstration in a novel and effective manner. They began like the suffragets by stoning the palace of the Vali, but when he sent out his guards to disperse them the women tore off their veils and most of their clothing and boldly faced the guards, who, being good Mohammedans, were obliged to turn their backs and retire from the street. Then the women invaded the palace and compelled the Vali Pasha to send a telegram to the Sultan protesting against the war.

The Germans talk of cutting down their meals by half. This will doubtless be hard on them for a while, but after they get used to it they will find that they can live on three meals as well as six.

The President has been empowered by Congress to prevent by force of arms violations of our neutrality. Aggressive neutrality has all the attractiveness of muscular Christianity.





Drawn especially for *The Independent* by Arthur Elder

The attack on the Turkish capital is one of the most spectacular, as it seems likely to be one of the most momentous operations of the great war. A fleet of over fifty British and Russian warships is assembled to force the Dardanelles, while a Russian fleet is crossing the Black Sea to the Bosphorus. The most powerful battleship afloat, the new super-dreadnaught, "Queen Elizabeth," completed since the war began, is throwing her fifteen-

## CLOSING IN ON CONSTANTINOPLE

inch shells into Kilid Bahr and other forts along the narrows from the Aegean Sea, west of the Gallipoli Peninsula, ten miles or more away. The Homeric siege of Troy took place a few miles up the Scamander (Menderes) River from Kum Kale. The battle of Aegospotamos—when the Spartans under Lysander defeated the Athenian fleet and so put an end to the Peloponnesian War, 405 B. C.—was fought near Galata. At the

narrows, somewhere between Nagura and Kale Sultanie, which now is the chief point of attack, Xerxes crossed from Asia to conquer Greece in B. C. 480 and Alexander crossed from Europe to conquer Asia in B. C. 334. Brusa was the first capital of the Ottoman Empire and hither the present Sultan may retire if he is driven from Constantinople. As the taube flies it is about 160 miles from Kum Kale to Constantinople.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**The Key to Constantinople** If the Allied fleet succeeds in forcing its way thru the Dardanelles it will be counted as one of the most remarkable feats of the Great War, for the strait has been regarded as impregnable ever since the first cannon were placed upon its banks in 1453 by Mohammed II. From that time on no hostile vessel succeeded in passing the Dardanelles until 1807, when Admiral Duckworth with a British fleet ran the gantlet, but even he was not able to reach Constantinople. During the nineteenth century Great Britain backed up Turkey in keeping the Dardanelles closed to warships, altho this policy made an enemy of Russia. In 1840, the Treaty of London, to which Russia was a party, reaffirmed "the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire by virtue of which it has been at all times prohibited for ships of war of foreign powers to enter the Dardanelles and Bosphorus."

Now, however, there is a Russian fleet crossing the Black Sea to seize the Bosphorus, and on the other side of Constantinople Russia is represented by one cruiser in the Allied fleet forcing the Dardanelles.

On the European side of the Dardanelles arid bluffs are to be seen; on the Asiatic rolling and fertile hills covered with gardens and vineyards. The highlands at the entrance from the Ægean are crowned by two old forts built by Mohammed IV in 1659 as a protection against the Venetian fleet, Sedd el Bahr on the European and Kum Kale on the Asiatic. Both these, or rather the modern fortifications on these points, were reduced within a few hours by the British and French battleships standing out at sea beyond the range of the land guns, altho these were neither few nor small. The entrance forts and batteries contained nineteen guns ranging from 6 to 11 inches and eleven of smaller caliber. After these were silenced a landing force completed the demolition of the batteries in the vicinity. The 400 British marines who occupied Kum Kale, or the "Sand Castle," on the right, must have landed near the mouth of the Scamander River, where 3000 years before Agamemnon and the hosts of Greece had disembarked to undertake the siege of Troy, the site of which is about four miles up the Scamander River.

But Homer's Ilium was not so old a city as Dardanus, from which the Dardanelles is named. The headland

## THE GREAT WAR

*March 1*—Bombardment of Dardanelles forts continued. Premier Asquith declares intention to shut off all commerce with Germany.

*March 2*—Germans bombard Polish fortress of Osowiec. Russians cut off a Turkish force in Armenia and take Khopa, Black Sea port.

*March 3*—British attack Turks in Tigris valley. Germany will agree to American proposals for free neutral commerce if England will permit food shipments to Germany.

*March 4*—Russian fleet sails to Bosphorus. French claim gains in Champagne, Argonne, Vosges and Alsace.

*March 5*—British fleet bombards Smyrna forts. "Queen Elizabeth" shells Dardanelles forts over Gallipoli hills. Allied army of 100,000 land on peninsula.

*March 6*—Greek Premier Venizelos resigns because King will not approve his war policy. Russians regain Czernowitz and Stanislaw.

*March 7*—Germans attack Russians on Pilica River, south of Warsaw. Revolutionary riots in Portugal.

here is occupied by the fort of Kephaz Kalesi, which has been bombarded by the Allied ships advancing up the strait from the Ægean to this point, a distance of about thirteen miles.

### Firing Over Gallipoli

It would be hard to imagine a better position for defense than the long, narrow, deep and crooked channel which separates Europe from Asia and connects the Ægean with the Sea of Marmora. Doubtless many of the fortifications which line both banks are antiquated and useless, but some of them are modern and German engineers have been working for months to make them effective by the importation of such Krupp

guns and ammunition as the Rumanian Government would permit to be shipped thru that country.

The strongest fortifications and the heaviest armament are concentrated at the narrowest part of the Dardanelles, where the shores are only a mile and a quarter apart. Here on the western side near Kilid Bahr there are three forts containing altogether the following big guns: Two 14-inch, three 11-inch, one 10.2-inch, fifteen 9.4-inch, and three 8.2-inch caliber. Yet these three forts were, March 5, bombarded without the possibility of retaliation. They were absolutely helpless because their guns were directed inward toward the narrows, and they were shelled by the British battle-cruisers from behind, that is, from the other side of the Gallipoli peninsula, which forms the western side of the Dardanelles. The peninsula is here about seven miles wide and the new "Queen Elizabeth" in the Ægean Sea, at a safe distance, was able to throw her 15-inch shells over the hills with marvelous precision at her invisible targets. The aeroplanes hovering above and the British warships in the lower part of the Dardanelles reported the result of each shot by wireless. The weather being good the "Queen Elizabeth" fired twenty-nine rounds that day "with satisfactory results," as the dispatch puts it. That is, the magazine of the strongest fort was blown up and the other two damaged. There is no apparent reason why the other forts on the strait may not be demolished with equal ease and safety.

There are few fortifications on the western side of the Gallipoli peninsula. Those in the vicinity of Bulair have been bombarded by four French battleships in the Gulf of Xeros.

The Allied army which has landed on the peninsula of Gallipoli is commanded by a French officer, General d'Amade. He has under him some of the Algerian and French troops with which he effected the conquest of Morocco two years ago. But most of his force is composed of the British troops which had been assembled from all parts of the world in Egypt. The attempt of the Turks to cross the Suez Canal was such a disastrous failure that they are not likely to repeat it soon. It is not known how many British troops have been camping in the shadow of the pyramids of Gizeh, but it is said to be the greatest expeditionary force ever transported overseas at any one time.

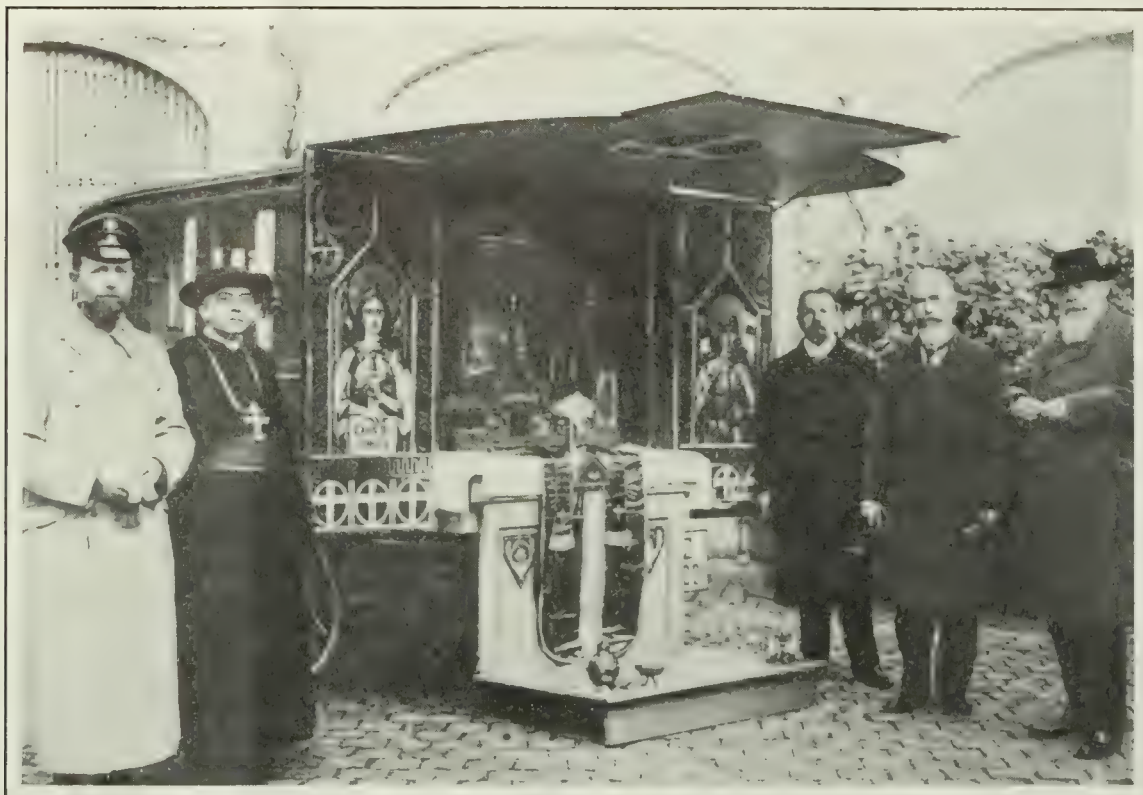


Brown Brothers

### THE CANNON'S MOUTH

Looking into the muzzle of an English 13½-inch naval gun. Note the rifling





International News

## THE CHURCH AND WAR—A MOTOR FIELD ALTAR FOR GERMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS

It is also the most composite. The various races of the Indian army are represented in it. Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania have contributed to it, and the New Zealand contingent includes Maoris, the most warlike of the South Sea natives. Part of the Canadian troops have been sent here as well also as Scotch, Irish and English Territorials. It is this strange army, or part of it, which, under the command of a French general, has undertaken the task of expelling the Turk from Europe.

**The Balkan Situation** The bombardment of the Dardanelles and the impending capture of Constantinople by the Allies has brought the Balkan question to a cri-

sis. In Greece the Government has come into conflict with the King over the question of the participation of that country in the war. Premier Eleutherios Venizelos and his colleagues are determined upon an active policy, believing that the interests of Greece would suffer if she had no hand in the final settlement. The King, on the other hand, is determined to maintain peace and neutrality. Accordingly he accepted the resignation of Venizelos and called upon Alexandros Zaimis to form a cabinet. Zaimis has been Prime Minister as well as High Commissioner of Crete, and is now co-governor of the National Bank. There is, however, a strong popular feeling in favor of war, and it is doubtful wheth-

er he can secure support in Parliament, or, if this is dissolved, from the electorate, for a policy of neutrality. The King is inclined to be pro-German in his sympathies, as he was educated in Germany and the Queen of Greece is a sister of the Kaiser. It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the second Balkan war the German Emperor sent an enthusiastic telegram of congratulations to King Constantine.

Altho Greece will enter the war upon the side of the Allies if at all, still her interests are by no means coincident with theirs. If Russia should be in Constantinople it would dissipate the dream of Greek patriots to restore the ancient glories of Byzantium as the capital of a new Greek empire. The Turkish islands at the entrance to the Dardanelles in the possession of Greece are serving practically as a naval base for the operations of the Allied fleet. Italy still holds the Turkish islands to the south of Smyrna, which are also coveted by Greece.

The intervention of Greece would therefore probably bring about the immediate participation of Italy in the war. The Italian army has already practically been mobilized and brought up almost to its war strength. It is a matter of general surprise that Italy has held off so long when she now has an opportunity to seize the Italian provinces of Austria and secure a dominant position on the Adriatic. It is supposed that Count von Bülow, former German Chancellor, was sent to Italy for the purpose of trying to secure a pledge of neutrality by cessions of Austrian territory. But these negotiations seem to have been fruitless, tho whether this is due to the reluctance of Austria to make such cessions or to the Allies having offered a greater price is not known.

The Rumanian Parliament has empowered the Government to declare, at any time when it thinks desirable, a state of siege till the end of the war. Preparations for war have been completed and at any time Rumania may assist the Allies either by attacking Turkey on the Black Sea or by invading Hungary thru the Transylvanian Alps.

Bulgaria is, of course, anxious to regain Adrianople, which she took in the first Balkan war and lost in the second when she was attacked simultaneously on all sides by Serbia, Greece, Rumania and Turkey. In the first Balkan war the Bulgarian armies might perhaps have reached Constantinople if they had not been checked at the Chataldja line more by the intervention of the powers than by the valor of the Turks.



Underwood &amp; Underwood

## THE CHURCH AND WAR—MILITARY FUNERAL AT THE REAR OF THE FRENCH LINES



**The Attack on Osowiec** Hindenburg's sudden swing to the northward not only drove the Russians out of East Prussia but enabled the Germans to begin operations on the permanent fortifications which extend along the Niemen, Bobr and Narew Rivers from Kovno to Warsaw, and form Russia's real line of defense. The point chosen for attack seems to be Osowiec (Ossowetz), which is the nearest of these fortresses to the frontier, being only about twenty miles from the southeast corner of East Prussia. Osowiec is presumably one of the weakest of the chain, and in fact was not mapped as a fortress before the war. It commands the railroad leading from the Prussian town of Lyck to the Polish town of Bialystok, and if the Germans should succeed in taking it they would have a chance to cut the railroad between the Russian and the Polish capitals at Bialystok.

For the bombardment of Osowiec the Germans have brought up the Austrian 11-inch field howitzers such as they used chiefly for the reduction of Liège and Namur. Two of its forts are said to have been already demolished. Once before, in the latter part of September, the Germans besieged Osowiec, but were forced to retire on account of the Russian victory at Augustowo, twenty-five miles to the north. This time the Germans seem to be determined to hold their ground in this region, for they are reported to be fortifying on a large scale among the hills along the river.

But the German forces are too few to man the whole line and the Russians are gradually regaining the territory they recently lost. To the north the Germans have withdrawn from the Niemen River as the Russians advanced without offering much opposition, but to the west, in the vicinity of Przasnysz, the Russians inflicted a severe blow on the Germans. A brigade of Russian cavalry broke thru the German line at this point, so their right wing was attacked from front and flank, and before they could recover the Russians had taken many prisoners and the guns and supplies of the foremost depots.

**Czernowitz Recaptured** In eastern Galicia and Bukowina the Russians are regaining the ground they lost in February. The Austrians have been compelled to evacuate Czernowitz and Stanislau. The Russian official report of the operations between February 21 and March 3 claims the capture of 133 officers, 18,522 men, five guns, sixty-



Medem Photograph Service

THE CHURCH AND WAR—OPEN-AIR MASS IN THE ARGONNE FOREST

two machine guns and numerous trains. General Brusiloff's army boasts the capture since the war began of 1900 officers and 186,000 men, which is more than his army numbers.

In regard to the struggle which has been going on all winter for the possession of the Carpathian passes the Russian and the Austrian reports agree in nothing except the fierceness of the fighting and the terrible suffering caused by the snow, which fills the mountain defiles and buries dead and wounded. It is evident that neither side has made any substantial gains during the winter, but both are holding on to their positions with desperate energy in the hope of utilizing them when the

spring weather permits of offensive movements. The chief points of contention are the Dukla, Lupkow and Uzsok passes, which lie south of the besieged fortress of Przemyśl.

**England to Cut Off German Commerce** In the session of March 1 Premier Asquith announced, amid tremendous applause from all parties, the reply of the Government to the German threat to establish a war zone about England and Ireland. His policy amounts virtually to a blockade, but the Premier carefully avoids the use of the word "blockade," which has come to have a strict and well defined meaning in international law. In the statement which he read to



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THE CHURCH AND WAR—CONSECRATING MOTOR AMBULANCES IN LONDON



the House of Commons the following language was used:

The law and customs of nations in regard to attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is bringing it before a prize court, where it may be tried and where regularities of the capture may be challenged, and where neutrals may recover their cargo. The sinking of prizes is, in itself, a questionable act, to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances, and after provision has been made for the safety of all crews and passengers. . . .

The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated captures. Germany has adopted this method against the peaceful trader and the noncombatant, with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civilian population, from reaching or leaving the British Isles or northern France.

Her opponents are, therefore, driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany. These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or neutral or noncombatant lives, and in strict observation of the dictates of humanity. The British and French Governments will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to confiscation.

Following the speech of the Premier the House of Commons voted appropriations amounting to \$1,450,000,000, the largest grant ever made by Parliament. Previous appropriations for the war reach a total of \$1,800,000,000. Mr. Asquith stated that the expenses of the war now amounted to \$7,500,000 a day and next month would be a million more. In the wars against Napoleon, he said, England expended only \$9,155,000,000, and in the Boer war \$1,055,000,000. In addition to the grants of \$4,000,000 to Serbia and \$50,000,000 to Belgium, England would probably advance more funds to these countries.

#### Power to Enforce Neutrality

At one o'clock in the morning on March 4, Congress adopted by unanimous vote a joint resolution empowering the President to prevent use of our ports as bases of supplies for the ships of belligerents in the present war. In its original form the resolution, which had been prepared by Counsellor Lansing, of the State Department, and the Attorney General, was introduced in the House some hours earlier and promptly adopted there. Afterward it was thought that too broad a grant of power had been given, and a conference at the White House preceded action in the Senate. The terms of the resolution adopted



*International News*

#### WILL IT FALL?

Ancient Turkish tradition is said to prophesy that with the fall of this "Burnt Column" in Stambul the Turkish Empire will come to an end. The column is of porphyry and was erected by Constantine

in the House, it was said, would permit an embargo upon exports of such supplies as have been shipped in large quantities from this country to Europe. Power to do this had not been sought, and our Government had no desire to see such an embargo imposed. Therefore a substitute, less than half the length of the original, was prepared. This the Senate adopted, and the House accepted it a few minutes later.

The resolution provides that hereafter and during the existence of a war to which our country is not a party, in order to prevent violation of the neutrality of the United States by the use of its territory, its ports, or its territorial waters as bases of operation for a belligerent—a use at variance with the obligations imposed by the law of nations, our treaties or our statutes—the President is empowered to direct collectors of customs to withhold clearance from any vessel of American or foreign registry, or license, "which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men or supplies

to any warship or tender or supply ship of a belligerent nation in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation." And if any such vessel shall depart, or attempt to depart, without clearance, "for any of the purposes," the owner or master or person in charge or command shall be liable to a fine of from \$2000 to \$10,000 or to imprisonment for two years, or to both fine and imprisonment. In addition, the ships are to be forfeited. To enforce the resolution the President is authorized to use the land or naval forces of the United States.

In a letter to Representative Underwood, Counsellor Lansing said that the Government had been "hindered by lack of sufficient legislation to prevent vessels from leaving American ports with coal and supplies for warships at sea." He desired to emphasize "the great urgency and need of the immediate passage" of the resolution.

It is understood that the request for prompt action was due to evidence laid before the Federal grand jury in New York which indicted, on the 1st, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, its chief representative in this country, and four other persons for procuring the shipment of coal to German warships by means of false manifests and false clearance papers. At least two cargoes of coal were sent out in this way on chartered ships to war vessels lying off New York.

#### Adjournment of Congress

Congress was in an amiable mood in the last hours of the session. In the Senate there were kind remarks about retiring members, and in the House prominent Representatives vied with each other in commending partizan opponents. Speaker Clarke, Leader Underwood and Leader Mann were heartily praised. All but two of the general appropriation bills were passed. An agreement on the Postal bill could not be reached in conference, owing to differences about mail pay to railroads. There was no final action on the Indian bill. By joint resolution the present year's appropriations in each case were continued without change.

One day before adjournment the Ship Purchase bill was laid aside. No action was taken on the Philippine Government bill or the pending conservation measures. The Colombia and Nicaragua treaties were not ratified. For river and harbor improvements a lump sum of \$25,000,000 was granted, in lieu of the pending bill, which carried a much



larger sum. In the navy bill provision was made for two battleships, six destroyers, two large submarines and sixteen coast defense submarines. The Seamen's bill was signed by the President on the day of adjournment, but it does not go into effect until fifteen months hence. A rural credit addition to the Agricultural bill was passed in the House, but eliminated in conference. The subject is now to be considered by a joint committee, of which Representative Glass is chairman. All of those nominated for the new Federal Trade Commission were confirmed, except Mr. Rublee, and the President has given him a recess appointment. Col. Goethals and Surgeon General Gorgas were made major generals, receiving the thanks of Congress. Among the nominations confirmed were the following: Samuel L. Rogers, North Carolina, Director of the Census; Robert W. Woolley, Virginia, Director of the Mint; Houston B. Teehee, Oklahoma, Register of the Treasury.

In a brief statement the President said a great Congress had closed its

sessions, and business had now a time for calm and thoughtful adjustment. But the European war had put the nation to a test of its true character and its self-control. The constant thought of every patriotic man should be now for the country, its peace, its order, its just and tempered judgment in the face of perplexing difficulties. Its dignity and strength would appear not only in the revival of its business but also in its power to think, to purpose and to act with patience, with disinterested fairness and without excitement, in a spirit of friendliness and enlightenment which would firmly establish its influence thruout the world.

#### In Latin-America

There has been discovered in Brazil a conspiracy against the Governor of the State of Rio Janeiro. Among those involved are the sailors on the battleships "Minas Geraes" and "Sao Paulo." Arrests have been made, and the movement is said to be a complete failure. But there is revolt elsewhere as well as in the vicinity of the capital, for the dispatches say that an aviator was killed while making an inspection flight over the "rebel camp in the State of Parana." The news reports are brief. It may be recalled that the memorable revolt in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, in November, 1910, began with the sailors on the same battleships that are named in connection with the present conspiracy.

The recent capture of Colonel Concha, chief of the revolutionists in Ecuador, at Esmeraldas, is regarded by the Government with great satisfaction because it probably will cause a collapse of the revolutionary movement in that country.

Dr. Feliciano Viera, the new President of Uruguay, was inaugurated on March 3. He said in his inaugural address that he was a disciple of his predecessor, Señor Battle, whose policy would be his own. President Battle was recently challenged by Señor Ramirez to fight a duel. He declined, because of his high office. Now, however, he has challenged Ramirez, and the latter says he is not bound to accept. But it is expected that there will be a duel.

In Hayti, Gen. Guillaume Sam, the successful revolutionist, was proclaimed provisional President on the 1st, and formally elected President by the Senate four days later. It is said that he will not regard with favor our Government's proposition for the establishment of a fiscal protectorate such as we now exercise in the case of Santo Domingo.

Mexico's Unfortunate Capital The deplorable condition of Mexico's capital caused much anxiety last week in Washington and elsewhere. General Obregon, representing Carranza, holds the city with a garrison of about 10,000 soldiers. There is a scarcity of food, many thousands are unemployed, and the currency issued by Villa has been made worthless by decree. Obregon demanded \$250,000 from the Catholic clergy. Because the money was not paid to him he put 180 native priests in jail and expelled twenty-two Spanish priests, who have been deported from Vera Cruz. He levied a tax of three-quarters of one per cent. upon the capital of all merchants, banks and individuals, with a general tax amounting to one-third of the customary annual tax. Only seventy-two hours were allowed for the payment of the first tax, the penalties being confiscation and imprisonment. Five hundred delinquents are in jail. Owing to our Government's protests, Carranza ordered that foreigners be excepted. This made Obregon angry, and he



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**A STATESMAN WHO LEAVES THE SENATE**  
When Congress adjourned Elihu Root, having refused renomination as senator from New York, retired from national office. He was seventy years old last month. Few men have played so large a part in the international relations of the United States in the last fifteen years, and his clear thought and sound judgment on diplomatic problems can ill be spared from Congress.



Paul Thompson

**THE WATCHDOG OF THE TREASURY**  
Senator Burton, of Ohio, is another distinguished Republican who has left Congress. For thirteen years a member and for ten years chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors before his election to the Senate in 1909, he has consistently been opposed to pork-barrel legislation and has made traditional his thoro mastery of a matter for which he was responsible.





Janet M. Cummings

## A HOSPITAL CAR ON THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY IN ENGLAND

railed against the foreign residents and the rich, asserting that they were hostile to the revolution, exploiters and friends of Porfirio Diaz. The priests, he added, were avaricious.

He published a threat that he would take his troops from the city if there should be a riot, and he advised the hungry poor to "take matters into their own hands." Those who had money, he asserted, would not contribute to help the destitute. This was not true, for there had been large contributions, but when the relief committee of foreign residents asked him to permit the railroads to be used for bringing food, he refused to do this, saying that the people needed no help from foreigners. Frightened merchants had closed their shops, and the hungry mob was looting them. Obregon ordered the merchants to open these stores, the penalty for disobedience being imprisonment. They were directed to accept Carranza's currency in place of Villa's, \$50,000,000 of which, it is said, had been put in circulation. There were bread riots, the peons were dying, and the water supply had been cut off. Two hundred of Obregon's soldiers entered a dry water main, intending to pass through it and thus to surprise a party of Zapata's soldiers in the suburbs. Zapata heard of this project, turned on the water and drowned them all. There are epidemics of smallpox and typhus fever in the capital. The first of these diseases is also causing heavy mortality in Tampico and Vera Cruz.

There were indications that Obregon was preparing to leave the capital and to use the garrison in a movement against Villa. The merchants and foreign residents would then be at the mercy of the mob, or of Zapata's army. Our Government, to whom several European ambassadors made earnest complaints, sent sharp protests to Carranza, but there was no reply. It was said that the

foreign diplomats had decided to leave the Mexican capital in a body. Some thought that it might be necessary for foreign powers to send a protecting force to the capital from Vera Cruz.

## Villa and Other Warriors

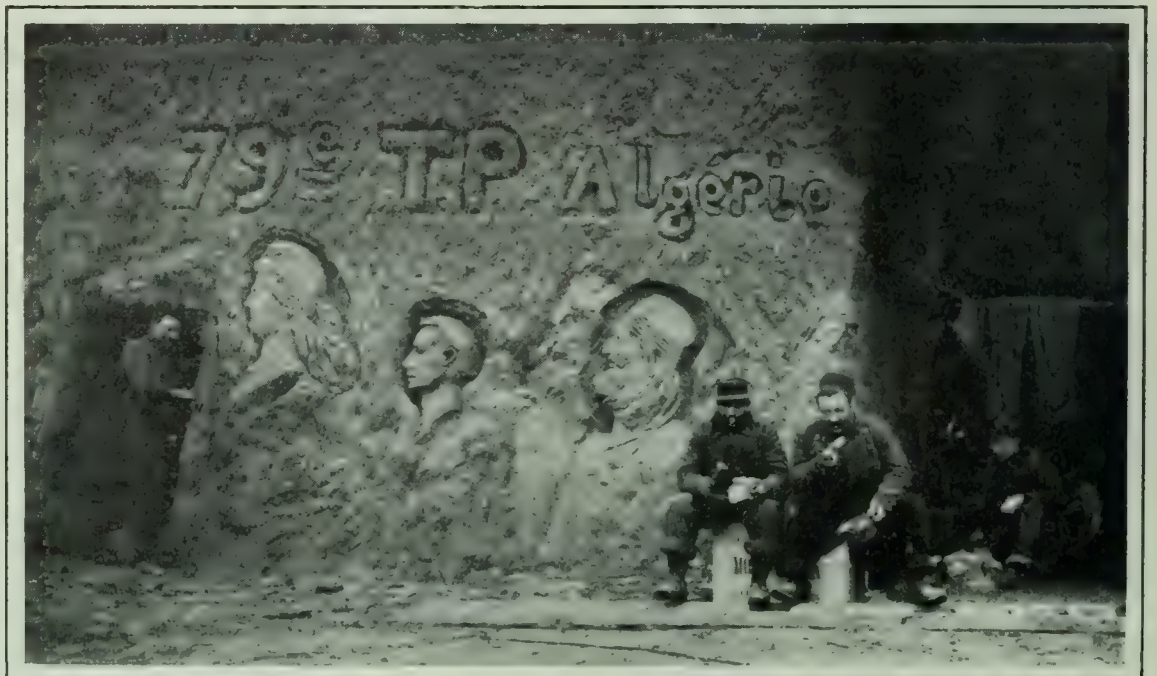
Villa had followed the fleeing soldiers of Carranza from Guadalajara in the direction of Manzanillo. In a battle not far from that port he routed them, killing 1500 and taking 400 prisoners. He then began to besiege Manzanillo, but soon, for some reason, discontinued this movement. Returning to Aguascalientes, he stopped there long enough to put to death two generals who had turned from him to Gutierrez and had come north to seek a restoration of his favor. His movement against Tampico was delayed by the attacks of Carranza's forces upon his favorite commander, Angeles, at Monterey. In Carranza's service were two American aviators, who dropped bombs upon houses in the town. After a time, however, a part of the Villa army in or near Monte-

rey moved southward toward Tampico.

Along the northwest coast several independent factions were robbing the people. General Cabral, whom Villa sent north several weeks ago to supersede Maytorena, who escaped from the prison in which Maytorena placed him, and who afterward reached an agreement with Maytorena and returned to his troops, has now resigned and crossed the border again, saying that he can support neither Villa nor Carranza, but will live in the United States. Garza, the convention's latest President, said to have been kidnapped and killed by Zapata, was alive on February 26. On that date he sent a message to Villa, reporting Zapata's attacks upon towns near the capital.

In Yucatan the Carranza forces are divided, and one faction is fighting the other. One of Carranza's gunboats was blown up at Progreso by a bomb brought on board concealed in a barrel of rice. Thirty men were killed. It appears that more than 600 persons lost their lives in a railroad accident several weeks ago. After Carranza had captured Guadalajara, an order was given that the families of the soldiers should be brought to the city. A special train carrying 900 persons ran away down a steep grade and plunged into a ravine. More than 600 were killed and very few escaped injury.

Gutierrez, formerly President, has offered to surrender to Villa or Carranza. At Acapulco, on the west coast, Carranza's forces imprisoned the British and Spanish Vice-Consuls. In response to the demand of the captain of the United States cruiser "Cleveland" they were speedily released. They left the city and sought refuge on his ship.



Press Illustrating Company

## WHEN A SCULPTOR IS QUARTERED IN A SOFT-ROCK CAVE

These figures were the product of the French occupation of underground shelters near Soissons. To the left is La Republique, then comes King Albert, and on the right a Spahi



# THE CHALLENGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

BY JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS

IT is the very least among reasons for attending to it, but the issue of unemployment cannot longer be shirked because it will become more and more the center of justified social revolt. Socialist and anarchist alike will use it for ends of their own, counting securely upon just enough public sympathy to sustain their propaganda.

Until society deals seriously and constructively with the problem, this agitation will be justified.

I for one even thank the I. W. W. for stinging us and nagging us into some recognition of our duty. I thank them in spite of the childishness of their "solution." To demand in the present situation "\$2 a day or take it when you can find it," is of course a puerility; but this should not divert attention wholly from their service of insisting that we have thus far merely fooled with these issues. On this visit to New York I was not ten minutes from the train before a man on Forty-third street appealed to me for a job. I could not help him to a job; should I give him money, which was what he wanted?

I reasoned about it doubtless as most of you would have done: "This of course is a hobo, and if I give him a quarter, I am simply paying his drink bills and helping to keep him and his kind in the city when they ought to be in the country." This argumentative use of "the country" as a cure-all has saved us too long from reasoning about the problem at all. Every week you may hear, "Oh, if these men and women would go to the country, the demand for farm-hands and servants would end this trouble." A lot of people who look clean and even educated continue to repeat parrot inanities like that in the belief that they are throwing light on this question.

And yet it is here with the bum that our problem begins: namely, that, shuffling about between us and the genuinely unemployed, are vagrant armies of skillless vagrants and unemployables. A goodly part of these we are rather deliberately turning out year by year as social products. We are steadily creating material for jobless men, not by retail but in huge, large-scale production. We are doing it by much of our child labor and by certain gross omissions in our educational policy. Could the devil himself devise a more ingenious scheme to produce continuous reinforcements to the army of work-shy unemployables, than—to give one of many illustrations—to allow thousands of youth to escape from school in those plastic years from fourteen

*The name of John Graham Brooks is a familiar one among students of social reconstruction. He has been lecturer on economic subjects at Harvard, Chicago and California, an expert in the service of the Department of Labor at Washington, and is president of the National Consumers' League. He wrote "The Social Unrest," "As Others See Us," "An American Citizen," "American Syndicalism." This is the substance of an address delivered before the Economic Club of New York.—THE EDITOR.*

to seventeen, to take their chances at shifting and casual jobs?

At that age, two or three years of casual jobs are sure to make casual habits among a large percentage of these. There are two of these manufacturing of work-shy unemployables, common pool rooms, which I pass daily. I never look into them, even in the morning, that I don't see a group puffing at cigarets, playing pool with petty gambling, and occasionally passing a whiskey bottle. Multiply that by a great many thousands and we have a picture of these factories for turning out creatures who will by and by look for a job but hope they won't find it.

Is it not fatuous that we should lack industrial schools to which these youths should be compelled to go *while out of a job*? A proper organization of public labor exchanges of the English type would find the job with far more certainty while the youth was being taught something, and thus preserving him from flabby and vagrant habits.

At present these unemployables are so inextricably mixed up with those who want work and are willing and capable of doing it, that we must create agencies like perfectly fair and adequate work-tests that shall separate the bum and unemployable from those who can and will work. Spasmodically and in spots those tests have been applied to a whole state, to counties, and to hundreds of towns. But when the state alone or the town alone does it, the work-test straightway puts the boil on the next state or the neighboring town. This is one convincing proof that the organization of work-tests, employment bureaus and the like must be worked out *nationally*. It is also proof that farm colonies must also be established. Part of these colonies must be semi-penal for those who can work but won't. They must be educational for those who are unemployable but willing to be taught. The Swiss have begun this so ad-

mirably at Witzwill and Tannenhof that a working model is at hand, just as England (taking her lesson from Germany) has brought the supply and demand of labor into possible touch thru her 1500 employment bureaus and their affiliations, bringing every labor center within five miles of an agency. These bolder plans are no longer wholly in the air.

Again, it is mighty lucky for us that we have, in every variety, the models of something else that sometime we shall have to accept frankly—unemployment insurance. There are nearly twenty years' experience with this. Except in Denmark, nowhere is it applied to miscellaneous workers, and there only to trade unions. We shall begin as England began in 1911, with carefully selected trades, and that experimentally. Cities will begin, as in German and Belgian cities, with subsidies to funds contributed thru common trade organizations.

But I should feel that I was insulting the unemployed as well as my readers if I were to put this big, loose-jointed scheme before you as in any way meeting the gaunt and immediate need for jobs. This sketch of large future construction has, however, to become consciously a part of our plan. Every practical step should henceforth have some relation to that plan. But it is very vital not to excite too much ardor about it, for the reason that the whole bunch of remedies does not touch what is hardest in the problem, namely, to find work for which there is no demand—to make products which nobody cares to buy at market rates.

Affiliated employment agencies, governments and cities have honestly begun to "even out" and adjust work to the slack periods. John Burns as he first began his work in the Board of Trade told me he was astounded to find how thoughtlessly and clumsily the English government distributed its work, with no thought of unemployment periods. Governments and cities are enormous employers of labor and are just now waking up to this duty of organizing work with intelligent reference to unemployment. The first definite suggestions I have ever seen in Boston have just begun. But when governments and cities have done that, and employment agencies have brought the jobless man and the manless job together, there will still be a most formidable unemployment in deprest periods. To recognize that fact is to justify insurance. We can no more keep all the people at work all the time in the vibrations of world indus-



try than we can keep all people well or prevent all accidents. We shall have an enduring percentage of undeserved misfortune in unemployment and we must insure against it like other calamities. As soon as we can practically manage it, insurance must become a part of what we have only bungled so far, really constructive work—road making and reclamation work, afforestation, and the like. We have tried the bum and unemployable on this kind of work and succeeded only in putting dollars into a machine and getting cents back. But the employable have to be paid on the spot, while in road making, reclamation, and tree planting the return is so far off that the politicians in office, and the people behind them, are afraid to face the necessary expenses. Even the eucalyptus, which "grows so fast that you can't hit it twice in the same place with an ax," requires twenty-five years before you can turn it into cash. Meantime you are paying out the taxpayers' money to keep the unemployed alive. Apart from the education of the average voter, there is no conceivable meeting of this difficulty. Irrigation work is beginning to give us returns. European forestry has definitely proved its case.

It has been settled once for all that a crop of trees may pay as well as turnips or wheat; that tree planting may be financed so as to return a profit on investment, and it is this kind of evidence that must be used before electors and legislatures as we enter slowly upon those larger constructive plans.

But I repeat it—it pretty nearly insults one's readers to sketch a large, loose outline of far-off remedies for a need so haunting and so challenging as this which has fastened upon us. There they are mixt up, the cadger, the vagrant, the casual, together with a very large army of jobless folk from no fault of their own—thousands with families, in a welter of misfortune. We want to keep in mind the larger scheme—education, at least in periods of unem-

ployment; work tests; labor exchanges, and insurance, that each humbler, nearer, practical step shall have some relation to the future constructive order. We must integrate as far as possible our present activities with that future organization. Meantime, we must take the penalty of our own social neglect and avoid that meanest proclivity of cynical aloofness, especially among educated and well-fed people, to act as if there was really no problem except to get rid of bums and cadgers.

On the other hand, we have to tolerate the ideologue, who may be right in the next century, but is often a hardy nuisance in the presence of that half-fed, embittered and worried man wanting work.

It may be a single-taxer who bursts out—"What's the use? If you'll take the economic rent, opportunity will blossom like the rose and no man shall fail of a job." It may be the Socialist, who insists upon socializing the means of production, and then, of course, everybody has a job.

I quite agree that we ought to have far more economic rent, and we shall have, whether we want it or not, far more socialistic control; but meantime we have to do business; to see that these people are taken care of, the wheat and tares together. They have to be fed and clothed in the old-fashioned way, in spite of the outcry that "we must have justice and not charity."

I cannot find it in his books, but I once heard this incident of Tolstoi. The same old question of pinching need among the peasants in the country was being discussed by a group of educated and well-to-do folk. There were, it was said, so many "unworthy" that it was very difficult. Feed them, and more will come to Moscow. Only self-help will save them—and all the rest of the liturgy of the man with a full belly trying to be wise and scientific about the man with an empty one. Tolstoi, in the corner, listens. When the first philosopher sits down, Tolstoi speaks these words: "Those peasants have nothing to eat."

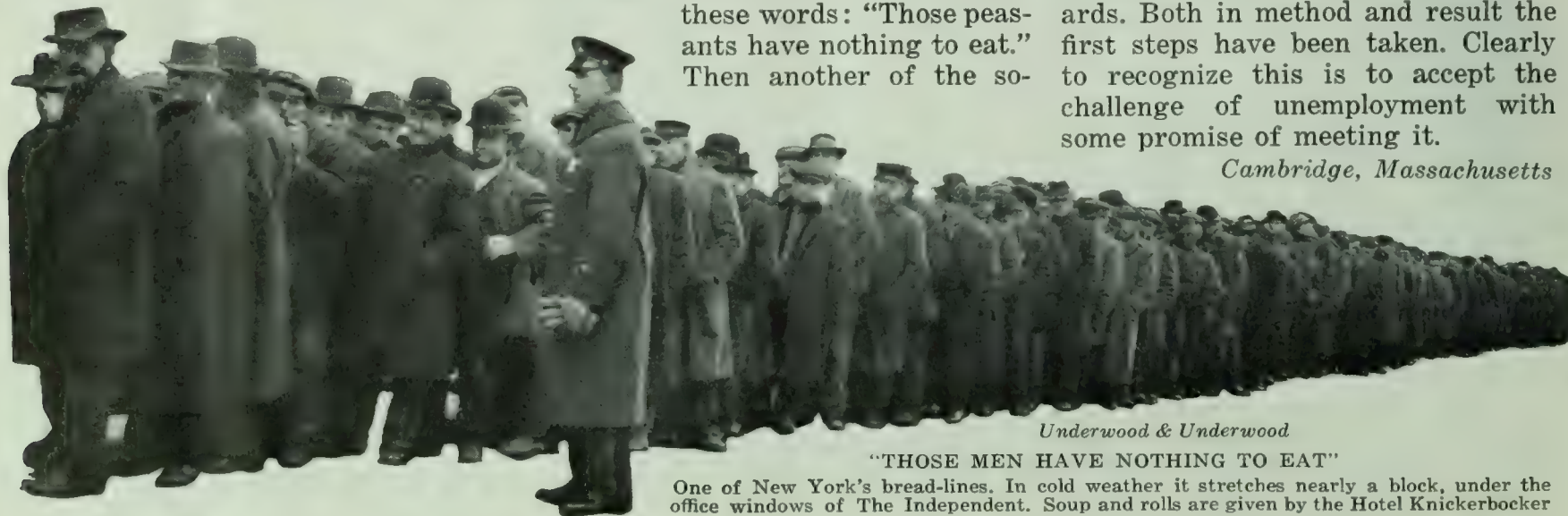
Then another of the so-

phisticated begins and ends in the same scientific manner, and from the corner come the words: "They have nothing to eat." And a third winds himself up and runs down with his formulas of caution, and the awful sentence comes again. A fourth man tries to be safe and sane, but the words stick in his throat and instead of finishing as he meant to, he saves Tolstoi the trouble and repeats himself: "But they have nothing to eat." The spell is broken, and they begin to gather food and take it to the starving peasants.

In that spirit, without being stampeded by phrase-makers from any quarter or by great scheme-makers, we have to deal with a situation. But this is our new hope—for the first time in the history of unemployment, we can work *toward* constructive and preventive measures. For the first time we have a body of organized experience in at least five countries to serve as a goal and a model. Enough has been attempted and achieved to give us heart that we may now move on even from bread-lines and soup kitchens and so-called charity in the direction of and in increasing affiliation with organic plans, the principle of which has been as solidly proved as the best of our social legislation.

Even out of the fiery pit of this war Germany and England both have given us amazing hints of what could be done with unemployment if the nations used their real strength at the problem. One of the most brilliant and successful manufacturers in Massachusetts, Mr. McIlwain, set himself the task in a seasonal occupation of steadying the work in his factories evenly thru the year, and accomplished it. Nationally, we shall do no less, if we will begin to pay the honest price of using our collective strength and intelligence upon *proper industrial organization* rather than wasting ourselves merely upon piebald masses of individuals. Really and permanently to help the unemployed, industry has to be organized strictly with reference to life standards. Both in method and result the first steps have been taken. Clearly to recognize this is to accept the challenge of unemployment with some promise of meeting it.

Cambridge, Massachusetts



Underwood & Underwood

"THOSE MEN HAVE NOTHING TO EAT"

One of New York's bread-lines. In cold weather it stretches nearly a block, under the office windows of The Independent. Soup and rolls are given by the Hotel Knickerbocker



## THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

THE FIFTH OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

**S**OUTH AMERICA is today a collection of independent republics, large and small, civilized and half barbarous; all under our protection against conquest by any European power. Only the northern coast, east of the Orinoco River, is colonized by any foreign nation. Here are three colonies, British, Dutch and French Guiana, peopled with negroes and Asiatic coolies who work the plantations, together with a thin sprinkling of European settlers and the wild Indian tribes of the interior. British Guiana is the largest and most important of these three colonies. It looks small on the map of South America, and yet it is larger than the island of Great Britain and the land once in dispute between the colony and the neighboring republic of Venezuela had an area larger than that of England.

Guiana, like all the rest of South America except Brazil, was Spanish for many years. But the constant wars of Spain with other European countries gave an excuse for Dutch and French and British adventurers to raid the Spanish coasts, and even to take advantage of the increasing weakness of the Spanish Government to establish permanent settlements. They were especially attracted to the Guiana region because it was believed that this part of America was rich in gold. Wild stories circulated to the effect that in the interior of this country there lived a king who covered his skin with gold dust, and so was known to the Spanish as *El Dorado* or "the golden one." Sir Walter Raleigh was the most famous of the Englishmen who visited Guiana in search of gold, and his search was rewarded by the discovery of a small quantity of the precious metal. Spain finally recognized the Dutch settlements as independent of Spanish dominion, but much of the region was still unexplored and no exact boundaries were laid down by either Dutch or Spanish. In 1814 the Dutch ceded to the British their settlements near the Essequibo River, but again with no adequate description of the boundary between them and the Spanish country to the west. In the meantime, a general revolution had begun in

Spanish America. After many years of fighting the Spanish were forced to recognize the independence of their colonies in North and South America. The boundaries of the Republic of Venezuela were stated to be the same as those of the old colony of that name, which of course left everything as much in the dark as before. No one knew at what point in the vast wilderness between the Essequibo and the Orinoco to draw the line of division between the new republic and the British colony, and the question which was unimportant in the early days of exploration and settlement became of great importance as the disputed country began to fill up with British and with Venezuelans.

In 1841 the Venezuelan Government protested against the line drawn by Schomburgk, the surveyor, who had drawn a boundary that would have given British Guiana most of the land in question. The British replied that they had only made this survey for convenience and that they did not insist upon it as necessarily the right one. They offered the Venezuelans another frontier which, while retaining most of the territory between the British and the Venezuelan settlements for Guiana, would have given the Venezuelans control of both banks of the Orinoco River. This offer was not accepted, but both parties agreed not to fortify any of the disputed country. It would, perhaps, have been wise of Venezuela to have accepted the British offers, whether strictly just or not, for while Venezuela was weakened by almost continuous revolution and civil war, the British were strengthening their claim by advancing their actual settlements to the west and by making treaties with native Indian tribes. The discovery of gold mines by the British made them the more eager to gain and hold as much of the country as possible and proved that the legends of the country of "*El Dorado*" in the sixteenth century were not without a basis in fact. When the Venezuelans again tried to reach a final settlement they found the British less generous in their terms. Venezuela offered to submit the whole question

to arbitration and appealed to the United States to enforce this demand to arbitrate. The British replied that it was impossible to submit to the decision of a court land which had been settled by their colonists and that they would only consent to arbitrate British claims beyond the Schomburgk line. Venezuela was not strong enough to enforce its wishes nor to resist any British demands, however far-reaching these might be. If the United States had not interfered at this point, Venezuela could only have submitted to superior force. But President Cleveland decided that the time had come to act. In 1895 Congress recommended "friendly arbitration" as the best way to settle the dispute, and in July Mr. Olney, then Secretary of State, sent a message to the British Government insisting that the United States was directly interested in the question and would see to it that justice was done to Venezuela.

The reader may be wondering at this point how it could be that we were ready to quarrel with a powerful empire, with which we were then on good terms, to adjust the frontier of a disorderly little republic a thousand miles or more to the southeast of Florida. The reason was that the United States has undertaken to protect the independence of all the countries in North and South America which do not already belong to some European nation. This policy of ours is known as "the Monroe Doctrine," because it was stated by President Monroe in 1823. It is strange, but the policy to which we appealed in 1896 against Great Britain was at first supported by the British Government and, to some extent, suggested by it. Most of the Spanish colonies had won their independence early in the nineteenth century, but Spain wanted to reconquer them and there were other European nations which would have helped to do this in order to discourage any attempt on the part of their own people to make revolutions against their rulers. The British Government did not agree to take part in this attempt to restore the Spanish colonies, and Canning, who was minister



for foreign affairs, suggested that it would have a good effect if the United States declared against any attempt to reconquer the revolted colonies. Monroe not only agreed to this, but went even further and stated it as the permanent policy of the United States to regard any interference with the American republics by an outside power as "unfriendly" to the United States. Altho the causes which led Monroe to assert his "doctrine" have long passed away, his policy is still accepted by the country and has been carried, perhaps, beyond what was originally intended. Secretary Olney took it to mean that if any European nation gained more American territory by insisting upon a doubtful boundary it was really colonizing country which we had undertaken to protect, for "the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition," an expansion of the Monroe Doctrine

which made British statesmen gasp. Lord Salisbury replied for the British Government that we had "no apparent practical concern" in the matter, that boundary disputes had nothing to do with the original meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, and that in any case this doctrine was only a policy of the United States and not a recognized part of international law. President Cleveland answered this by laying the whole matter before Congress and asking for money to support an American commission to determine the boundary. On the first of January, 1896, the President appointed on the commission five very able men: Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court; Judge Alvey of the Court of Appeals; Andrew D. White, who had been Minister to Germany and to Russia; F. R. Coudert, who was American counsel in the dispute about sealing rights in the Bering Sea, and D. C. Gilman, who was president of Johns Hopkins University. The British were angry at our interference, but the government headed by Lord Salisbury did not allow the situation to threaten war. Instead of insisting as before that there was "nothing to arbitrate," the British helped the

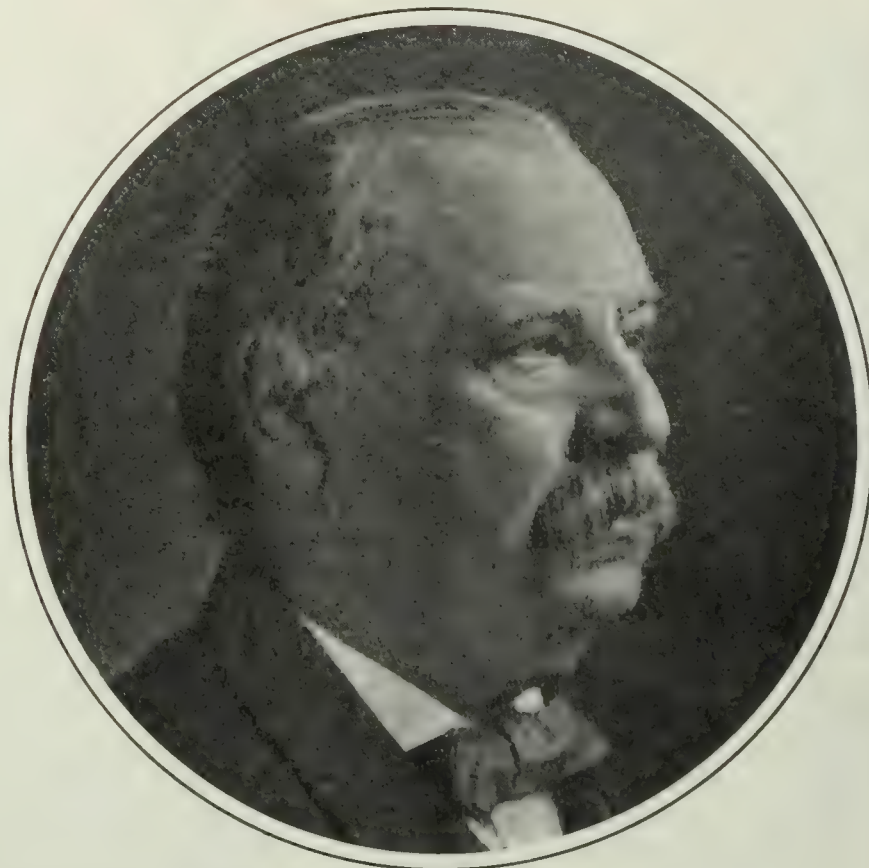
Boundary Commission by giving it such maps and records as it owned. But the commission never finished its work. Before it had completed marking out the Venezuelan boundary, the British Government accepted arbitration, a court of five jurists was selected to hear the evi-

part of the disputed territory which had been settled or administered by the British for at least fifty years was to belong to British Guiana without further question. The rest of the country between the Essequibo and the Orinoco rivers was divided on a basis of practical compromise

rather than a basis of right, because it was found impossible to settle beyond doubt the question of previous ownership. Venezuela gained control of the mouth of the Orinoco, but most of the inland country went to British Guiana. These terms favored the British more than the Venezuelans, but they were much better than Venezuela could have obtained without our aid.

Another crisis had been safely ended and another victory for arbitration won; but the question of the true meaning of the Monroe Doctrine is still an open one. When first stated it meant only the protection of the American nations from reconquest, but it has come to mean a sort of

protectorate over smaller, weaker and more disorderly republics. We have in the majority of cases used our power only for the protection of these nations, as in the Venezuela case or when we forced the French to withdraw their troops from Mexico after our Civil War. Sometimes, as in Cuba or Santo Domingo, we have entered the country to restore order or to manage the finances of nations unable for the time to do these things themselves. Some of the South American countries have come to feel that they are now able to protect themselves and manage all of their own affairs, including their relations with European powers. The time may come when there will be a friendly alliance of all American peoples to protect their common independence and ensure good government and safety for the lives and property of foreigners everywhere in the new world. One thing is certain, the Monroe Doctrine, whether administered by the United States alone or by the United States in alliance with all the other American republics, has nothing to fear from friendly England, altho that power, of all European peoples, is the greatest landholder in America.



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GROVER CLEVELAND

dence and the United States withdrew from the contest. The arbitrators worked for many months to clear up the puzzling details of the boundary situation and finally reached a decision in 1899. A definite frontier, accepted by both Venezuela and Great Britain, ended an uncertainty which had existed for centuries, had been a serious menace to peace for at least sixty years and might never have been settled without war if the British Government had not valued good relations with this country and on our advice accepted arbitration. It was decided before the arbitrators met that any

#### REFERENCES

Nothing better can be read on the subject than *The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy*, by Grover Cleveland. Another good book, with a large map of the disputed region, is *The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics*, by W. L. Scruggs, at one time agent of the Venezuelan Government. Both books favor the American view of the question and allowance should be made for this, but both are written by men who had a first-hand knowledge of the whole matter. D. R. Dewey's *National Problems* (Hart's American Nation series), pages 304-13, is a much briefer account. J. W. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy* treats in its final chapter of the relation of the boundary dispute to the Monroe Doctrine. Another good, brief summary is W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*, pages 300-18.





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NEW YORK'S GREAT WHITE TOWER—THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT  
THO FAR FROM THE GREAT WHITE WAY—WHICH IS THE ONLY BROADWAY MANY VISITORS TO NEW YORK KNOW AFTER DARK—THIS TOWER, THE HIGHEST  
IN THE WORLD, MAKES ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING PICTURES IN THE CITY AFTER NIGHTFALL. IN THE NEAR FOREGROUND IS THE CITY HALL CLOCK



# THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

"THE MOST AMERICAN THING IN AMERICA"



HE Chautauqua Idea is as big as you make it. Primarily it defines an attitude toward life. It germinated in the mind of a young man who determined to make

up for what he thought he had missed by lack of the college training of his day. His devices for making his own life give him a liberal education revealed a genius at work. A passion for preaching became emphatically a mission of teaching—showing how people beyond school age, out-of-school people of all classes, might make their everyday life a lifelong, interesting and purposeful school of achievement for themselves, their children, their church, their community, state and nation. Here was a vital message to America's experimenters in democracy, both men and women, and the concrete applications of this Chautauqua Idea, with or without the Chautauqua label, have amazing, cumulative, active influence in the American life of today.

The Chautauqua movement to which the Chautauqua Idea gave birth is frankly idealistic. It emphasizes the importance of making a life above merely making a living. Whatsoever tends to enlarge vision, refine taste, and enoble endeavor it seeks to increase appetite for, among "the many, not the few." The Chautauqua movement, by the way, has disclosed an amount of

*Under this heading Frank Chapin Bray, the Chautauqua Editor of The Independent, will once a month present the various aspects and applications of that American conception of popular education for which the name Chautauqua has come preeminently to stand. He will also give information concerning the activities of Chautauqua Institution and of the other manifestations of the Chautauqua Idea thruout the country. The Annual Chautauqua Number of The Independent will be the second issue of June.—THE EDITOR.*

such hunger even in people considered otherwise "well-to-do," of which cynical critics of the materialistic spirit of American life would do well to take notice. Chautauqua says to all classes of people: You can make your life more worth while to yourself and to others if you will make up your mind to do so. The means of doing so are all around you day after day. Some of these opportunities were generally overlooked until Chautauqua called attention to them. There are more of them now available than ever before. Chautauqua has no patent-monopoly of them, but is an experienced expert in the development of many of them. Chautauqua's ideal is to help you to connect yourself with what will best serve your ideal determined purpose of life.

It follows that the Chautauqua Idea is intensely practical. For on the one

hand personal efficiency, we are assured nowadays, comes first of all from the spirit in which we tackle our job. And on the other hand the Chautauqua spirit is not away beyond our reach; it gets right down to where we are, on the job of life-making. It reminds us that by far the largest part of the education any one can have comes from experience in life. Education is, indeed, a lifelong process, not a finished college-factory product. The vast majority of persons between the ages of eighteen and eighty do not have high-school, college or university training. The fortunate few who have these advantageous opportunities of learning about intellectual tools and how to use them, can by no means monopolize them all. Moreover, it is the use made of the intellectual tools, out-of-school, thru years of after-college life, that counts.

Now, to the person who feels handicapped Chautauqua says: You are no child. Experience in practical life has already given you much intellectual discipline and strength, definite knowledge, seriousness and steadfastness of purpose. You have some idea of what you would most like to be. Make your own little life-university. Get the passionate and ambitious enthusiasm of "college spirit" into it. Come into touch with the thousands of like-minded men and women possess of that spirit. Education, like present-day religion, is less a matter of monumental buildings, formulas and creeds than a mode of action, a Way of Life, seven days in every week, fifty-two weeks in every year, enriching personality and giving a larger significance to life by a purposeful succession of achievements. Get busy, on the level of your best moments. You've the will. Chautauqua has proved there's a way.

Note at this time a distinct change of attitude toward what the Chautauqua Idea stands for. When you ask a university professor now to write or speak of his specialty in terms that can be understood by Chautauqua-minded men and women, does he draw himself up to say, "Do I understand that you want me to 'vulgarize' my knowledge?" Hardly. He is much more apt to take the request as a compliment to knowledge which he has sufficiently mastered to be able to interpret to his fellow men. In the demand for a type of book and publication that shall put the knowledge of the professorial specialist at the command of the unprofessorial seeker for knowledge, the influence of the Chautauqua Idea has been immensely important. It has also been a great force in the demand, fairly overwhelming in some parts of the United States, for multifarious kinds of educational service to adult citizens by the endowed faculties and equipment of state universities. Few colleges and universities in these days are not



SPREADING THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA



subject to some kind of call for "extension" work. Within recent years witness further the growth of citizens' demands for use of the educational equipment of the great public-school system, not alone for the children but for popular education of adults as well.

In the developments just mentioned one discovers a common earnest striving to make investment in educational facilities serve all the people where, physically and mentally, they live. There is today a social sense of the need of such accomplishment if democracy is to be intelligent enough to succeed as a national way of life. Years ago, however, when the Chautauqua Idea came to the handicapped young man, it first of all had to do with an intimate, individual, personal problem. He assumed that he had the right to ask the best authorities, the specialists, to tell him in plain English what they knew, so that he could make use of it himself. He exhorted others to exercise the same right. Groups of such specialists and groups of people who wanted to learn he brought together for addresses, conference, discussion, conversation, in the democratic open-air life of the woods. He insisted on finding out what educators thought ought to be read in order to gain the outlook of the cultivated person, and then he read it. In imagination could he not travel under the expert guidance of photograph and printed page and learn as much as some people do who go abroad?

It became an inspiration to realize that when once awakened to the possibility of a really good education in belated years, the mature powers developed by experience of life were extraordinarily effective and adaptable to the purpose. As a matter of record, that inspiration spread to some of the college-graduated, who had "finished" and atrophied, so to say, but who renewed their enthusiasm for educational achievement by Chautauqua contact. From a new give and take relationship out-of-school grew a conception of common educational interest and ambition between so-called educated and uneducated classes of men and women.

Of all the variations of appeal in the Chautauqua Idea perhaps none proves persistently stronger than this: You intend that your children shall have a better education than you had. Will they be educated beyond and away from you? See that you keep ahead of them, as you can if you will only take the pains so to do.

Along with its repeated demonstration of the fact in thousands of lives that one is never too old to learn, the Chautauqua Idea is unique in its concrete grasp of opportunities at hand which might otherwise be wasted. If I am late in self-discovery, self-discipline, self-improvement, there is no time to be lost. Chautauqua suggests: The use of spare minutes for systematized reading. Thinking over what one has read. Group study of particular subjects when practicable. Association with educated persons whenever possible. Concentrated attention upon such inspiring and instructive lectures or addresses as

are available; "follow up" reading on these subjects. Observation of the relations of the daily task to the world's work. And so on. What but the Chautauqua Idea thus conceived could ever have thought of utilizing waste vacation by making a delightful open-air school out of it—an organized school of living on a higher plane than the ordinary one? Chautauqua seasonal inspiration for the year's round of endeavor is a characteristically American device for combining the ideal and the practical.

If misrepresentation or misapplication could have killed the Chautauqua Idea it would have expired years ago. It vigorously survives because it meets a constant need of individuals and society. Its various manifestations, typical phenomena of American life, may be studied to advantage by readers of these pages.

The alumnae of Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, are raising money to secure two Chautauqua Summer Schools Scholarships for girls in that college. Last summer one of their students was awarded such a scholarship and her experience at Chautauqua has resulted in the movement to assure others of this opportunity. A full scholarship costs \$50, which covers a six-weeks' course, living expenses in cottage dormitory and commons at Chautauqua included. Chautauqua awards about fifty free full scholarships and a number of half scholarships each year. Independent scholarships provided by individuals or organizations may be awarded by the donors to persons whom they designate.

Out-of-school home training for children in school has taken the form of school credit in Oregon and elsewhere.

In the public schools at Little Rock, Arkansas, one unit of credit is given for each hour's home work performed daily thruout the term. Six hours' work for pay away from home on every Saturday in the term may be accepted in place of the hour's work at home. "The systematic performance of a home task by a child is a training that is of equal, if not of more importance, than any lesson he may learn at school," says the committee that prepared the plan.

Instead of favoring the establishment of a state university, the Massachusetts Board of Education recommended to the Legislature the creation of a University of Massachusetts, as a non-teaching organization authorized to conduct university extension and correspondence courses, to administer a system of state scholarships and to promote the training of school teachers, administrators, and supervisors. The board also recommended additional state scholarships for students needing financial assistance.

Mrs. Frances Willard Munds, elected to the State Senate of Arizona, is an undergraduate member of the Chautauqua Reading Circle. She has stated that her chief desire is to "idealize and specialize" on legislation favorable to the further uplift of women and children. She is working for circulating libraries for rural schools, and consolidation of such schools where practicable, in order that manual training, domestic science and kindergarten may be installed.

During the last session of the Chautauqua at Wapakoneta, Ohio, the saloons closed for two hours one day and the bartenders joined the business men who attended the lecture on "Community Building."



CHAUTAUQUA BELIEVES IN GETTING LIKE-MINDED PEOPLE TOGETHER



# THE SUM OF THE WHOLE MATTER

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—FINAL PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THE sum of the whole matter is this: Reason is the last arbiter; our own reason, our individual reason, my reason, nobody's else. There are various sources of authority, Bible, or Church, or God, but each one must be tested by our personal reason before it is believed. We are all of us at bottom pure rationalists, cannot help being. What God is, whether there be a God, we must decide by the best reason we have. If we are made in the image of God that image is in reason, not in body; and our little reason can and must get some true view of God, just as our little, blinking, myopic eyes can truly, if imperfectly, descry the infinite spangled universe. Reason may see faintly, even erringly, but it is all we have to guide us. It may rest on custom, tradition, social inheritance, the teachings from childhood of those whom we think possess of more knowledge and judgment than we, but all our beliefs rest on such reason as we have.

We may travel beyond our reason; we may imagine, or guess, or wish, but on these we can never rest. Poets, to tell a pretty story or point a lesson, have invented lovely or strange tales of gods and goddesses, and what they have told as story whole nations have taken as verities coming from the fathers who had better vision, and made a religion of them, and their children have believed them true, until wiser men have torn away the pomp and gold of gay religions and have found the true God enshrouded there, and have worshipped him with Platonist adoration, or they have found only a stock of wood under the gilded veneer and have burned the wooden sham of their faith. It is reason that has made them find faith under the false finery, or reason that has made them despair. It is by reason that we too must test the Bible as well as the Vedas, Moses as well as Hesiod or Zarathustra. If we find in our Bible anything of cosmogony or history or morals that does not approve itself to our reason, we must reject it; we cannot help it. That did not, could not, come direct from God, but came thru fallible men, the framework and the cord of whose harp was constructed after the fashion of their day, and could not sound perfect music. Reason prefers our school textbook to our Bible on matters of geology and astronomy, sifts Bible history by comparison with contemporary records recovered from the sands and clay of ancient empires;

and reason it is that judges the teachings of Jesus to be superior to the sacrificial cult of Leviticus, or the cursings of Ezekiel and Amos. Our light is better than theirs, for our reason has more knowledge, more experience, on which to rest.

## REASON FINDS GOD

The best human reason—I think I do not err—whether it looks outward or inward, finds God. He is in nature about us; he is in the reason within us. It is not simply that we wish to find God, but we find him whether we wish it or not. Because things are, therefore something always was, self-existent, existing from the necessity of its own being; something, matter or mind, or both, filling the vacuity of space, out of infinite ether creating finite atoms and worlds, doing it purposely, intelligently, with infinite power and boundless wisdom. We find evidence—we can hardly be mistaken—not only of creative power but of constant anticipative foresight, looking forward thru processes of development to the higher and highest forms of life and intelligence, to man; as if there were a Superior, a Supreme Power which guided the created world. So, in the beginning God; and so God thru all the processes of creative evolution; a God not only boundless in might and wisdom, but boundlessly Good, his laws imposed on man as good as they are wise, as beneficent as they are stern.

## BELIEF AND DUTY

To err about the laws of nature or of God is unfortunate, and may be calamitous; to disobey them wilfully is wrong. Our fallible reason may err as to these laws, or as to facts of profane or sacred history, but if one's belief is based, tho wrong, on the evidence accessible to him, it is only of secondary importance to him, because the error is intellectual and does not affect his moral character; and moral excellence or obliquity is infinitely more important than rightness or wrongness of mere belief. Character before God or man depends not at all upon what we believe, but upon what we do. If Abraham believed God commanded him to slay his son as a sacrifice, his attempt to do it was an act of supreme virtue; but he was in error, for it is impossible that a good God could have commanded it. It is not supremely important, however desirable, that any single one of our beliefs in religion should be correct,

not even our belief in God; but if we try to live up to the rule of duty, which is love, we shall be acceptable to God whether we know anything about him or not; and we shall not be acceptable to him, no matter how correct our knowledge of him, if love be wanting. Theology may be the queen of sciences, but it is all a matter of opinion or belief based on evidence, as to the value and bearing of which good men may differ. It is a noble study, worth giving one's best thought to, but the enforcement upon one's soul of the obligation of duty until it is natural to do right and impossible to do wrong—here is task, here is primacy.

For the most important of our beliefs, if not absolutely essential, is our common belief in God, which involves belief in the immortal soul and the future life. This allows hope and impresses duty to live such a life of goodness as will make the transition happy into the future life.

Yet, as it appears to me, our purpose and aim should be to love and cultivate goodness for its own sake, because it is good, rather than because it will secure happiness and avoid misery in the future life. In the answer to the first question in the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, "man's chief end" may be "to glorify God," but it is hardly "to enjoy him forever"; however that may be the result. To glorify God is very nearly the same thing as to magnify goodness, for God is infinite goodness. That is his ruling quality. To be utterly, totally good, loving, helpful, self-sacrificing, good as the holy God is good, to do justly, to love mercy, this is to walk humbly before God, and this is "man's chief end"; and this the promise of the life that now is and of that to come.

## GOD THE FATHER

I cannot quite agree with those who talk much of "coming back to Christ" as if it were a new discovery of the age. It is well to find in Christ a revelation of God, also inestimable teaching and example. But God is primary, not Jesus, as Paul himself would teach us, when he says that in the end Christ will give up the kingdom to the Father. God is quite as loving as Jesus. He holds no anger to be appeased. His fatherly love can hardly need any sacrifice to remove his anger. His attitude to us is that of a father, not of a jealous judge who rules under law which infallibly exacts penalty for every offense. I cannot but believe that mod-



ern theology has made too much of the atonement, much more than the Bible makes of it under the figures either of sacrifice or redemption. With Paul the great thing was the resurrection, more than the atonement. He makes much, to be sure, of the atonement, that is, Christ's death for us, but it is always *hyper*, for, in our behalf, not *anti*, instead of, in substitution. We know certainly, beyond historic doubt, that Jesus has revealed to us God, our Father, and the rule of life in the spirit, not in any forms or rituals, and the eternal life; also that his teaching of God and duty has been of mighty saving influences and that is enough; and if there be more in the counsels of God that made his death especially important, because otherwise "die he or justice must," in "rigid satisfaction, death for death," this we may properly leave in the counsels of God, who only knows, where our merits and our frailties in equal trust repose, the bosom of our Father and our God.

#### THE ESSENCE OF CONVERSION

There are those who will see a religious danger in the slipping away from the former views as to the supreme authority of the written word of God. There is such danger. There are those who will conclude that if the outposts of faith are withdrawn the whole fortress is lost. Their alarm we cannot help. If they have had the essence of Christianity, the love of God and man, their own faith will not perish. I think a clearer understanding of what Christianity really is, and the removal of its dubious theological defenses added to the simple gospel, as the Jews "fenced" the Law, will help not a few to choose the Christian life. And at any rate we ought not to hesitate to seek and proclaim what our best study believes to be true, out of any fear that the result will endanger our faith or that of others. Truth will prevail, and truth will be safe.

I find in the Old Testament, and therefore where I would not expect it, the clearest, the most philosophical, explanation of the transition by which the man who has sinned passes into the divine life. In vision Isaiah saw Jehovah on his throne, and he heard the seraphim about the throne cry, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of hosts." That is, being interpreted, he was overwhelmed by the thought of the infinite sanctity of God, in whom holiness is supreme over every other attribute. He had a view of how beautiful and how awful goodness is, and of the God who loves and will support and crown goodness, and who hates and will op-

pose and crush wrong. The effect on him of this vision of the holy God was to make Isaiah look inward on himself and see his own failure to meet the faultless glory of such holiness, and he cried, "Wo is me, for I am undone, for I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts." That being interpreted is that a serious consideration of the infinite beauty and majesty of the goodness of God stirs the self-convicted soul to confess and repent of its sins, for "the goodness of God leadeth to repentance." So *repentance* is the second stage in the experience of conversion. The vision of Isaiah continues: "Then flew one of the seraphim unto me, having a live coal in his hand which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar, and he laid it upon my mouth, saying, 'Lo, this hath touched thy lips, and thine iniquity is taken away, and thy sin purged.'" This third step follows and must follow, if God is good, the pardoning word heard and joyfully accepted. This we call *faith*, faith in the present and instant love and forgiveness of God. The Old Testament speaks of the coal from the altar of sacrifice, but the New Testament says that "the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin"; yet it is all faith in God's mercy, thru which we, as well as the elders, obtain a good report. But this third step does not conclude the vision or the experience of the forgiven soul; for the prophet continues: "And I heard a voice saying, Whom shall I send and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; Lord, send me." The soul that has a convincing sense of the splendor of the spotless goodness of God, that has then repented of sin, and then has the assurance of faith in the forgiveness and love of God, cannot fail to hear God's call, and the cry of a suffering and erring world for help on errands of mercy. He will give himself to fellow-service with Christ; and this is the final and completing stage in the process of conversion, what we call *consecration*, which is love regnant if not yet perfected in the soul, love sacrificial and conqueror over life or death, the fairest word, whether for man or angel, in the bright lexicon of love.

#### THE WILL TO BE GOOD

I have used the word *conversion*, a word not soon to go out of use. It designates the critical experience which every one must have possess who would live a worthy life. It has all these elements of religious experience, the vision of the beauty of

goodness, sorrow for the wrong that has been done, assurance of the loving mercy of God, and the will to live the life which goodness and the God of Goodness require. One need not know when the will so to live becomes first conscious; it may have grown in the child thru his earliest education, or it may have come later through a deep conflict and convulsion of the soul; but at some time it must begin to rule the man. One element or another may predominate in the experience, perhaps an overwhelming conviction of sin, with a sudden light driving away the gloom; or it may be that a sense of the love of God in Jesus Christ will so flood the soul that faith is swallowed up in victory; or it may be that a serious and yet passionless resolve may settle quietly on the soul to live a worthy and useful life—whatever the form of the experience may be it will finally settle into the conscious determination to the love and service of Being in General, that is, to God and man. And such a will, shown in life, is the crown of life, whether it appears under the Christian dispensation, or the older Jewish, or blossoms in the less favored soil of some pagan faith or some dubitant philosophy.

#### "WHAT SHALL I DO TO BE SAVED?"

Why do not preachers and Sunday school teachers understand how to make it clear to their hearers or their scholars just what it is thus to become a Christian? It is the most important thing to be taught in a Bible school or a theological seminary; but I do not think that I was properly taught it. My experience was that of many, I believe, who have been told they ought to become Christians, and who wish it, but who have not been told just exactly, in plain terms, what they must do about it. They get the idea that they must wait till it comes; or when they have asked, "What must I do to be saved?" they have heard the blind answer, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." But what is it, they have asked, to believe on the Lord Jesus, and how shall I go about it? I think that answer about the most unintelligible that can be given in these days. It had a more definite meaning when Paul said it.

I remember how the importance of having a clear answer to that question was first imprest upon me. It was in the first year after my graduation from the theological seminary that, shortly before the opening of the Civil War, I had charge of two churches in the troubled state of Kansas. The whole population of the



village where I lived was employed in cutting lumber from the neighboring Indian reserve. One day the older Methodist minister and myself were suddenly called to visit a man who had been hurt by the falling of a tree and had but a few hours to live. He was presumably of the reckless, profane class, but yet no unbeliever, and desperately wanted to make his peace with God during the very brief remaining period of probation. The older minister talked and prayed with him, but it did not seem to me that he had given any clear instruction. Then it came my turn, and the best I knew I said, but I went away sad at heart, for I felt that I had not said that something that ought to have been said.

What should be said? That, I think, which should be said to a little innocent child that knows very little of sin, and that same which should be said to the experienced man of this selfish world. The child should be told that God is good, that

God loves good children, that God will love him if he is good, that Jesus was good and loved little children, and that he died to help them be good and go to heaven; and then the child should be urged and persuaded—and the persuasion will not be difficult—to promise before God that he will try as long as he lives to be good, to please God, for God will love him and help him. That is all that is essential, but it must be followed up, that the purpose may not be forgotten, and that goodness may grow into a habit. That is all that is needed for the older people that they may be converted and become as little children. I should have told that lumberman—I hope I did substantially if imperfectly—that he knew, and God knew, that he had not lived a good and pure life, but that God is not resentful but very merciful and forgiving; and that before he went to meet his God he should follow me in a prayer of repentance and in the pledge before God that if his life

were preserved, or in the brief fraction of it left, he would forsake sin and live in such a way as would please God, and that if he did this earnestly, he might now die happy in the faith that the Heavenly Father who loves the returning prodigal will forgive him and receive him even as the penitent thief was received into Paradise.

That is all I know. It is the simple gospel of Jesus Christ, as he taught it to sinful men and women, who heard him gladly. And I believe that such faithful teaching to our children will give us purer and more intelligent Christians than will be gathered in by the excitement of septennial revivals. The revival is not bad when needed, but how much better that quietness of thought which offers the prayer:

Oh give to me, made lowly wise  
The spirit of self-sacrifice;  
The confidence of reason give,  
And in the light of love thy bondman let  
me live.

## THE WORD

BY M. E. M. DAVIS

What wilt thou say at the Questioning,  
Oh, Land who sittest between the seas?  
What word, when master, and lord, and king,  
Shall trumpet their splendid destinies?  
For, one will speak of the birth of Time  
In the lap of his robe, mayhap; and one  
Will tell of his craft that scorched the rime,  
Or chilled the fire of the primal sun.

*"Many feet pass over me,  
From sunrise ocean to sunset sea,  
Coming, going,  
—And all are free.  
This will I say at the Questioning."*

Nay, the Soldier will shout his battle-cries,  
And show on his breast a thousand scars;  
His voice on the blowing wind will rise,  
The bugle-blast of a thousand wars.  
The Master will boast of his pillared halls,  
Carved and wroughten by cunning hands;  
The Chief, enthroned on his world-old walls,  
Will cry aloud of his conquered lands.

*"Many feet pass over me,  
From sunset ocean to sunrise sea,  
Coming, going,  
—And all are free.  
This will I say at the Questioning."*

But, these by their battleships will walk,  
Those thru their busy marts will stride;  
While all, with jostling tongues, will talk  
Of growing power and rightful pride.  
Then, thou, what word wilt thou speak, dear Heart,  
When thou comest forth to the Questioning,  
And Conquest, Learning, Science, Art,  
Laughing loudly, the Nations sing?

*"Peace, dolt! Is Freedom a paltry thing?  
Many feet pass over me,  
From sunrise ocean to sunset sea,  
Coming, going,  
—And all are free."*

Thus will I answer, when lord and king  
Their power, and wisdom, and glory, sing.  
And, as far as the heavens my Word shall ring,  
My great, glad Word! at the Questioning."



# The New Books

## JAPAN TO AMERICA

*Japan's Message to America*, edited by Naoichi Masaoka, is a symposium by thirty-five of Japan's most representative men of affairs. It is designed to explain the friendliness of Japan to the United States.

As might be expected, a feeling of sadness and wonderment runs thru almost every article that the Japanese attitude toward the United States seems to be so misunderstood, and that all Japanese efforts to bring about a better understanding are so indifferent to us.

There is nothing more certain in international relations than that next to the preservation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Japan's one desire is to cultivate closer relations with the United States. Again and again she has gone out of her way to show her gratitude and good will. Not long ago the Emperor donated \$25,000 to the American Hospital of Tokyo, an almost unprecedented act of Imperial favor. But though we accept all these proffers of friendship as a matter of course, our people go right on insulting Japan with supreme indifference to the consequences. Indeed indications are multiplying that Japan is at last beginning to think that America does not prize her friendship.

This little book ought to touch the heart of the American people. We wish it could be put into the hands of every American editor and every legislator and executive, whether national, state or municipal, who is called upon to deal with the Japanese problem.

It is time for the United States to adopt a new Oriental policy. Has Europe no lessons for us now?

*Japan to America*, edited by Naoichi Masaoka. New York: Putnam. \$1.25.

## THE DEATH OF A NOBODY

Like a pebble this insignificant incident, *The Death of a Nobody*, is tossed into Nobody's circle and ripples of odd musings, of mind-twists stretch in odd directions. In this curious commingling of abstract philosophy with detail, Jules Romains has done an arresting piece of work which has found able translators. He makes the group, not the individual, his theme—the group as an entity—but in the same breath he demonstrates with enthusiasm how far, how unbelievably far the reach of the individual extends. The delicacy of his analysis of group psychology is joined with that penetrating simplicity of phrase and metaphor by which the French make homely things precious in the telling. Consider the stopping of a *diligence*:

The inside of the carriage remained motionless, trying to preserve its life un-



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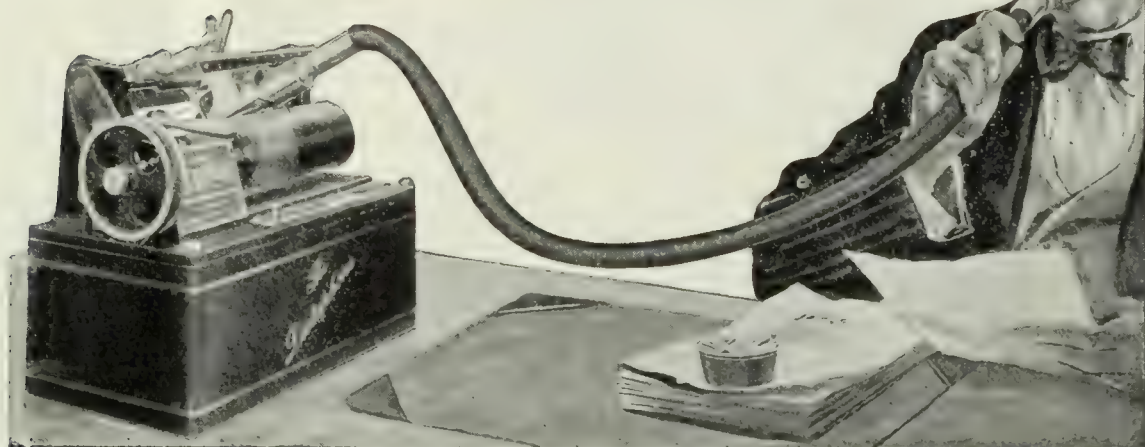
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changed. But it felt abashed. The noise and movement, in withdrawing from it, had left it high and dry; it had lost its balance, and toppled sideways like a stranded hull.

The translators in their lucid dedicatory preface "can conceive M. Jules Romains having an influence upon a few—a few who may influence others." That would seem sure, for he has given fiction a new focus.

*The Death of a Nobody*, by Jules Romains, translated by Desmond MacCarthy and Sydney Waterlow. Huebsch. \$1.25.

## OLD KINDERHOOK

With a loving compilation of much rare material Rev. Edward A. Collier, D.D., in *A History of Old Kinderhook*, has created a handsome volume which tells the story of "that part of Albany County which touches the river where the 'Half Moon' of Hendrik Hudson dropt anchor furthest north." It was from the children playing on the shore that the place got its name of "Children's Corner," or Kinder Hoek. The town is now in Columbia County and does not touch the river at all. It has a long roll of illustrious citizens and famous homes, and Dr. Collier, who has been for half a century the honored pastor of the Reformed Church, tells the tale of local life with clearness and charm. Lindenwold, the spacious and beautiful home of Martin Van Buren, where Washington Irving often visited, and where he found the character of Ichabod Crane, is one of Kinderhook's most cherished possessions. The village was also the home of the retiring Governor of New York, Hon. Martin H. Glynn, and we may be pardoned for adding that the first newspaper owned by the President of *The Independent* was *The Kinderhook Advertiser*, which had a weekly circulation of five hundred copies, but in whose editorial and mechanical production its owner enjoyed some of the most thrilling experiences of his life.

*A History of Old Kinderhook*, by Edward A. Collier. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.

## THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The General Education Board is the corporation endowed by Mr. Rockefeller to aid education. It is under a well-chosen board of directors, and it possesses a productive fund of \$34,000,000, which in the last fiscal year produced an income of \$2,417,079. Since the first gift to it twelve years ago of \$1,000,000, according to its own account of its activities published by the board, it has expended \$15,894,365, of which all, except \$304,795 for operating expenses, has been given to education, and of this \$13,253,666 has been presented outright to universities, colleges and medical schools. The rest has gone to rural education, mostly in the South. The present volume gives briefly the history of the board, its charter, and its service in education, particularly in the South, and in agriculture. In its corn and canning clubs, by prizes as well as instruction, it teaches boys and girls better methods of agriculture. It is a splendid



work which is thus carried on. We have also the account of the fine work done in medical research, and the list of large gifts given to colleges, these always on condition of perhaps three times as much in private benefactions. And this is one of the chief foundations of which some people are so suspicious, dreading lest somehow they will either enslave the institutions or will enslave labor thru their large blocks of stock held in steel, oil and other corporations. Yet their work is open to the eyes of all, their doings fully published and their service patent to men and boys. The fifty illustrations in the book will interest and instruct any one who wants to learn how to make three big ears of corn grow where only one grew before.

*The General Education Board.* New York: 26 Broadway.

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You may have read stories and books about the war, but until you read this work you can scarcely appreciate some of the principal points of the present conflict. The author has written a moving chronicle that is as thrilling as the greatest fiction. It is a story from the inside, and one which explains many things that you cannot learn from newspaper or magazine accounts. This book will soon become the standard presentation of Belgium's position in the present war, as well as the story of the greatest historical event of the century.

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## North Dakota Farm Mortgages

Are relieved from the constant fluctuation of general class securities.

Farm Mortgages secured upon land, the prime factor of the country's prosperity, made in an old settled country, and by Bankers of established reputation and character are the Ideal Investment.

My 33 years residence, and 30 years making Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar in interest or principal, gives the careful investor every warrant and guarantee of absolute security.

*Write for particulars.*

**WALTER L. WILLIAMSON**  
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

January 1, 1915

## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	\$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed.....	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

### DIVIDENDS

#### THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1915.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 22, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer

#### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., February 27, 1915.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

# THE MARKET PLACE

## COTTON AND POWDER

A cotton broker remarked last week that the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts was an argument for higher prices in the cotton market, because every time the greatest of British battleships fired one of her 15-inch guns a bale of cotton was consumed. It is true that the powder used in one shot from such a gun represents nearly a bale of cotton. For one shot from a 12-inch gun 300 pounds of cotton, or lint, are required. A first-class battleship in action may use 5000 pounds of powder in a minute, or from ten to twelve bales of cotton.

Large quantities of guncotton are consumed in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Guncotton is used in the production of more than two-thirds of England's output of powder, and in more than half of the powder made in Austria, Italy, Sweden and Norway. In Germany the proportion is larger. As the powder factories are now working at more than full time, some think that those of Europe are now consuming cotton at the rate of 400,000 bales a year. Cotton thus becomes distinctly a war supply, and for this reason the Allies may be unwilling to see it imported into Germany and Austria for use in powder factories.

## WHEAT AND THE WAR

Because Russia has at least 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in excess of the quantity needed by her own people, and has been unable to sell this surplus, the determined attempt of the Allies to open the Dardanelles outlet from the Black Sea has sharply affected the price of wheat in this country. If the Dardanelles route is soon to be opened large quantities of Russian wheat will be shipped to England, France and Italy, altho the Italian Government admitted last week that it had made contracts for 40,000,000 bushels in the United States and South America. This is one of the five European governments which have been buying at Chicago, and the official reports show that wheat exports to Italy in January exceeded the shipments to England or those to France.

The price at Chicago was affected not only by the progress made by the Allies in the Dardanelles, but also by rumors that large orders recently placed by foreign governments had been cancelled. On the 1st there was a fall of nearly six cents a bushel, and in the course of the week a decline of about ten cents more was shown, the reduction from the highest figures—1.67 for May delivery, on February 5—being a little more than thirty cents a bushel. The export movement has been impeded by the German and British blockades. But more than 8,000,000

bushels were shipped last week, and the week-day average since July 1 has exceeded 1,100,000 bushels, making a total for eight months which exceeds the largest quantity exported heretofore in an entire year. A shipment of 250,000 bushels to Australia was noticeable, because it was the first of its kind.

There must be taken into account not only the expected exports from Russia, but also the large surplus in India, which will be marketed two or three months hence, and the surplus in Argentina, where there has been a good crop. Chili may take part of Argentina's surplus, for she has recently removed her import duties on wheat and flour. Prices in Chili are very high. They are also high in Peru, where the Government has decided to import flour and sell it at cost. Neither our Federal Government nor the Attorney General of New York, in their inquiries at Chicago, has found any evidence of a conspiracy to increase the price of wheat. They found only the effect of the ancient law of supply and demand.

## AGAINST BUCKETSHOPS

For a long time the New York Stock Exchange has made war upon what are called bucketshops. These, which profess to be brokerage houses connected with and approved by the Exchange, are merely gambling places. No stocks are bought or sold in them, and their business is only the making and settling of bets on the current Exchange quotations. These they must get in some way, in order that they may have at hand the machinery, so to speak, by a manipulation of which a great many people have been swindled.

In the legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut there have been pending bills to permit or compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to deliver or sell the price quotations of the Stock Exchange to any applicant. The contract agreement between the Exchange and the telegraph company provides that the quotations shall be given or sold only to applicants approved by the Exchange. In Massachusetts more than one hundred applications have been approved by the Exchange, and only six rejected. In Connecticut only five out of about fifty applications have been disapproved. It may be understood that the accepted applications are those of banks, reputable banking houses and other concerns by which the quotations are not improperly used. One of the unsuccessful applicants is a company controlled by a man who was formerly a partner in the bucketshop firm or syndicate that was prosecuted by the national Government in 1910. He pleaded guilty and was fined. His present company has wire connections with of-



fices in half a dozen cities. It is from applicants of this kind that the Exchange and its officers desire to withhold the daily quotations.

They have convinced the committees in the Connecticut Legislature that the bill pending there ought not to be passed, and it is dead. They are using their arguments in Boston, and they have reason to expect that the bill pending there will be rejected. All this work is done in the interest of legitimate trading in securities and in hostility to the bucketshops. These betting places, by reason of the losses of many who have been swindled, and of the false claims of the swindlers concerning connection with the Stock Exchange, have excited prejudice against the Exchange in the minds of a considerable number of persons. The Stock Exchange has thus suffered unjustly in public estimation, to a certain extent. In striving to suppress bucketshops it not only works in the public interest but also defends itself against the undeserved hostility of those who are not well informed.

#### COST OF SHIP OPERATION

Under the new emergency law relating to ships 133 vessels, with a capacity of nearly 500,000 tons, have been brought under the American flag. At the same time their expenses of operation have been increased. Both the officers and the men have promptly demanded wages on the American scale, in some instances asking for discharge if the increase should not be granted. Written statements from several of the owners show what the increase is. In one case the wages rose at once from \$936 to \$1765 per month. On other ships the addition ranged from forty to fifty per cent. That is to say, the American wage scale is so much higher than the rates prevailing under the British or German flags. No comparison with wages in the Japanese merchant marine has been published.

This difference in cost of operation must be taken into account in all projects for the permanent enlargement of our merchant marine. We have in mind the ocean service, and not the coast field, from which foreign competition is excluded. The Seamen's bill, approved last week, by raising standards in various ways must increase the cost of operation and probably compel an increase of freight rates. On the Pacific our few merchant ships have to compete with the Japanese wage scale and Japan's subsidies. On the Atlantic, in normal times, our ships are opposed by wage scales much lower than their own, and also by the subsidies of European governments. Due weight must be given to these facts if we desire to retain the 133 ships after the end of the war.

With branches already doing business in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, the National City Bank of New York is preparing to open branches in Havana and San Juan, Porto Rico.

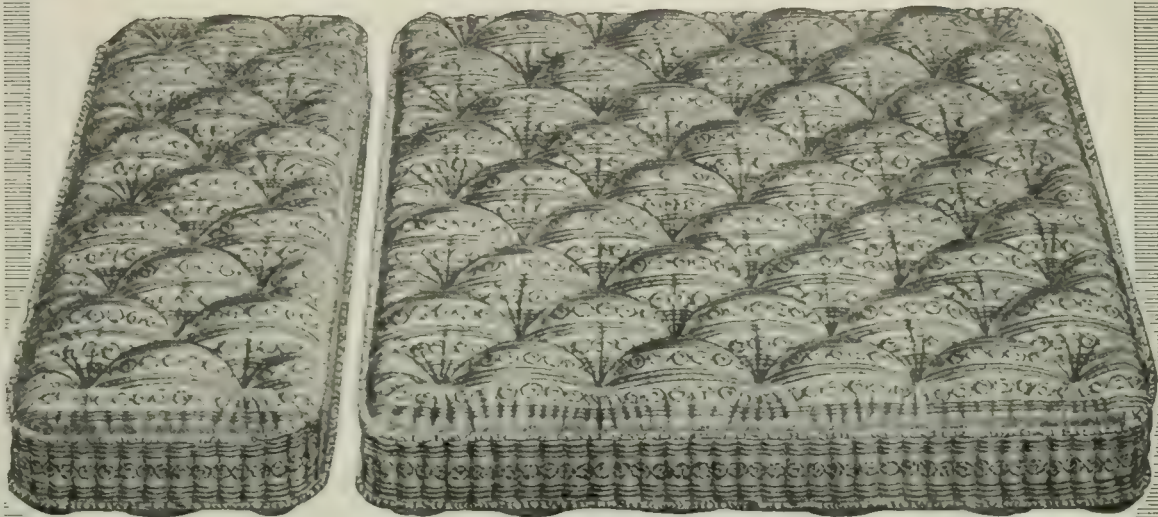
The following dividends are announced:

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1½ per cent, payable April 1

Utah Copper Company, quarterly, 75 cents per share (7½ per cent), payable March 31.

## Nation-wide Special Sale

**Ostermoor**  
**\$23.50** Regular **Hotel Style Mattress** **\$16.50** Special



4 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 3 inches long—weighing 50 pounds.

### A MATTRESS BARGAIN FOR YOU!

Built (not stuffed) layer-wise, in the Ostermoor way, and much better even than the regular Ostermoor.

They contain 5 pounds more, hand-laid, sheeted filling than regular, and are much thicker, plumper, softer and even more luxuriously comfortable.

Coverings are the finest, most durable and most expensive Tickings made, both Dust-Proof Satin Finish and French Mercerized Art Twill.

Finished with boxed borders, bound edges, round corners and close tuftings, their construction is both the daintiest and most substantial possible.

**Regular Price, \$23.50** — Made in either One or Two parts — **Special Price, \$16.50**

If your dealer has none in stock, we will deliver at your home by express, all charges prepaid, immediately upon receipt of check or money order.

Act quickly, now, while the opportunity lasts. Even though you have no immediate use for a mattress now, we know you will never regret your purchase of so real a bargain.

We are so sure of pleasing you, we sell it with our guarantee of "money back if not satisfied" during thirty days' trial.

Mattresses are shipped carefully wrapped in leatherette paper and burlap. They come to you directly from our work-room, absolutely untouched and unhandled. A postal brings you our illustrated 144-page Free Book descriptive of Mattresses, Springs, Cushions, Divans, etc., and Samples of Coverings. Write today.

**OSTERMOOR & CO., 106 Elizabeth St., New York**

Canadian Agency: Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal



#### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Registered Seven Per Cent. Bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., March 15, 1915, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due April 1, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., April 2, 1915.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

#### UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

165 Broadway.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

New York, March 2, 1915.

The Finance Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 27th quarterly dividend, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable on March 31, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 12, 1915. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., March 12, and reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., March 17, 1915.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

#### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK.

DIVIDEND NO. 64.

New York, March 3, 1915.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Thursday, April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, March 11, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

WM. M. HAGER, Sec. S. S. DE LANO, Treas.

#### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

DIVIDEND NO. 50.

New York, March 3, 1915.

A dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, March 11, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

WM. M. HAGER, Sec. S. S. DE LANO, Treas.



## SCHOOLS

WHY IMPERIL HEALTH of boys and girls by confinement in stuffy and superheated school rooms, and exposure to severe weather, when at

### ROLLINS

**Florida's Oldest College** At Winter Park they can live out of doors, and have best instruction and care, at less cost than at home? College, Academy, Music, Expression, Art, Business—tennis, golf, boating, gymnasium, athletics. Pres. W. F. BLACKMAN, Ph. D., L.L.D. (Oberlin, Yale, Cornell, Berlin). Refer to Hamilton Holt, Trustee.

### THE WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Oxford, Ohio

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Wm. W. BOYD, - - - President

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles.

### CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

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### CAMP PENN, Valcour Island Lake Champlain. A

real camp for real boys, from nine to sixteen years inclusive. Our system is unusual. It not only gives the boy a bully good time but brings out the best that is in him. Eight years freedom from sickness and accident speaks for our individual oversight. Experienced staff. Resident physician. 500 acres. Main-line station. Our booklet will interest you. CHAS. K. TAYLOR, M.A., Mgr., W. Mermaid Lane, St. Martin's, Philadelphia, Pa.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## English Teachers

"How to Use The Independent in the Teaching of English" is the name of a booklet prepared by Dr. Frederic Houk Law, Head of the English Department of the Stuyvesant High School where nearly FOUR THOUSAND boys attend.

Send for this booklet. It is free.

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street, New York



## INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD



*This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.*

### NO UNDERWRITING PROFIT IN 1914

In 1914 most of the fire insurance companies fared badly on their underwriting, which means that the aggregate of their losses, expenses and increased policy reserve liabilities exceeded their total premium income. As a matter of course, the consequent drain on their surpluses was, in the majority of instances, more than made up by income receipts on invested assets. By way of illustrating the experience encountered we quote the premium incomes, the investment profits or losses and the net underwriting results of a limited number of the largest companies.

Aetna of Hartford: total premiums, \$10,810,965; underwriting loss, \$165,690; investment profit, \$846,204.

Commercial Union of London, United States branch: total premiums, \$6,759,322; underwriting loss, \$787,580; investment profit, \$361,512.

Continental of New York: total premiums, \$8,347,375; underwriting profit, \$233,097; investment profit, \$245,535.

Fire Association of Philadelphia: total premiums, \$4,307,132; underwriting loss, \$285,562; investment profit, \$308,831.

German American of New York: total premiums, \$8,675,173; underwriting profit, \$92,795; investment profit, \$1,024,720.

The Home of New York: total premiums, \$15,259,556; underwriting profit, \$370,864; investment profit, \$1,817,621.

Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia: total premiums, \$9,698,224; underwriting profit, \$10,137; investment profit, \$613,211.

Liverpool and London and Globe, Liverpool, England, United States branch: total premiums, \$8,667,549; underwriting profit, \$3197; investment profit, \$566,385.

National of Hartford: total premiums, \$8,643,551; underwriting loss, \$696,159; investment profit, \$760,168.

North British and Mercantile of Edinburgh and London, United States branch: total premiums, \$4,854,766; underwriting loss, \$145,528; investment profit, \$428,342.

Phoenix of Hartford: total premiums,

\$5,682,709; underwriting profit, \$213,201; investment profit, \$636,145.

Royal of Liverpool, England, United States branch: total premiums, \$7,879,239; underwriting profit, \$179,335; investment profit, \$493,810.

Springfield F. and M. of Springfield, Massachusetts: total premiums, \$5,880,495; underwriting loss, \$269,321; investment profit, \$266,105.

Westchester of New York: total premiums, \$3,372,637; underwriting loss, \$366,982; investment profit, \$278,201.

Here are fourteen of the largest companies in the country which received in 1914 total premiums of \$108,838,693, seven of which made an underwriting profit of \$1,102,626 and seven of them incurring a net underwriting loss of \$2,716,822. The net results for the fourteen was a loss of \$1,614,196. It will be noted that the surpluses of nearly all of them made a gain due, in the cases of those which lost on underwriting wholly to the investment profits. Gains from this source would have come if the companies had written no insurance whatever. As may be noted several of them would have been much better off if they had not.

J. C. K., Altoona, Pa.—The company you name maintains an adequate reserve and is under the supervision of a good Insurance Department. The company's surplus is small, but apparently sufficient for all probable contingencies. That it will make the savings (dividends) it calculates on to exceed the results of its competitors I do not believe.

C. M., Woodlawn, Ohio.—Both of the fire insurance companies mentioned are beyond criticism. The foreign companies doing business in the United States have special deposits here and their assets are under control of the state insurance departments. Policies for three and five years are issued by all companies. Write Hon. Price Russell, Superintendent of Insurance, Columbus, Ohio, requesting pamphlet containing names and financial data of companies doing business in that state.

B. A. M., Phoenix, Ariz.—Company commenced business in 1868, but languished until about 1900, when it passed into the control of more active managers. On December 31, 1900, its principal figures were: assets, \$2,335,268; surplus, \$829,846; life insurance in force, \$14,148,855. The figures at end of 1914 have not reached us yet, but those for December 31, 1913, are: assets, \$11,969,251; capital and surplus, \$673,317; life insurance in force, \$79,261,724. The capital is \$500,000. The company commenced writing accident insurance in 1911 and that branch has met with moderate success only, the actual underwriting results showing a small loss for each of the three years. The management is composed of men of integrity, but of mediocre underwriting ability.

Insurance Commissioner Young of North Carolina has made a report and recommendations to the Governor of that state respecting fire insurance in that jurisdiction, in which he takes reasonable ground on the subject of rate-making and rather inclines to the opinion that while rates should be supervised by the state the making of them should be left to properly constituted organizations of underwriters.



## PEBBLES

She—Are you fond of Strindberg?  
He—Yes; but I prefer Roquefort!—  
*Stanford Chaparral.*

Germany may be able to keep the wolf from the door, but how about the bear?—  
*Columbia State.*

You don't need a very complete list of funny stories to amuse a girl who has pretty teeth.—*Denver Clarion.*

It is to be regretted that all those trenches could not be dug in a region that needs irrigation.—*Albany Journal.*

"The man I marry must have common sense," she said haughtily.  
"He won't," replied he bitterly.—*Denver Clarion.*

The Elderly Cultured Spinster.—I have a scarab that is five thousand years old.  
The Flash Young Man.—Ah! A school prize?—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"I have a splendid idea for a magazine poem."  
"Save it. You don't need it for a magazine poem."—*Augwan.*

Alice, an enthusiastic motorist, was speaking to her friend, Maude, in relation to the slowness of a certain young man at proposing.  
"Charley seems to start easy," she remarked, "and he speeds up well; but just at the critical moment he always skids."  
—*New York American.*

"As a matter of fact," said the lawyer for the defendant, trying to be sarcastic, "you were scared half to death, and don't know whether it was a motor car or something resembling a motor car that hit you."  
"It resembled one all right," the plaintiff made answer. "I was forcibly struck by the resemblance."—*Tit-Bits.*

There was a talk once of honeymoons, and the ideal places to visit; and a Wise Man observed that if it mattered to the honeymooners where they went, it didn't matter *where* they went; and if it didn't matter *where* they went, why, then it didn't matter where they went.—*F. P. A. in New York Tribune.*

## IN A GARRET

Four walls, eh?  
Ceiling cracked and smudged, you say?  
Nonsense, it's heaven if you have the eye  
To twist gray plaster into vaulted sky!  
And here's the little daub that Petri made,  
Petri, the artist, from the floor below,  
Who laughs and says that dreams are not a trade.  
Better, I think, because he loved it so.  
Far better than if he had preened his wit  
To trick some fat purse into buying it.  
Now like a god he gives his painted sea  
And one white ship that sets the whole room free,  
Blots the gray wall and lifts a gallant wing  
For our adventuring.

Four walls, eh?  
Come, let's crumble them away!  
You and I,  
Build us a world of sea and sail and sky.  
The mind gives title where the law gives none.  
The soul has more possessions than the sun.  
Here's Petri's art! That proves a man may go  
Into more worlds than wait upon his purse.  
See, where his brush has made the water glow!  
That's wealth without wealth's curse.  
And here where morning trembles on the skies  
Is freedom and a hint of paradise.  
And you and I have love! Shall we not dare  
Farther than Petri? Here's the lamp of art  
Lighting the road . . . Come, there are worlds to share,  
And you and I shall share them, oh my heart!

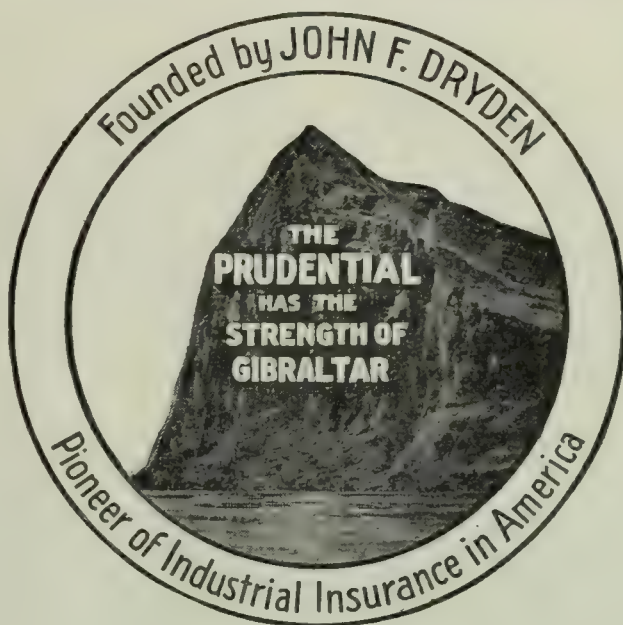
—*Dana Burnet in New York Evening Sun.*

THE greatest amount of paid-for life insurance ever secured in a single year by any company in the world—

**\$518,963,821**

was obtained during 1914 at the lowest expense-rate in its history by

## The Prudential



Payments to policyholders were larger than ever before, \$39,273,810.05

## THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey

FORREST F. DRYDEN, President

HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Everybody is invited to visit the Prudential Exhibit on Life Insurance and Public Welfare, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package  
**CRESCO FLOUR** DIET FOR  
And Mild Cases of  
**KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY**  
Makes delicious foods for everybody.  
Unlike other goods. Ask your physician.  
Leading grocers. For book or sample, write  
**FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.**

**TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES \$18 TO \$60**

Look at these bargains! Typewriters Rebuilt in our own Factories. Every machine is guaranteed for one year.

Remingtons \$20 to \$55	Smiths \$18 to \$40
Underwoods \$35 to \$60	Royals \$25 to \$45
L. C. Smiths \$30 to \$50	Olivers \$20 to \$35

We have others. Send for catalog describing them, and address of nearest branch office.

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A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. 25-page catalogue free.

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## 20-Minute Exercises for Busy Men

You can keep in the pink of condition if you follow Prof. Miller's instructions, appearing in GOOD HEALTH. Prof. Miller is Director of Physical Education at the Battle Creek Sanitarium and GOOD HEALTH is a pocket monthly which teaches people how to keep well by cultivating natural health habits. The price of GOOD HEALTH until March 31 is only \$1 a year. After March 31, \$2 a year. Save half by subscribing now—2 years for \$2. Sample copy for 12 cents (six 2c stamps) postpaid. Address—

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## EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON,  
DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY  
SERVICE

*Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, in so far as may be possible, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.*

40. Prof. T. G. R., New Mexico. "You have stated, in substance, that efficiency requires one to be as cold as steel during work hours, as social pleasantries dissipate energy. Is not teaching a partial exception to this statement? The teacher is required to awaken in his pupils a love of study for its cultural, recreational and social values. The cold-as-steel teacher would lose these. Granted that teachers, as a class, are among the most inefficient people, given to puttering and text-book teaching, is not the really efficient teacher one who sees clearly the many-sided nature of his work, is full of enthusiasm for the same, and is a happy combination of driver, leader and entertainer, rather than the cold-as-steel director?"

You are a comfort and joy, brother. Having *thought* it yourself. A man who really thinks can generally answer his own questions.

However, we would slightly differ with you. Discipline is discipline—whether in shop, office, factory or school room. But affection and devotion should underlie all discipline. A teacher should be business-like in method, and a captain of commerce altruistic in motive. The head in each should be cold and steely, the heart in each warm and genial. You will get some idea of my meaning from Miss Ida Tarbell's recent series of articles in the *American Magazine*, on "The Golden Rule in Business." I wish some genius would write a book on "The Golden Rule in Teaching," showing the tremendous, well-nigh universal need for teachers who really feel with and care for their pupils as human beings, and as little brothers and sisters—not merely as automatic learning-machines.

I knew of a teacher who was able to compel instant, perfect obedience in the school room—then to play leap-frog with his boys in recess. If we figure out his secret, we get somewhere near a conception of an ideal teacher.

41. A Reader from Maine. "I have long believed that courage, faith, endurance, imagination, and other moral and spiritual factors in efficiency would be augmented by some positive demonstration of the continuity of life hereafter. Do you know whether such proof has been made, that would appeal to the logical mind of a business man?"

Belief in a future life is primarily a matter of faith. But there are an increasing number of men who believe that they have secured convincing evidence of existence after death. The American Society for Psychical Research has done pioneer work along the line of such investigation. Write Dr. James H. Hyslop, care of the society, New York City, for a list of reliable works on the demonstration of a future life. When hard-headed, scientific thinkers like William T. Stead, Professor William James, Dr. Isaac Funk and Sir Oliver Lodge publicly announce their belief in immortality based on irrefutable evidence and logical deduction, the skeptic or agnostic may well pause and consider.

42. Mrs. M. S. S., New York. "Are parents responsible for the noble or evil careers of their children?"

So far as children are concerned, two things are required of parents: That they

love each other with all the fervor, devotion and unselfishness of which they are capable, and that they employ all the known methods of science and religion for the bearing, rearing and training of children. Parents are responsible for their children only in so far as they themselves have obeyed, or refused, the guidance of love in their own life. Parenthood is the state and period of divine impress; wherever children fail to reach their highest, some lowered parental ideal was at least a contributing cause.

The father and mother of pure thought and lofty purpose bequeath to us a finer heritage than those of mere manual skill or psychic training. But a symmetry of parenthood is possible only to those who have made thoro study of sex-conservation, prenatal influence, physical, mental and spiritual aids to motherhood, privileges and responsibilities of fatherhood, psychology and hygiene of babyhood, principles and methods of Froebel, Horace Mann, and other true educators—in short, all that pertains to the growth of a child.

Are you a parent? Take responsibility for your children. Are you a child? Take responsibility for yourself. For, strange to say, the one who takes the most feels it least!

43. Mr. D. C. Y., Washington. "I suppose one ought not to give way to such fits of blues as a sensitive nature is apt to indulge when everything seems to go wrong. But it is hard to fight such spells off. Why is it that the friends one needs so much at times are always at a distance, and the ones at hand seem so inadequate to help? Would it be reversed if we were with the ones we think could aid us?"

There is nothing better for the mental and moral atmosphere than a good, honest fit of the blues—provided they end with a shower of tears. Blues without tears are like clouds without rain, they menace but do not refresh. Perhaps a wiser method may be suggested—vigorous exercise in the open air. A sensitive nature must create and preserve an extra share of vitality, to make a positive attitude easy in the face of discordant elements. Sensitivity is more "nerves" than spirituality.

Distant friends are greatest because we view them thru a halo of idealism. If we could always live up to our own standard of unselfishness and efficiency, we should find our neighbors most lovable. And the greatness of common people is clearly shown whenever a sudden crisis—like a burning home or a national disaster—appeals to the motives which are seldom stirred. Nearly every man is great when the need is great enough.

The friends at a distance often seem closer because we ourselves attracted them in response to our own growth; whereas the acquaintance of youth went with our surroundings and family inheritance, these being superficial and ephemeral. Instead of bemoaning a lack of sympathy in the people next door, why not enjoy and utilize the helpful understanding of those you have seen by faith alone?

44. Mr. W. R. H., Wisconsin. "Is the motion picture business a good one for a young man to engage in? Is a small town of three or four thousand population more suitable than a large city for such a venture? Do you think the 'movies' will continue to increase in popularity? Can you refer me to any magazine dealing largely with this line of work?"

The motion picture business is a remarkably good business, but without knowing you we cannot say whether it is a good business for you to engage in. The greatest theatrical producers, like Belasco and Frohman, have entered this field; the finest actors, including even Bernhardt,

have posed for the "movies"; very high salaries are said to be paid to the best players and managers by film concerns; and a man here in New York has risen from a small tailor-shop to the millionaire ownership of a chain of photoplay houses—all in a very few years. Schools and churches will probably use the reel picture for educational purposes, largely and more or less immediately. Even manufacturers are showing samples and selling goods by this method.

A town of 3000 people could hardly support more than one first-class photoplay theater. If none exists in your town; and if you can get some practical experience or employ a veteran manager before starting your venture; and if you have a few hundred dollars that you can risk, losing, in learning the business; and if a choice location is available, on a popular street near both home and trade sections of the town—then perhaps you can safely begin where you are.

The best magazine for your purpose is the *Moving Picture World*, New York.

45. Mr. A. J. A., Pennsylvania. "Following your first article, I made an inquiry or rather a request. I have never noted a response to it in the columns of *The Independent*. I am not at all impatient, but would appreciate the information greatly, and have been looking forward to receiving it."

We have been so overwhelmed by the hundreds of problems, requests and inquiries address to the Service, that we must ask our friends to be patient if replies are somewhat delayed. We aim to answer questions in priority of receipt, considering also the possible value and interest to other readers. But as some of the questions are exceedingly personal, complicated and difficult, requiring special study and investigation, we can aid you only as time and strength permit. Will you not coöperate by awaiting patiently our best endeavors?

46. Mrs. H. G., New York. "How can a widow be happy who has no one to care whether she is dead or alive; and whose only relative, a brother, drinks to excess? I get blue and despondent; I have become sour-tempered. Is there any hope for me? My heart leads at all times."

You are unhappy not because you are lonely and not because your brother drinks, but because your heart leads at all times. Get some work and let your brain lead part of the time; get some light and let your soul lead part of the time; get some exercise and let your body lead part of the time; take yourself out of your emotions and your troubles will seem infinitesimal, which they are.

The world is full of people who care whether you are dead or alive—you haven't found them, that is all. You haven't enough to do to keep your mind out of mischief. Look around you for people whose lives you can brighten; you will soon realize that others carry woes even greater than yours, and that you have been neglecting many sources of happiness. Cease trying to be happy—try just to be useful. And if Happiness doesn't catch you unawares, it will be the first time that anybody trod the path of loving service without meeting her.

47. Mr. F. C. A., New York. "I should like to ask whether attainable happiness here has necessarily a material side? And to what extent?"

Yes. Material beings cannot reside wholly in an immaterial world. Most of us need things, nearly all of us need people, to make us happy. But things and people have a spiritual significance, which, properly understood, lifts them out of the sordid and verifies them in the real.

I suppose a normal woman could not be happy without pretty clothes; I am quite sure a normal man could not be happy without "filling" food. Vanity is self-respect turned inside out, greed is strength in embryo. When the world has grown a little the strength of man will lie in his brain and the self-respect of woman in her soul. Whatever we earn, or make, for ourselves belongs in our scheme of happiness.



# The Independent

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## A KEY TO THE INVENTORY

Students and readers who tried the "mental inventory" of the Germantown Friends School published in our issue of March 8 may grade their papers by the following answers. In the school the class averages ran from 13.2 per cent for boys and girls of ten or eleven to 48.2 per cent for those of about seventeen. In every class the boys on the average stand higher than the girls.

The test seems more difficult than that of a year ago. The averages this year run about five per cent lower than those for 1914.

Some amusing answers were obtained at the school:

Carranza is an opera singer.  
Three states of matter: Pennsylvania, New York and Texas.  
Pasteur: A man who invented a short cut to putrifying milk.  
Watchful waiting (an answer that might surprise President Wilson): Waiting until you got a chance to inflict a severe blow.

1. Thomas R. Marshall. 2. Sir Edward Grey. 3. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. 4. Taft and Roosevelt. 5. Petrograd. (St. Petersburg to count wrong.) 6. "Marseillaise"; either "Deutschland über Alles" or "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" or "Die Wacht am Rhein" or their English equivalents. (Any one of the four to count full credit.) 7. Andrew Carnegie. 8. Great Britain and U. S. A. (Half credit *not* given for one country.) 9. California; San Francisco Harbor. 10. Europe not to interfere in American affairs. 11. California; San Francisco. 12. Portuguese. 13. English. 14. French. 15. Hoof and mouth disease. 16. China and Persia. 17. Vera Cruz. 18. Democratic. 19. President Wilson does *not* favor increase. 20. Lewis Carroll (pseudonym)—C. L. Dodgson. (Either one counts.) 21. Maurice Maeterlinck. 22. Winston Churchill. 23. Mark Twain—Samuel Clemens. 24. St. Luke. 25. Woodrow Wilson. 26. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. 27. Sir Walter Scott. 28. P. P. Rubens. 29. Hoffmann. 30. J. M. W. Turner. 31. Van Dyke. 32. Raphael. 33. Massachusetts. 34. New York. 35. Texas. 36. Kentucky. 37. Indiana. 38. Ohio. 39. Virginia. 40. "Spirit of the body"—unity. *e.g.* The team lacks *esprit de corps*. 41. "With a grain of salt"; with some allowance. *e.g.* War reports should be taken *cum grano salis*. 42. "Black beast"; pet aversion, or bugbear. *e.g.* Examinations are my *bête noir*. 43. "A white card"—full liberty. *e.g.* He gave the architect *carte blanche* in building. 44. "For the public welfare," *e.g.* His services are given *pro bono publico*. 45. "Into the midst of the subject, or matter," *e.g.* The lecturer plunged in *medias res*. 46. "Without which not"—an indispensable

- ble condition. *e.g.* Hard work is a *sine qua non* to success.
47. Authoress. 48. Musician; composer. 49. President of American Federation of Labor; labor leader. 50. Scientist or electrician. 51. Author. 52. German general. 53. English War Minister. (Formerly commander in South Africa to count.) 54. Evangelist; former baseball player. 55. Authoress; peace worker; winner of Nobel prize. 56. Author. 57. Musician. 58. Investigator in bacteriology. 59. Mexican revolutionist.
60. England. 61. Belgium. 62. Mexico. 63. Ireland. 64. France. 65. Germany. 66. Germany. 67. Russia; Poland. 68. France. 69. Belgium. 70. Serbia. 71. China; German colony, now in Japanese hands.
72. Tuberculosis or "consumption."
73. Our Mexican policy has been termed "watchful waiting." The policy of exerting influence on the final solution of a matter, with as little direct interference as possible.
74. Booklets issued by Germany and England, containing diplomatic correspondence preceding the outbreak of war.
75. Yale Stadium.
76. Privilege given a community to decide whether the sale of liquor is to be permitted.
77. Conference held at Niagara Falls in 1914, between representatives of Argentine, Brazil, Chile and United States, to mediate in the Mexican problem. (Some Mexicans were present.)
78. Wireless message sent at sea from ship in distress.
79. *Incognito*, disguise, especially of person. Kings and celebrities often travel *incognito*. *Pseudonym*, pen name, *nom de plume*.
80. Mobilization. Carrying out of a prearranged plan by which citizens leave their homes and find themselves members of an active army.
81. Part of a submarine by which crew can make observations. Perimeter—distance around, as perimeter of a room. Two times length and two times width.
82. 32°. 83. The ocean is deeper; salt; more motion. (Any two count.) 84. Thomas Edison. 85. Air surrounding iceberg is chilled (cooled), producing fog. (Essential to mention the air.) 86. Because it contains a gas lighter than air; the pressure of the air forces it up. 87. No. 88. Sphere. 89. Three-inch cube is larger, having twenty-seven cubic inches. 90. No. Gravitation would bring it down.
91. Maud Adams is an actress who played in "Peter Pan." Jane Addams is a social worker.
92. "The quality of mercy is not strained." (To count as right, there must be *no* error.)
93. Substitute "Brown's" for "Jones's."
94. "Shall follow me all the days of my life." (See No. 92.)
95. Mr. Bryan is not private secretary to Mr. Wilson, but Secretary of State. "Formally" changed to "formerly."
96. Substitute Achilles for Siegfried, and invulnerable for intolerable.
97. "I know it is a sin  
For me to sit and grin  
At him here;  
But the old three-cornered hat,  
And the breeches, and all that  
Are so queer!"
- 98.
- "The splendor falls on castle walls  
And snowy summits, old in story;  
The long light shakes across the lakes,  
And the wild cataract leaps in glory."
- 99.
- "The world is too much with us; late and soon,  
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;  
Little we see in nature that is ours;  
We have given our hearts away—a sordid boon!"
- 100.
- "Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,  
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."



# Rest Scientifically

**R**EST may be generally divided into two classes—that which you take because you wish to and that which you take because you must—perhaps on doctor's orders.

A Boston young man, who regularly spends his vacation at the great Health Resort in Battle Creek, Michigan, says "Here I get, in three weeks, rest equivalent to that of a six weeks' vacation elsewhere because—*here I rest scientifically.*"

Another young man—one who recently completed the financing of a big real estate enterprise in Milwaukee—said to a friend of his, while both were staying in Battle Creek, "You should get all you can out of this while you are here because here *you rest under the direction of scientific men* who know how to tell you just how you may get the most benefit from all you do."

These are the personally expressed opinions of two successful young business men—neither one over thirty years of age.

What attracts such men to Battle Creek?

What do they find at Battle Creek which they do not find elsewhere?

Let us give you, in brief, an outline of the daily program which, if you were at Battle Creek, you could follow at will. (Most people—especially business men—see the advantage of following a definite program of this character.)

6:00 A. M.—Rise and take a cold plunge or shower, after which dress and take part in a series of morning exercises under the direction of a trained instructor.

7:40—Breakfast.

9:00—Report to physician under whose direction you are resting and being taught how to take care of yourself.

9:30 to 10:30—Receive a bath treatment, prescribed by your physician and given by an expert operator according to the hydrotherapeutic methods taught at this resort. Following this, a swim if you wish.

10:30—Mechanical exercises in Swedish Department, followed by games or exercises in the gymnasium or a leisure period.

12:00 Noon—Period for sleep or relaxation.

1:00 P. M.—Dinner.

After dinner, you may exercise in the gymnasium, play volley ball or indulge in any other amusement provided at the institution. In summer, this includes tennis and golf.

3:00—Wand drill, followed by volley ball, swimming and other sports. In winter, the wand drill takes place in the indoor gymnasium—in summer, in the outdoor gymnasium.

4:00—Massage treatment, if needed or desired.

5:00—Lecture or entertainment in the parlors.

6:00—Supper.

7:00—Indian club drill in the gymnasium.

7:10—Grand March in charge of the Director of Physical Development. This lasts until 7:30.

8:00—Health lecture or social entertainment in parlors or gymnasium.

9:00—Retire. This is not compulsory but recommended.

This program, which is flexible and varied to suit the needs of different guests, has been planned, and is directed, by scientific men who have demonstrated its effectiveness in restoring health and strength in thousands of cases each year.

Each day of one's stay here is scientifically arranged with a view to giving you the very greatest

amount of benefit, rest and relaxation in the very shortest possible time.

\* \* \*

This great Health Resort, which is, by all odds, the largest of its kind in the world, is devoted to teaching people how they may get health and keep it *through cultivation of natural health habits.*

Diet is most carefully regulated, in accordance with the needs of each guest and a most extensive and elaborate menu is provided for this purpose.

Equipment and facilities for teaching rational health methods are the most complete in existence.

There are two large outdoor gymnasiums, immense playgrounds, numerous tennis courts, a large indoor gymnasium, four swimming pools (two for men and two for women), a Swedish mechanical department, equipment for giving all kinds of scientific baths and every known contrivance for facilitating normal physical development and developing comfort and health in mind and body.

The resort is also within easy reach of a fine golf links of which each guest may have unlimited use.

The establishment includes over thirty buildings, the Main Building providing living accommodations for over six hundred guests, beside parlors, writing rooms, reception hall, lobby, gymnasium, bath departments, kitchens, dining room, offices for physicians and space for much of the scientific and laboratory equipment of the place. The Annex near to the Main Building accommodates four hundred guests.

There is also a large separate hospital for surgical work and serious cases and several dormitories and cottages for those who wish to live very quietly or in separate homes of their own.

At this resort, accommodations range from those of simple, homelike quiet to those of a first class modern hotel, and prices are in keeping with accommodations you prefer. You may live here very well indeed or as modestly as your pocketbook dictates.

Those seeking quiet are carefully guarded from all annoyance, while those wishing to make acquaintances have only to apply to one of the Social Secretaries to secure introductions to sociable people. Its delightful social life is one of the features of this resort.

If you are sick and wish to get well, this is the place for you. Or—if you are only tired and run down and in need of rest, this is the place to *rest scientifically* so as to get most good out of the shortest possible stay.

Further particulars, terms and other information may be had by writing to 303 Administration Bldg., Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan.

A large illustrated book is sent FREE and fully postpaid on receipt of your request.

## Easily Reached

Battle Creek is a regular stop for all through trains between New York and Chicago over the main line of the Michigan Central Railroad and all trains between Detroit and Chicago over the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railroads.

Every afternoon at five o'clock, including Sundays, "The Wolverine" (one of the fastest and most completely equipped trains over the New York Central Lines) leaves Grand Central Station, New York, and arrives in Battle Creek the next morning at ten o'clock—giving you ample time to get breakfast before leaving your sleeper.

At the Battle Creek station, a luxurious limousine waits to take you to your destination.



# The Independent

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## MEXICAN ANARCHY AND AMERICAN DUTY

**T**HERE is no longer revolution in Mexico. There is anarchy. In the south Carranza wields a shadowy power. In the north Villa, his quondam ally, wages against his forces a desultory campaign. In Mexico City, Obregon and Zapata, Carranzista and Villista respectively, pop in and out like the little man and woman at the twin doors of their barometer house.

When Madero fought Diaz, and when Carranza and Villa fought Huerta, it was at least a tenable hypothesis that the revolutionists were striving to assert the rights and the interests of the Mexican people against the tyranny of a despot. Now the hypothesis has vanished. The revolutionists, successful against the tyrant, have fallen out among themselves. Each rival leader is fighting for his own hand.

Whoever wins, it is the Mexican people that lose—the Mexican people and the rest of the world. In Mexico there is neither peace nor order. There is no security for the property rights of foreigners; no safety even for foreign lives. Within a week an American citizen has been shot down in his own house by the forces that at that moment happened to be taking their turn at capturing the City of Mexico.

What in this parlous condition of affairs is the duty of the United States? It is fourfold. First, to insure respect for the rights of American citizens within Mexican borders. Second, to encourage the aspirations of the Mexican people for liberty and self-government. Third, since by our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine we frown upon the intervention of nations outside the Western Hemisphere in affairs upon the American continent, to protect the rights of the citizens of other nations in Mexico. Fourth, to see to it that the country

across our southern border does not continue to be an international plague spot.

As time goes on there is no improvement in conditions in Mexico. The drift is steadily from bad to worse. The time may come when a strong hand from without must be laid upon the clashing factions that peace may be restored, that respect may be commanded for the lives and property of foreigners, and that the people of Mexico may be given an untrammelled opportunity to seek the blessings of liberty and self-government. That time may not be far distant.

When that time comes, the United States must lead in the work. But it should not move alone. The three great nations of South America—the A B C powers whose good offices have already saved us from the conflict with Mexico threatened by our own impulsive action—should be invited to join in the work of intervention.

To invite their coöperation would be an assurance of our good faith and disinterestedness. It would quiet the suspicions, entertained with greater or less definiteness and intensity by many of our neighbors in South and Central America, that we are afflicted with an insatiable hunger for territory. It would imbue the act of intervention with the impressiveness and prestige of an international movement.

If and when intervention becomes inevitable—and the United States will not enter upon intervention until the deliberate judgment of the American people declares it to be inevitable—it should be Pan-American intervention. It should be the well considered act of the four great powers of the Western Hemisphere, extending a helping hand to a sister people and discharging a solemn responsibility to the rest of the world.

## AND THERE SHALL BE NO MORE KINGS

**E**UROPEAN nations have been taking a surprising interest in the United States of late. They all cultivate our friendship, they appeal to our sympathies, they seek to justify their actions in our eyes. This is a gratifying change from the open hostility or amused contempt with which American ideals and opinion used to be regarded in Europe and we welcome it as indicating a better understanding and consequently a more cordial relation between the two hemispheres than has prevailed in the past. But such an understanding cannot be attained by assuming as a basis a false unanimity of sentiment. We would gladly aid in bridging the gulf between Europe and America, but we would not begin by denying that any gulf exists. Frankness is the only true foundation of friendship and

it seems to be necessary to make plain that we Americans differ very decidedly from many Europeans on the fundamental principle of government. There is in much of what we read about America, even in what is written expressly for the purpose of winning American sympathy, an unconscious assumption that we have practically abandoned our republicanism and are willing to tolerate if not approve of the monarchical system.

That assumption is false. American republicanism is not so boisterous and blatant as it used to be. Travel and intercourse with Europeans have taught us to treat their views with more courtesy and often to keep silence rather than wound their feelings. This courtesy and silence has been sometimes interpreted as acquiescence and agreement, and so it becomes desirable once in a



while to make a plain statement of what we Americans do most firmly hold and believe. Such a statement cannot be better put than it was by Emerson in the ode he wrote on the birthday of free America, January 1, 1863:

God said, I am tired of kings,  
I suffer them no more;  
Up to my ear the morning brings  
The outrage of the poor.

Think ye I made this ball  
A field of havoc and war,  
Where tyrants great and tyrants small  
Might harry the weak and poor?

I will have never a noble,  
No lineage counted great;  
Fishers and choppers and plowmen  
Shall constitute a state.

This is what we believe to be the divine will, and so believing we hold that any man who stands up and says that he is by divine right or the Grace of God ruler of his fellow-men is a liar and a blasphemer. We make no exceptions. We have no more respect for the claim of the King of England to a divine right to rule than for that of the Czar of Russia, for the claim of the King of the Belgians than for that of the Negus of Abyssinia. We regard every monarch as *ex officio* either a tyrant or an absurdity. The word "tyrant" is here used in the original sense given to it by the first republicans, the Greeks, who applied it to any man claiming kingship. In the course of history the word naturally and inevitably acquired the secondary meaning of an oppressive ruler. We recognize of course the vast difference that exists between a mild and constitutional king and an unjust and autocratic king, but neither in our opinion has any right to exist. It often happens that the better the man the more dangerous he is as a king. There are from the American standpoint only two kings on earth who have any shadow of legal claim to their thrones; the rest are usurpers. The two apparent exceptions are King Peter of Serbia and King Haakon of Norway, both of whom were elected by the representatives of the people. But the King of Serbia came to the throne thru the assassination of his predecessor and was himself an accomplice of the murder after the fact if not before. The Norwegians are a democratic people and did not desire a king, but when they separated from Sweden, the monarchical powers of Europe, some say England, some say Germany, it matters not, compelled them to take a king as the condition of recognition. A Norwegian republic would have made the thrones of Europe unsafe. France, Switzerland and Portugal are standing menaces to monarchy and republican sentiment is growing in Italy and Spain.

In England, on the contrary, republicanism has declined while democracy has grown. The two things are quite distinct and ought never to be confounded. Democracy is the rule of the people regardless of the form of government. The Russian mir and the Chinese village are in some respects more democratic than England or the United States. Republicanism means the abolition of any individual or class claiming to rule by divine right, inheritance or similar form of privilege.

Fifty years ago there were many outspoken republicans in Great Britain. Now there is scarcely one. When Victoria was crowned some found the ceremony especially interesting because, as they said, it would probably be the last coronation that England would ever see.

One of the Chartists of '48 used publicly words as bold as those of Patrick Henry: "If Parliament will accept our petition, very good. If not—well, France is a republic." A British labor leader now would hardly dare to use such language.

Our British friends assure us privately that their king has no real power, that he is merely "a sort of glorified rubber stamp." Then a little while later, forgetting what they have said, they tell us how the virtuous Victoria overruled her ministers for the good of the realm and how the wise King Edward thru his own personal influence brought about the *entente* and the isolation of Germany. Now whether or not it was good politics to encircle Germany with the ring of steel we shall not know until we see the outcome of the war, but whether it be credit or blame that is to be given to Edward VII, we cannot regard him as a mere figure-head.

We are being inundated just now with literature from England filled with quotations from the speeches of the Kaiser and his sycophants. Our British friends believe that such exhibits of grotesque megalomania will arouse the disgust and abhorrence of Americans for a man who will make such claims and a people who will submit to them. That is right; we do feel so. But do our British friends realize that the phrases they themselves use so casually, so lovingly, grate almost as harshly upon republican ears? The British Prime Minister talks of "His Majesty's Government" and "His Majesty's Army" and writes "By Order of the King" at the bottom of a proclamation. You say that it is not true, that the King did not really have anything to say about it, it was all done by the ministers. Very good; we think better of the King—but what shall we think of Mr. Asquith?

We used to be told that kings were excellent things because by their intermarriages they kept peace in Europe. Perhaps we used to believe it. But that was before the publication of the "Dear Nicky" letters exchanged between the royal cousins while Russia and Germany and England and Belgium were actively preparing for war.

As a man Albert of Belgium is a decided improvement over the long-bearded satyr who preceded him. Even republicans must join in the general chorus of praise. But as a king he is a public menace. We have not forgotten that before the war his name was talked of as a possible candidate for the French throne in case the royalists inside and outside of France succeeded in overthrowing the republic. Perhaps the plan is not yet abandoned. Certainly King Albert has a stronger hold upon the affection of the French people than before for his courage and devotion in adversity, and if the French should again be seized with a desire for a king as they have twice before, he would make a much stronger candidate than the Bourbon or Napoleonic pretenders.

If this had been a war between Germany and France alone, in which one of the two was not notoriously the aggressor, there would have been no question where American sympathy inclined. America always tends to favor any republic against any monarchy regardless of the cause of the quarrel. But when the great European republic, to whom we owe undying gratitude for rescuing us from a king, unites with five monarchies and among them the most autocratic, our sympathies are divided



and we can only hope that the outcome will not be the crushing out of all republicanism in Europe.

It has been said that the Monroe Doctrine is the only thing that Americans would fight for. However that may be, it certainly represents a principle dear to the hearts of the American people, for we believe as firmly as in 1823 that any attempt on the part of European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere is dangerous to our peace and safety." The Monroe Doctrine has been amplified and interpreted to mean many things, the hegemony of the United States, America for the Americans, the cultivation of Pan-American trade, etc. But its primary and fundamental purpose was simply the maintenance of republicanism. "Their system" meant the monarchical system and the United States opposes that now as it always has. The Monroe Doctrine means that one continent out of the five shall be kept forever free from the curse of kings. As for the rest of the world, it is not so much our concern. We rejoice whenever a people like the Portuguese or Chinese rises and overthrows its tyrants. We will give them what encouragement we can and we hope so to conduct ourselves that this republic of ours may become an example of the benefits of republicanism instead of a reproach. For we know we are right and we look forward with perfect confidence to the day when it may be there shall be no more kings in all the earth.

### THE SINKING OF AN AMERICAN SHIP

THERE are no two ways about it. When the German captain of the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" sank the American ship "William P. Frye" he committed his Government to a grave responsibility. It is a responsibility which Germany cannot evade. It is a responsibility which the United States must require to be discharged.

The rules of maritime warfare on the subject of the sinking of neutral merchant vessels are clear and undisputed.

A neutral ship may be sunk if it attempts to run a blockade. But on January 19, when the "Frye" was sunk, not even the doubtfully legal blockade by submarine, which Germany has since declared, was in existence.

It may be sunk if it attempts to escape when the belligerent ship is exercising its unquestioned right of visit and search. But the "Frye" did not attempt to escape.

It may be sunk if carrying absolute contraband to an enemy port and if the exigencies of the case would make it impossible for the capturing ship to send the prize into port. But the "Frye" was not carrying absolute contraband.

It may be sunk if more than half of its cargo consists of conditional contraband, if the contraband is destined for the government or the armed forces of the enemy, and if the capturing ship cannot send it into port.

The "Frye's" cargo consisted of grain. Grain is conditional contraband. But there is no evidence that the grain was destined for the British Government or the British army or navy. The "Frye" was sailing to a British port. Its cargo was consigned "to order." The burden of proof, therefore, rested upon its captor to show that

the grain was intended for military and not civilian use. Captain Thierichens did not prove it; indeed, under the circumstances he could not. He merely sank the ship.

His action was without warrant in law or custom. For his action Germany is fully responsible. It is inconceivable that prompt apology and reparation will not be forthcoming.

### THE STATE OF JEFFERSON

A BILL has been introduced into the Texas legislature to form a new state out of the western part of Texas, to be named Jefferson. The motive behind the movement is the desire to become independent of the "beverage" which is said to be the ruling order of the state. This, however, is hardly a sufficient reason for a political change of so momentous a character. The "drys" should not secede but stay in and in time they may win the whole state.

The railroad and the telephone have made it as easy to manage a large community as a small one and the saving of the "overhead charges" of administration is enormous. To be sure, Texas would have ten votes instead of two in the United States Senate by exercising its peculiar prerogative of subdividing into five states, but this increase of power in the councils of the nation would not compensate for the weakening which would otherwise result from division.

Texas is big enough, however, to make several states if there were sufficient reason for it. It is a third larger than the German empire, which is composed of twenty-six several states. If Texas should split in half each part would be larger than any other state, or if divided by five each would be larger than twenty-two of the existing states. Or if divided by population into halves each would have more people than thirty-three other states, or if divided into five parts more than twenty of our states.

The right of Texas to form new states whenever it chooses was conferred by the act of Congress admitting it to the Union March 1, 1845, which says that "new states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution." This special privilege was due to the fact that Texas came into the Union as an equal. It had been for nine years an independent republic and was able to maintain its independence indefinitely. The British Government tried in vain to prevent annexation, for it meant that the United States would extend to the Pacific. Lord Palmerston in 1836 in a parliamentary debate on a motion to intervene to prevent annexation stated that Great Britain could not "allow the United States to pursue a policy of aggrandizement." Lord Aberdeen said in 1844 that if he could get the support of France England was willing "to go to the last extremity" to keep Texas out of the Union.

But in France Thiers stood up stoutly for the right of the United States to expand and denounced the proposed joint action as a crime against a republic whose aid might be needed at any time in a second war against England in defense of the principles of the revolution. Now when France is suffering from the invasion of a



monarchical power it is well to remember that we owe it to France that we are able to celebrate in San Francisco this year. If France had not stood by us in this crisis it would have been the Union Jack and not the Stars and Stripes which would have floated over the Golden Gate.

### EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

**I**F you want anything done ask a busy man to do it. Professor J. McKeen Cattell, being the editor of only three periodicals, *Science*, *Popular Science Monthly* and *The American Naturalist*, finds so much extra time on his hands that he has started another one, *School and Society*, "a weekly journal covering the whole field of education in relation to the problems of American democracy." Possibly a clue to what this means may be discovered in one of the leading articles of the first number, "The State-Wide Campus," by President Foster of Reed College, from which we quote:

Popular government demands popular education of a new kind. The true university will not curb its studies in structural engineering for fear that its findings may condemn a state engineer, appointed by a partizan administration; nor will a true university curb discussion of woman suffrage merely because the results of such discussion are of immediate importance. Some universities give a question the freedom of the campus only as long as it remains purely academic, that is to say, as long as it has no pointed relation to actual problems—in other words, as long as it interests but few people. The university will drift into an eddy, and be overlooked, if the institution frowns on the fullest discussion of the dominant political issues of the day, whether they involve men or measures, or both.

If the new journal can follow up such an ideal as this it will be lively reading as well as informing.

### THE TREND OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

**F**ICTION and science are on the decline. Religion and philosophy, poetry and drama are gaining. Such is the conclusion to which we are led if we take the statistics of book production as an indication of popular taste. Comparing the annual trade reports of the *Publishers Weekly*, we find that the high water mark of the novel was in 1908, when 1489 volumes of fiction appeared in the United States. Last year there were only 1033; a decline of nearly thirty per cent. These figures are virtually reversed in theology, religion and philosophy, for books devoted to such subjects rose during the same period from 999 to 1440; a gain of forty-four per cent. If we compare the literary output of 1913 with that of 1914 we find the same trend shown, for theology, religion and philosophy have gained fourteen per cent and poetical and dramatic works have gained thirty-three per cent, while science and such technical subjects as engineering, medicine and agriculture have declined fifteen per cent since the year before. We hope this indicates not so much a falling off of interest in pure science or its useful applications as a curtailment in the production of superfluous books.

Of course these figures do not represent the extent of reading done in the various fields of literature. Many books are published which find few readers and no religious book in the last few years has had the sale of a popular novel. But, on the other hand, Winston Churchill's *The Inside of the Cup*, which has the unique distinction of heading the list of best sellers, owes a

large part of its popularity to its religious theme. On the whole, we are justified in seeing in these figures a definite tendency on the part of the American public toward serious thought on the fundamental problems of human life as well as toward poetry and the fine arts. Since most of the fall books were in print by August the statistics of output were not materially affected by the war. The emotional stimulus of the war will doubtless have a profound effect on literature, but it would be rash to predict what it will be. So far the chief result has been an increased production of poetry and a greater interest in contemporary history and geography.

### THE CASH REGISTER MIND

**T**HERE is one sort of mind that mints its own ideas. That is the sort most worth having. Then there is the mind which neither gives nor takes ideas. That is lamentable. And there is the cash-register mind. If you have it, it is worth being thankful for—in moderation.

The cash-register mind has one virtue. It registers what it receives. The process may be simple or complex: the machine into which your bootblack drops your dime does nothing very exciting, but the beautiful apparatus in the corner drug-store rings a bell and flashes a light and prints a record. Arnold Bennett or some other observer has confest his admiration for its gay efficiency. So there are some minds that simply register, and some that cannot for the life of them refrain from print; some that merely take business-like note of what is offered them, others that sparkle and thrill at the transaction.

But the essential thing is that they register. This sort of mind knows an idea when it is offered, clicks with recognition—and proceeds to pass it out again in small change.

### NEITHER LUCK NOR THE DEVIL

**T**HE British have been wondering whether the Germans have been favored by luck, Providence or the devil in that their attacks on Antwerp and Ypres were made in the most advantageous weather and their aerial and navy fleets arrived in England at the same time as a fog. It is now known that this, like others of their miraculous achievements, is simply applied science. The first German army corps entering Belgium was provided with a staff of meteorologists and astronomers who set up observation stations, equipped with instruments of the latest model from Berlin, in Liège, Brussels and Ostend. By means of hydrogen sounding balloons they explored the currents of the upper air and were able to forecast fog two days in advance.

During the first year of the Wisconsin law requiring a physician's certificate of health from the prospective bridegroom the number of marriages fell four thousand below the annual average. Evidently there was more need for such a law than even its advocates suspected.

The question whether the anti-alien labor laws of New York and Arizona violate the treaty rights of foreigners is now to be determined, as it should be, by the United States Supreme Court. Whatever the court's decision, the laws certainly violate human rights.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**March 8**—Bombardment of Kilid Bahr and other Dardanelles forts continued. British begin strong attack on German lines toward Lille.

**March 9**—Three British steamers sunk by German submarines. Germans bombard Nieuport with 42-centimeter guns.

**March 10**—German cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" takes refuge in Newport News. Heavy fighting in Champagne and Argonne.

**March 11**—Germans repulse Russian attack near Augustowo. Seventy mine-sweepers engaged in clearing Dardanelles.

**March 12**—British capture Neuve Chapelle near La Bassée. Count Sergius Witte, former Russian Premier and negotiator of Portsmouth Treaty, died. Three British steamers sunk in Channel by German submarines.

**March 13**—Bread riots in Spain. Russians report capture of 4000 Austrians in Carpathians.

**March 14**—Italy fully prepared for war. French take half of village of Vauquois on edge of Argonne.

The Attack on the Narew Forts Field Marshal von Hindenburg is concentrating his forces south of the Mazurian Lakes in preparation apparently for a movement against the line of fortifications which extend along the Narew River and its tributary, the Bobr. The recent victory of the Russians at Przasnysz proved to be only a temporary derangement of the plan, for Hindenburg hurried in troops from the north and the south, from the Niemen River on one side and the Bzura on the other, until he has now, according to Russian estimates, a half million men in this region ready for the advance into Russian Poland. The Germans are within a mile of Przasnysz again, and in regaining this lost ground have taken 11,460 Russian prisoners.

The German Krupps are still pounding away on the fortifications of Osowiec on the Bobr River, but the main attack seems to be directed at the fortresses to the southwest along the Narew. A large force is said to be assembled at Chorzele on the Russian boundary for an advance down the Orzyc River directed against Ostrolenka or one of the other fortresses lower down the river. The weather has turned colder and, the ground being frozen, movements are made easier, but entrenching is difficult.

The Russians are rejoicing over the withdrawal of the German troops from the neighborhood of Grodno and the other forts on the Niemen.

They claim that the Germans lost over 100,000 men within the last month.

The German attack along the Pilica River in central Poland continues, but is not developing much strength. It is apparently intended to divert the Russian troops to the south, while the greatest effort is being made to break thru the chain of forts on the Narew north of Warsaw.

### Opening the Dardanelles

The Anglo-French fleet has continued the bombardment of the Turkish forts and batteries on both sides of the Dardanelles, but no very definite progress is reported. The forts at Dardanus and Kephez on the Asiatic shore are, it appears, still able to reply, and the forts near Kilid Bahr on the European shore of the narrows are not yet demolished, altho they have been subjected to indirect fire from the other side of the Gallipoli peninsula as well as direct fire from the warships in the straits. Even the new superdreadnought, "Queen Elizabeth," has ventured to go several miles up into the Dardanelles, which proves that the fleet of seventy mine-sweepers had done their work thoroly.

But generally the "Queen Elizabeth" stands off the western shore of the Gallipoli peninsula, and from a distance of twelve miles throws her

15-inch shells over the hills and into the forts on either side of the narrows. The "Queen Elizabeth" has eight of these big guns so placed that they could, if desired, be all fired at one time in the same direction. The projectiles of such a broadside would weigh altogether more than six and a half tons and the cost of the smokeless powder used would be over \$5600. It is rumored that one of the sister ships to the "Queen Elizabeth" is also engaged at the Dardanelles. This is possible, for there was a group of five of them nearing completion when the war broke out, and of these probably the "Warspite" and the "Barham" are in commission. The other two of these superdreadnoughts are the "Valiant" and the "Malaya," the last so named because it was a gift from the Malay States to the British navy. The vessel that comes nearest to equaling the "Queen Elizabeth" class in any way at present is the American "New York," which, however, carries ten 14-inch guns instead of eight 15-inch and can make only twenty-one knots instead of twenty-eight.

The "Triumph," which a little while ago was aiding the Japanese in the reduction of Tsing-tao, has now been brought to the Dardanelles. She has been in action seventeen times during this war and has fired over 2000 rounds of ammunition from 10-



THE RUSSIAN LINE OF DEFENSE

Hindenburg's recent movement of his troops to the north has brought him for the second time within reach of the chain of fortresses along the Niemen, Bobr and Narew Rivers, which were built to protect Russia from invasion. The Germans are now bombarding Osowiec and are massing near Chorzele for an advance down the Orzyc River. A similar attempt to reach the Narew, made during the last week of February, was checked at Przasnysz by a strong counter attack by the Russians. The Russian fortresses are represented by stars and the area they hold is shaded.





International News

## THE REGIMENTAL LETTER-WRITER

A German whose superior education makes him very valuable to his fellow soldiers of the Landsturm in Poland

inch shells down. She has been hit fourteen times. One shell from Fort Dardanus burst inside the captain's cabin and destroyed the furniture. Most of the attacking vessels have been hit by shells, but the casualties are few. The chief difficulty of the Allies is to discover the new batteries, which have been so cleverly concealed that the aeroplanes are often unable to locate them, and attempts on the part of small vessels to draw their fire are generally in vain.

Vice-Admiral Carden, commanding the Franco-British fleet, is reported to have said that they will get thru the Dardanelles before Easter. But from the Turkish side the reports express confidence in the ability of Constantinople to hold out indefinitely. The Allies, they assert, are wasting ammunition lavishly upon the rocks and ground, while the main batteries are untouched and nobody hurt. An approach by land up the peninsula is not feared because the city is defended by 250,000 men entrenched in strong positions.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, commanding the British fleet before Smyrna, demanded, on March 11, the surrender of the garrison within twenty-four hours. The forts have been intermittently under bombardment ever since March 5. The Vali

has warned non-combatants to leave the city and has protested against the shelling of villages and residential quarters by the British. An attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Washington presents a list of twelve undefended towns and villages of Turkey which, he claims, were bombarded in December and January by the British, French and Russian warships.

## The British Advance

The new British army of a million men has in large part been safely landed in France and has begun its attack upon the entrenched positions which the Germans have occupied for the last six months. The point selected for the offensive movement seems to be north of Arras and near La Bassée. Here the British won a notable success in the taking of Neuve Chapelle, a village of about 600 inhabitants about ten miles south of the Belgian border.

With the change of tactics the British Government has adopted a different policy in regard to news. There has been so much dissatisfaction expressed in England over the refusal to allow war correspondents to go to the front that it has been decided to supplement the brief official announcements of results by a descriptive narrative from an author-

ized eye-witness. We will take advantage of this by summarizing in his own words the battle of Neuve Chapelle:

At 7:30 a. m. on that morning of March 12 the battle opened with a bombardment by numerous guns and howitzers. Our men in the trenches describe the fire as the most tremendous they have ever seen or heard. The shriek of the shells, their explosions and the continuous thunder of the batteries were all merged into one great volume of sound. The discharges of the guns were so rapid that they sounded like the fire of a gigantic machine gun. During the thirty-five minutes for which it continued our men could show themselves freely. They could even walk about in perfect safety.

Then the signal to attack was given. In less than half an hour almost the whole of the elaborate series of German trenches in and about Neuve Chapelle were in our hands. Except at one point there was hardly any resistance, for the trenches, which in places were literally blotted out, were filled with dead and dying, who were almost buried in the earth and debris.

Thruout the day the Germans continued to hold out in a strong position at an angle of the crossroads south of the village where there were established a perfect network of trenches and barbed wire. This position was known as Port Arthur. A hard struggle raged for some hours until at 5:30 p. m. it was taken by storm at the point of the bayonet. At nightfall we were in possession of all the enemy's trenches on a front of 4000 yards, which represented an advance of more than 1200 yards from our original trenches.

The number of prisoners officially reported as taken is 750, but there is reason to believe that others were captured and their names not sent in as yet. During the day there were two remarkable feats by our airmen. One flying at a height of only 150 feet dropt a bomb on an important railway bridge at Menin, destroying one of the piers. Another, flying over Courtrai railway junction, dropt a bomb on the station and completely wrecked it.

The enemy for the time being is beaten and on the run. It was the consciousness of this which filled the hospitals and ambulances with the cheeriest crowd of wounded ever seen. If further proof of this was wanted it could be found in the spectacle of an Irishman who had been shot thru the chest recounting his experiences in a stentorian voice that was audible to the furthest corner of the clearing hospital. It was found also in the sight of groups of wounded and injured men on the roads talking and laughing as they limped out of the firing line columns.

The prisoners as they marched back thru the ambulance transport between the waiting ranks of our reserves afforded no little encouragement. Many of their faces were a bright yellow from the effects of the lyddite shells and a majority looked shaken. All admitted that the attack had come as a complete surprise.

During the three days the British gained about two miles and the counter attack of the Germans was repulsed, with a loss estimated at 2000. The objective of the movement is presumably the city of Lille,



which the Allies have twice taken from the Germans but have been unable to hold.

In the recent activity in the Champagne region both sides claim success. According to the German account the French have sacrificed 45,000 men since February 17 without making any progress, while the German loss was not a third as much. According to the French account the object of their advance movement was for the purpose of forcing the Germans to concentrate troops at this point and so to prevent them from sending aid to Hindenburg in Poland. This object, the French claim, was accomplished, and, besides, they took 2000 prisoners and annihilated two regiments of the Guards. On February 28 the French began an attack upon the village of Vauquois, situated upon the edge of a plateau commanding part of the Argonne forest. Since then the effort has been repeated several times, and by fierce hand-to-hand fighting the French have succeeded in occupying half the village.

**The War on Commerce** Seven British merchant steamers were torpedoed by German submarines in the three days March 10 to 13. Three of these were struck on Friday morning by the "U-29" off Scilly Islands in the English Channel. The spectators on the shore of St. Mary's Island watched the "Indian City," a new steamer of 2921 tons from Galveston loaded with cotton, as it was overtaken by a submarine and ordered to show her colors. The steamer hoisted the German flag. The captain of the submarine, speaking thru the megaphone in perfect English, ordered the crew to take to their boats and then blew up the vessel. Two British patrol boats put out from the shore, but the submarine dived and came up two miles beyond. Next she sighted the "Headlands" of Hartlepool and gave chase. In spite of her dodging the steamer was soon caught, and, after the crew had left, torpedoed. Then the submarine went after a third steamer and was lost to view. All this took place within three hours.

On March 9, three British steamers fell victims to the German submarines. The "Tangistan" was sunk off Scarborough. The crew of thirty-eight took to the lifeboats, but the vessel sank before these could be disconnected, and the only man saved was one who clung to a piece of wreckage for three hours. The "Princess Victoria" was torpedoed twenty miles off Mersey bar. The crew was saved. The collier "Blackwood" was torpedoed in the English Channel and the crew escaped in boats.



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#### AN INTERLUDE IN THE TRAGEDY

French soldiers billeted in a theater making appropriate use of their leisure and their surroundings. With the exception of the pianist the performers, one notes, are all soldiers

The British auxiliary cruiser "Bayano" was torpedoed off Corsewell Point, between Scotland and Ireland, on the morning of March 11 and about 200 men were drowned. Twenty-six of the men were rescued.

The British torpedo boat destroyer "Ariel" rammed and sank the German submarine "U-12." Ten out of her crew of twenty-eight were saved. They will not be treated as prisoners of war, but will, like the crew of the "U-8," be put in jail and tried for piracy. The determination of the British Government to treat in this fashion all men captured on German submarines has aroused hot indignation in Germany and reprisals are threatened. Altogether the British have sunk seven German submarines since the war began.

#### China Yielding to Japanese Demands

extensive concessions and special privileges in various parts of China from north to south have been under discussion at Peking for the last two months and no agreement has yet been reached, altho China has conceded many of the points and Japan has ameliorated others. It was reported from Peking on March 9 that Japan had threatened to employ

force unless China complied by March 12. The Chinese Government protested against such an ultimatum and pleaded that it was customary to devote more time than this for the consideration of a treaty involving such vast issues. The belief that Japan intended to impose her will upon China by arms was confirmed by the sailing of a second squadron bearing 30,000 Japanese troops to Manchuria. Japan, however, explained to the powers that the troops were merely intended to replace the railroad guards already in Manchuria. Barracks are being erected at the railroad stations in Shang-tung, now held by the Japanese.

It is reported that China has conceded the extension of the lease of the Manchurian ports of Dalny (Tai-ren) and Port Arthur for ninety-nine years. These concessions, which were originally granted by China to Russia for twenty-five years, would have expired in 1923, after which time China would have had the right to purchase the railroads. Japan also gets the exclusive right to prospect and to work mines and the preference in future railroad loans.

China is very reluctant to grant the demand for a Japanese railroad from the coast opposite the Japanese island of Formosa to Han-kow and



for a joint control with China of iron works there, because that would mean Japanese domination of the Yang-tse Valley and the coal and iron region. The Japanese garrison at Han-kow is said to be entrenched.

The demands for the policing of Chinese cities by Japanese, for the appointment of Japanese advisers and directors in financial and military matters, and for the purchase from Japan of at least half of the arms and ammunition needed by the Chinese army also meet with strong objection from the Chinese. It appears that these demands were omitted from the list as submitted by the Japanese Government to the powers. When the United States called attention to the omission of nine of the twenty-one articles the Japanese Government explained that these were general demands of long standing which it did not think necessary to mention.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. and stu-

dents in the United States have made an appeal to President Wilson and the American people to prevent what they hold will mean the absolute absorption of the Chinese republic by Japan or will precipitate a war between the two countries. When the question was raised in the House of Commons, Neil Primrose, Under Secretary of State, replied that "His Majesty's Government has no objection to the expansion of Japanese interests in China provided the expansion in no way inflicts injury on British interests."

**Germans Sink an American Ship** In the early days of the war Germany fitted out fourteen auxiliary cruisers to prey upon the commerce of her enemies. Twelve of them have been sunk, captured or interned. One of the two survivors, the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," entered Hampton Roads on the 10th and anchored near a pier at



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#### COMMANDER THIERICHENS

Who had the audacity to sink an American ship on the high seas and then put in to Newport News for repairs



American Press

#### A WIND-JAMMER SUNK ON THE HIGH SEAS

The "William P. Frye," carrying wheat from Seattle to Queenstown, was sunk by the "Prinz Eitel" in the South Atlantic on January 28. Her cargo was first dumped overboard

Newport News. Seven months ago she started out from Tsing-tau, armed with 3-inch and 5-inch guns taken from two gunboats. In these seven months she had captured and sunk eleven ships—five British, four French, one Russian and one American. She brought to port 360 persons, the crews and passengers of these ships, desiring to get rid of them and also to obtain repairs that were sorely needed. Of the passengers, eighty-five were from the French steamship "Floride." There was also on board about \$2,000,000 in gold taken from the sunken ships. The crews of the British bark "Kildalton" and French cruiser "Jean" had been marooned on Easter Island.

News of the sinking of an American ship by this sea rover excited great interest. The ship was the "William P. Frye," a four-masted sailing vessel, owned by the Arthur Sewall Company, of Bath, Maine. She had sailed from Seattle with a cargo of 183,500 bushels of wheat, valued at \$282,000, and consigned to Queenstown. Captain Thierichens, of the cruiser, decided that this cargo was contraband of war. He ordered the ship's crew to throw it overboard. When about half of it had gone into the sea he could wait no longer, but blew up the ship with dynamite. This was on January 28, in the South Atlantic. Captain Kiehne, his wife and two children, and the crew were safely on board the cruiser.

Our Government, it is understood, holds that the cruiser's action was not warranted and will ask for compensation, accompanied by expressions of regret. Unofficial reports from Berlin say that Germany will



express disapproval of the cruiser's act, as having been at variance with the rules and policy adopted by Germany at the beginning of the war, to the effect that mere consignment to the fortified port of an enemy must not be regarded as proof that the food in question is designed for armed forces. There must be additional evidence, and in this case there was none. The German captain had had no opportunity to know about these rules. He was guided by his own interpretation of the Declaration of London, which does not justify his course and the binding force of which in this war was not accepted at Washington. It is expected that Germany will disavow his act and make due reparation.

The officers and crews of the captured vessels speak well of the treatment they received from the commander of the cruiser, Captain Thierichens, tho there were some complaints of poor food and close quarters. The captured sailors and passengers were allowed to land, subject to the inspection of our immigration authorities. Probably the cruiser will be interned. The repairs will consume at least three weeks. Captain Thierichens desires to go out and resume his work on the seas, but if our Government should permit the cruiser to leave port she would be unable to escape from four or five British cruisers now lying in wait for her.

**The Federal Circuit Trust Cases** Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the District Court in the case against President John H. Patterson and other officers of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, and ordered a new trial. In a



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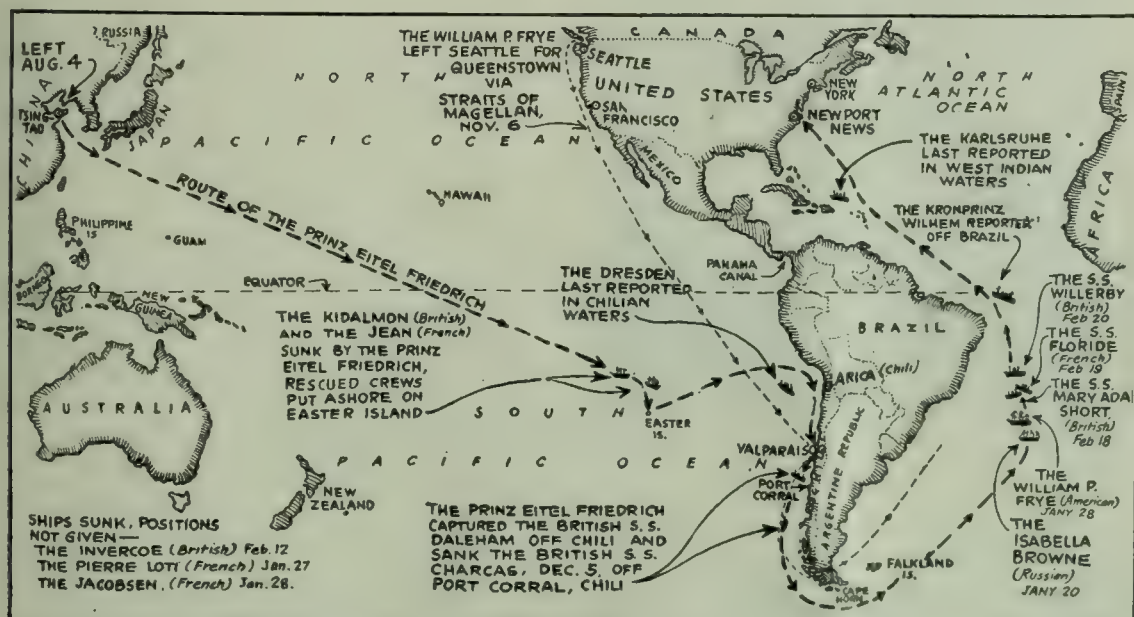
#### THE RAIDER THAT FLOUTED OUR NEUTRALITY

The "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" came into port at Newport News last week after seven months at sea. She sank eleven merchant vessels, one of them the American bark "William P. Frye," loaded with wheat, which is not absolute contraband. She was a North German Lloyd steamer before the war. The "Kronprinz Wilhelm" is now the only German auxiliary cruiser still at large out of the original fleet of fourteen

suit for violation of the criminal provisions of the Anti-Trust law, Mr. Patterson and twenty-six of his associates were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in jail, the term for a majority of the defendants being one year. The higher court holds that under the first of the three counts there was no proof that the company had been guilty of conspiracy during the three years before indictment, and that the second and third counts should not have been considered. In the course of the decision, which covered sixty printed pages, much was said which might be regarded as commendation of the company. There was great rejoicing in Dayton over the court's action. At the railway station 25,000 people were waiting to greet Mr. Patterson on his return from the court's session. A display of fireworks was accompanied by a parade and a reception. While his appeal was pending, a Red Cross gold

medal of honor was awarded to him for his rescue work at the time of the disastrous floods in Ohio.

It is expected that a decision in the Trust suit against the Steel Corporation will be made known within a few weeks. Owing to the requirements of the new Clayton Trust act concerning interlocking directorates, it is said that the number of the Corporation's directors will be reduced. The Attorney General of Missouri has been making inquiry concerning a combination said to have been formed to control the spelter market. Owners of zinc mines in that state assert that the price of their ore has been depressed while the price of spelter has been rising. Five officers of what is called a Potato Trust have been indicted in Boston for violation of the Sherman act. They are connected with the Aroostook Potato Shippers' Association, which controls about ninety per cent of the potato output of Aroostook County in Maine, and they are accused of using a blacklist to the injury of certain dealers in Boston and elsewhere.



New York Herald

#### THE COURSE OF THE "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"

She had just arrived at Tsing-ao from Bremen when the war began. She was fitted there with a fairly heavy armament and sent out to harry the commerce of the Allies. She had been at sea seven months when she reached Newport News and was in bad shape. In the South Atlantic the vessel passed within wireless range of British warships, but none were actually seen. Commander Thierichens believes that he was pursued by six British ships off the Virginia capes

**Zapatistas Murder an American** General Obregon and the Carranza army evacuated the capital of Mexico on the 10th, and Zapata, the bandit chief, who is in alliance with Villa, entered the city on the following day. The entrance of Zapata's forces was marked by an outrage which has excited much indignation in the United States. The bandit leader's advance guard murdered John B. McManus, a prominent and respected American resident, in his house, over which the American flag was flying, while the official seal of the Brazilian Government, whose Minister had charge of certain American interests, was on the front door. Mr. McManus, a man





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ADMIRAL FRANK FRIDAY FLETCHER

of thirty-eight years, was originally a resident of Chicago. For fifteen years he had lived in Mexico as the agent of the owners of a group of mines. He was a man of property, occupying a handsome house in the capital. In the suburbs he had a dairy farm.

While Zapata's men were holding the city, about a month ago, a band of fifteen attacked his house, intending to take what was in it. Standing on the roof, he defended his home and his family, repelling the attack and killing three of the thieves. The survivors promised to get even with him. When they retired from the capital with Zapata, before the victorious Obregon, they kept their promise in mind. When they returned, on the 11th, they went to McManus's house. He was there to defend it, but he had placed his wife and children in the house of a friend. The outlaws broke down the door and killed him. It is not known whether any of them fell before his gun. This time they were able to take their loot and get away with it. Relatives of McManus in this country have letters in which he graphically described his defense of his home at the time when he killed three of the robbers. He frequently said that he did not expect to get out of Mexico alive.

Our Government promptly sent to General Salazar, Zapata's officer commanding in the city, a demand for an apology, damages and the punishment of the murderers. He was told that Villa and Zapata would be held responsible. A similar message was sent to Villa. Salazar assured the Brazilian Minister that he would at once make inquiry and punish those who should be found guilty. He also

promised to assist the international relief committee and in other ways to improve the deplorable condition of the city. Villa's reply was not less satisfactory. He was in a northern town. There were many other outrages, as to some of which complaint was made at Washington by the French and German Ambassadors. The Swedish Minister reported the assassination of a Swedish resident by Obregon's soldiers.

#### The Factions in Mexico

Carranza's reply to our Government's sharp note about Obregon's course at the capital was delayed. The note spoke of Obregon's incendiary utterances, which were evidently designed to encourage the mob, and of his denunciation of foreign residents. It pointed out also that he was about to withdraw from the city, leaving these residents without the protection of an armed force. "When a factional leader preys upon a starving city," said our Government, "to compel obedience to his decrees by inciting outlawry, and at the same time uses means to prevent the city from being supplied with food, a situation is created which it is impossible for the United States to contemplate longer with patience. Conditions have become intolerable and can no longer be endured." If Americans should suffer by reason of



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ADMIRAL THOMAS B. HOWARD

these conditions, the note continued, Obregon and Carranza would be "held personally responsible," and the United States would take such measures as might be expedient to bring those personally responsible to account.

Neither Carranza nor Obregon opened the railroad to Vera Cruz for food supplies and refugees. Secretary Bryan had warned Americans to leave the capital. They had replied that they were not permitted to use the railroads. In the city there are 2500 Americans and about 24,000 other foreigners. Reports from a few who have escaped show that both the soldiers of Carranza and those of Villa and Zapata have been guilty of countless outrages of all kinds. Our Government has sent two more warships to Vera Cruz, where now there are seven.

The revolt against Carranza's officers in Yucatan has led to the closing of the port of Progreso. On this account the British steamer "Wyvisbrook," bound for Progreso, put in at a neighboring port, where she was seized and her captain imprisoned because she had no clearance papers for that place. Therefore, Great Britain complains. It is said that the states of Yucatan, Campeche and Chiapas have decided to be independent, favoring neither Carranza nor Villa. The latter has published a statement in which he says that intervention by the United States to restrain or punish Carranza would cause a union of all Mexicans against the invading force. Secretary Daniels remarks that we have nineteen battleships and ten destroyers at Guantanamo, with nine cruisers in adjacent waters.



Paul Thompson

ADMIRAL WALTER C. COWLES

#### THREE ADMIRALS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN OUR NAVY

FARRAGUT AND PORTER WERE ADMIRALS, DEWEY IS ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY—AN UNIQUE RANK—BUT THE DESIGNATION OF THREE ADMIRALS IN THE NORMAL COURSE OF PROMOTION IS UNPRECEDENTED. THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PROVIDED FOR THE CHANGE. ADMIRAL FLETCHER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET, IS THE SENIOR IN RANK; ADMIRAL HOWARD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, NEXT, AND ADMIRAL COWLES, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ASIATIC FLEET, THE JUNIOR.



# PULPIT PRUSSIANISM

BY THE AMERICAN WIFE OF A TITLED GERMAN

WHAT has the German clergy been doing all these years that Prussia has been imposing her militaristic ideas upon the German people? We do not expect warfare to be relinquished among backward peoples. But that a civilized, great nation should persist in our day in inculcating war, and hear its ruler repeatedly praise the army as the pillar of his throne, and his ministers defy its popular parliament in the defense of gross military abuses, without protest above all from its religious leaders, seems incomprehensible, a supreme anachronism.

Who, then, is to feel the turpitude of militaristic principles, or to express Christian reprobation of them? Have no German divines whatever penetrated to the true nature of this Prussianism, which, while forcing the people ahead along material lines, has not only been keeping them behind in moral evolution, but arresting as well the weal of other peoples? The last great evil of modern society was circumscribed. Slavery did not entail the adoption of slavery by the rest of the world. Prussian militarism, on the other hand, has been forcing unprecedented, huge waste in armaments on half of Christendom.

But the attitude of the clergy in Germany today corresponds to that of the Southern clergy in slavery times; and, indeed, is equally natural. In the South, the lads who became ministers of religion, growing up amidst slave holding, assimilated the ideas and sentiments of the community, and sympathized with them ever after. The case is similar with German pastors. They are part and parcel of their people, having been brought up amidst the same ideas and subjected to the same training.

Moreover, were a pastor possess of unusual moral insight and independence of character to raise his voice against the prevailing national ideals, he would of a certainty be quickly supprest; for the Church in Prussia, we must bear in mind, is a state institution, the king being its head. The man in shining armor with the mailed fist towers menacingly over pulpits. No pastor would abide in his own for long if he showed himself unsubservient to his warrior superiors.

I gave an instance, in a former article, of how a lieutenant-colonel of the regiment garrisoned in the town whose church I attended entered the vestry and ordered "more patriotic" sermons from the clergy, tho, to my American ears, the earlier

*The Independent has already presented, in three articles by this lady of American birth, who for obvious reasons wishes to remain anonymous, various phases of the social import of Prussian militarism as she observed it in her thirty years' life in Germany. They were: "Militarism in German Social Life," November 16; "How Prussianism Warps Men and Women," December 14; "The Compensations of Militarism," January 18.—THE EDITOR.*

sermons had appeared blasphemous by reason of their joint laudations of Almighty God and Emperor William. The same two pastors who preached to us instructed school children (religious teaching is compulsory in public and private schools alike) and confirmed all the children of the town, with few exceptions. How are lads who are themselves to become pastors likely to escape a lively reverence for their war lord?

The last generation, a generation that still retained memories of the old liberty-inspiring days of '48, strenuously opposed the bill retaining compulsory teaching of religion in the public schools. But the opposition was crushed by the Government parties. And ever since religion has been used systematically by the state for the purpose of sanctifying militarism and autocracy in the souls of youth. From the week spent in school the young pass, on the seventh day, into the church; and in the one, as in the other, their minds are steeped in ideas prescribed by the Government. As these ideas are dubbed "patriotism," one can easily understand how it has come about that the passion of the people, in the present period of war, is sympathetically affecting their spiritual leaders to such a degree as to impel them to desire to go to the front.

THE only members of the Lutheran fraternity not unmarried, as a rule, are the candidates for pastorates. One sees much more of them, however, than of pastors. They are tutors in houses of rank or wealth; sometimes for long periods of years. *Kandidaten*, indeed, are in Protestant Germany what Jesuits used to be in Catholic Europe: the upbringers of the influential manhood of the country. Their influence, however, does not compare with that exercised by the churchmen of Catholic persuasion. Prestige is wanting. Their background, so to speak, is dingy. And the contrast of this state with the brilliance of all things connected

with the army, together with the obvious subserviency of the Church to the secular government, as well as the infrequency of noblemen among clericals, all makes the established Church in Germany as unlike the establishment in England as can be imagined.

ONE night at Castle G., we had gathered after supper around the library table, the governess of the daughters and the tutor of the son of the house being of the circle. At eight o'clock, the two teachers retired. Whereon we repaired to the boudoir of the countess. During the hour following, before the children were sent to bed, both father and mother referred to *das Fraulein* and *der Kandidat* several times in tones of contempt or ridicule. I had observed the like carelessness among our relations, and, indeed, it seemed quite general. On finding myself alone with my friend, I felt moved to expostulate.

"Don't you think it may tend to lower the children's esteem, Frieda, if their instructors are so criticized and belittled? Really, it always strikes me as being such a mistake educationally."

My friend dropped her embroidery on her lap and laughed in merriment. "If you aren't the most naïve creature!" she exclaimed. "Why, that is just what we do it for. If we didn't, the children would conceive a genuine respect for such sort of people. The *Kandidat*, especially, is so learned and dignified he might easily impress Manfred if we did not look out."

"You silly," she added, indulgently. I was not a silly, however; I was a woman suddenly and greatly enlightened. I thought of notorious historical personages who had had the wisest men for their tutors; and how historians have marveled over the fact that it was in vain. Have historians failed to take into account the secret influence of family suggestions, that paralleled the instruction of the wise men? And we visitors abroad, who have wondered that dull, brutish squires and officers are able in all seriousness to regard scientists, artists and saints as their inferiors; we have known and guessed nothing of the chatting of parents and intimates; nor of the unscrupulous craftiness of caste that secures the honest services of worthy men, then nips in the bud the natural "genuine" respect that their worthiness may inspire!

When a *Kandidat* attains a pulpit at last and becomes a pastor,



it may be of a church of old endowment with a local patron to please; or a coveted city post; or in a village, where his familiar social intercourse will be with the worthy but incongruous families of the forester and manor superintendent. The village pastor is the ideal pastor, the only figure in the native Church that has afforded a theme for poets. If his wants are modest he may enjoy peace. His opposites are the ecclesiastics attached to the court churches of reigning princes. But the majority of pastors preach, minister rites and give instruction interminably, for little pay, in the midst of exceedingly populous parishes. Pastoral visiting is out of the question, and, indeed, it is not customary to consider such visiting commendable. And whether it is due to this want of personal acquaintance that disables pastors from exercising discrimination when dealing with applicants for their services, or whether it is just the infection of the all-pervading rigid, inexorable Prussian ways in institutions of the state, I could not decide; but the fact remains that the pastors often alienate the affection and reverence of the simple poor by making them pay cash for a pastoral service or do without churchly sanctification altogether.

A man servant of ours laid before me his wedding plans (I was to provide the wedding repast and asked for them), when I noticed an omission.

"But when is the ceremony in church to take place?" I asked.

A spasm of pain passed over his face and he swallowed a rising sob. "I went to the parsonage and saw Pastor S.," was his reply. "The Herr Pastor said he would marry us with other parties at eleven o'clock, and asked me for the fee. I told him I couldn't pay right now. The shop contract had taken every mark we had; I would pay the fee with the first money we took in. Herr Pastor said not to come there till I had the cash to pay."

**T**HE Government, furthermore, lowers the clergy in the esteem of men by obliging pastors to be partial in the administration of the laws of the church itself, as will be seen in the following instances. In that same town where the lieutenant-colonel gave orders for sermons "more patriotic," it happened that a lawyer, suddenly discovering himself to be bankrupt, shot himself. His young widow was of foreign birth and was frantic when she was informed by their pastor that a law of the Church would prevent her husband from re-

ceiving Christian burial. She appealed to clergymen round about; then, hearing that I, too, was a foreigner, she came to me, thinking that my rank could effect what was denied her. That her husband had committed the deed in a moment of mental shock and aberration, the doctor who had attended him was willing to testify. This seemed to afford a ground for persuasion, and I was about to drive to Pastor S. when my husband forbade my risking the humiliation of a rebuff. (This, by the way, presents an example of the dilemmas in which American women married into rank abroad often find themselves.) Meanwhile, the legal period having expired, the suicide had to be interred, and this office was being performed in silence when a colleague strode forward, made an address himself, and asked the few persons present to join him in a prayer.

**I**N Dresden, the year following, my husband entered my boudoir one noonday, carrying two volumes, bound in black cloth, new and fresh.

"I stopped in at Schmidt's" (the Mudie's of the city), he said, "where the head librarian handed me these books. They had just come from the publishers, but he was afraid to let them pass into circulation. He asked me to look into them and tell him if I think them safe. I wish you would read them and tell me what they are about."

That evening I took up the volumes, not to lay them aside again till early morning. This is what they disclosed. On the afternoon of a holiday a girl, walking with another on a crowded street, was accosted by an officer in an insulting manner. The frightened girl turned to her brother, who stepped forward from the side of his companion, exclaiming at the officer, who drew his sword and slashed his face. Onlookers interposed and the scene was ending with the arrest of the brother, when somebody mentioned his name. It was that of a powerful patrician family, and on hearing it the young officer repaired to his captain, and reported the affair. Captain B. then charged himself with the office of presenting his junior's apologies to the father of the girl. The old patrician informed him that what he proposed securing was something more than an apology.

Both sides prepared for a trial before a court-martial. At this trial other officers swore the brother had committed the first provocation and assault; only one gave facts as he had witnessed and heard them.

From that hour forth this witness,

a young lieutenant, was taboo; if he appeared in a room, his fellow officers moved away to the other end; if he sat down at a table, they rose from it. He was repeatedly overpassed in the routine of promotion. The lieutenant kept on demanding justice. He was a nuisance. Captain B., now Major B., finally secured his sentence to a fortress. When out of this imprisonment, the lieutenant took up the old refrain. Thereupon Major B. had him pronounced insane and incarcerated in an asylum; this time for a period so lengthy as to expel the lieutenant automatically from the king's service.

When released, the broken man became secretary to a manufacturer in distant Saxony. Here one day came a letter inscribed with the handwriting of Major B. The next morning following the manufacturer handed the ex-lieutenant his pay. The major represented the military; and what man can afford to defy that power?

Dismissed from the factory, he went to the Rhineland, into the office of a wine grower. Presently followed a notice to his employer that, unless the lieutenant was expelled from his service, no military casino in the Empire would retain his vintages on their wine lists. "What can I do?" exclaimed the old friend of the patrician father.

"Nothing," affirmed the lieutenant, who requested possession of the notice, and departed.

**M**EANWHILE, in the Reichstag, Eugene Richter had been presenting, year in and year out, a bill granting to men who had quit active service in the army the right to bring civil suit in civil courts. Hitherto, such right had been withheld; suits against military men, as well as suits among military men, having to be tried before courts martial, even after retirement of the parties involved. Then one day it happened that the Government, needing the votes of Richter's faction for a measure of its own, agreed to let thru his bill in exchange for them.

One of the results of this transaction in the Reichstag I held in my hand. The publication of the records was to be coincident with the beginning of a suit against Major B. in the public courts.

In the morning, my husband inquired about the books. I told him their contents.

"My God, this is dreadful," he said. "I shall go to Schmidt's immediately and tell him not to dare to put the books out." So the circulating library was duly warned. Nevertheless, my husband came in from town a few days after in much per-



turbation of mind. Colonel B., it transpired, had been summoned the day previous to Torgau. There a secret court martial was sitting, the members of which returned his salute in silence. The presiding officer laid a pistol upon the table around which they sat and said:

"Colonel B., we suppose that you know your duty."

"I do," said B., taking up the

weapon and putting it in his inner coat pocket.

"Farewell, comrades."

The company greeted him gravely. The Colonel walked to the station, boarded a train to Dresden, and on arriving at home, shot himself dead.

No scandal could now ensue and touch the reputation of the military. My husband evinced the greatest admiration for the unfortunate suicide.

"We Prussians must attend the funeral in due force," he commented.

"But—" I exclaimed, "Is there to be a funeral, a regular funeral?"

"Yes; on high military orders (*auf hohen militärische Befehl*)."

And there was.

The church in Germany is an adjunct of government, a servant of militarism. And the clergy are faithful, hard-working and unfree.

## A YOUNG TEACHER OF LIVE LAW

**S**HOULD banks be compelled to guarantee each other's deposits, with the state the guarantor of all? Should the price of fire insurance be regulated? Should the price of gasoline, eggs, or neckwear, as well as freight rates, be fixed by law? Should the government, either national or state, tell us whom we shall employ, how much we shall pay them, how long they must work, how many cubic feet of air we must provide for them, what we must furnish in the way of equipment, what prices we may ask for our product and what profit we may be permitted to earn? What of personal liberty, what of freedom of contract, what of "inexorable economic laws," what of "constitutional safeguards"?

These are live questions with scores of similar ones pressing at their heels. The creation of the new Federal Trade Commission and the contemplated increase in governmental regulation of and "interference" with business make highly pertinent a study of the principles underlying this progressive departure from the unrestrained individualism of a generation ago. Is the movement economically sound? Is it socially wise? Is it personally just? Is it constitutional?

To discuss these questions the Harvard Law School has called to its faculty Professor Felix Frankfurter. The choice is a happy one and shows a determination on the part of our educational institutions to furnish the instruction which rapidly changing times demand.

Born in Austria thirty-two years ago, Professor Frankfurter came to America at fourteen years of age, unable to read or write English. In the public schools of New York City, however, his unusual ability quickly made itself apparent



PROFESSOR FRANKFURTER OF HARVARD  
*Harris & Ewing*

and in only eight years he had shot thru the public educational system of New York City and graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and with numerous academic honors and prizes.

He was graduated from the Harvard Law School with high honors in 1906 and promptly began to serve as an Assistant United States Attorney in New York City under Henry L. Stimson. When Mr. Stimson became Secretary of War, he made Mr. Frankfurter his counselor for the

Bureau of Insular Affairs, in which capacity he continued to serve under Secretary Garrison until he accepted the call of the Harvard Law School.

Professor Frankfurter's academic achievements and administrative successes, however, are but part of his equipment for the work now in hand. He is young, not old; dynamic, not static; progressive, not reactionary. Alertly searching truth, he is at once an ardent student and an inspiring teacher. His sympathies are wide and deep, but intelligent and illumined with sense. His versatility and extensive experience have expanded these sympathies in manifold directions and enable him to bring to his work the points of view of all kinds of men and women. His unusual capacity for hard work and his uncanny skill in maintaining efficiently a large number of interests will stand him in good stead as he enters a field where much more lies before than behind.

His zeal is tempered with humility; his brilliance is warmed with understanding; his horizons have been widened and his sense of values quickened by public service. The Harvard Law School, in calling him to its service, seems to have put the square peg into the square hole.



## THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION

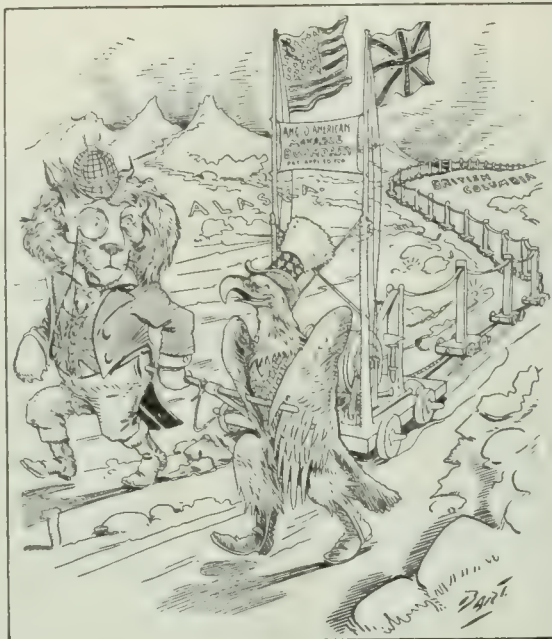
THE SIXTH OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE Territory of Alaska, which the United States bought from Russia in 1867 for seven million and two hundred thousand dollars, is larger than all our Atlantic states taken together and could be split into about ten countries each the size of England. When we bought Alaska everybody, including the Russians, believed that the price was a generous one. Alaska was regarded as a vast expanse of frozen land surrounded by frozen or at least ice-filled seas, worthless for farming and impossible for city life, a country no more valuable in itself than Greenland, northern Siberia or the land around the South Pole. This does not mean that the people of the United States were unwilling to buy it from Russia. We remembered the favor that we had received from that empire during our Civil War; we were willing to do a favor in return. Then, while Alaska itself was not believed to be very important, the fact that we owned it gave us a chance at the seal hunting in the Bering Sea which lies between it and Siberia. But the strongest argument at the time for buying Alaska was that this would remove another European country from America. We were glad to see Russia sell Alaska for the same reason that the Americans of Jefferson's day were glad to have France sell Louisiana; that it was safer for us to have great areas of unoccupied land in North America in our own hands rather than those of any powerful military nation of Europe, however friendly at the time. But for whatever reasons we bought the territory, it was one of the best bargains the nation ever made. If it were on sale today at the same price as in 1867 we could buy it over again every year with the gold found there, and still make a handsome profit of several millions of dollars a

year over and above that cost. Nor is gold the only value of the territory to us; there are mines also of silver, copper and coal. Alaska is rich as well in the three F's which make up most

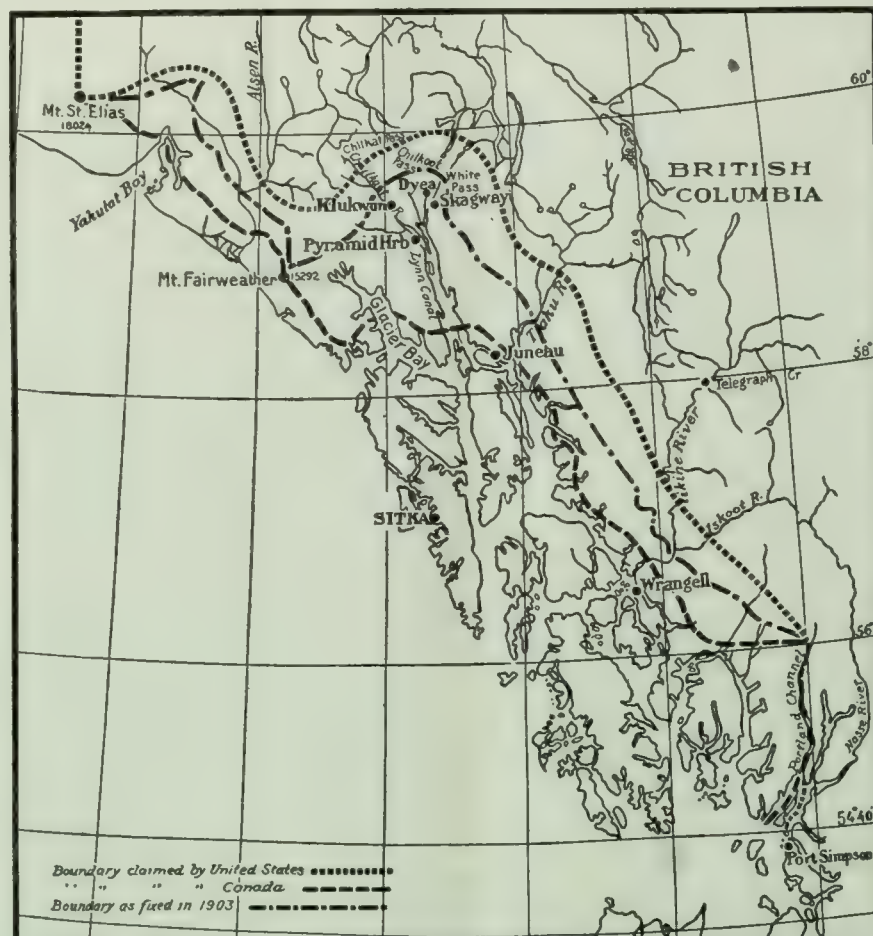


STILL GOOD FRIENDS

THE BRITISH LION—No need of a war about a little matter of boundary.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE—No, indeed; not when you have one on wheels like this.

A cartoon, published in 1899 in the *Minneapolis Journal*, on the provisional boundary agreement which preceded the final settlement



Modified from Balch: *The Alaska-Canadian Frontier*

## THE DISPUTED ALASKA BOUNDARY

Note that the British line cuts across all the inlets. Thru the Portland Channel the Canadian claim was adopted by the boundary commissioners

of the wealth of northern countries the world over:—furs, fish and forests. Even farming and stock-raising is now possible, and there is water power enough for many factories. What Alaska most needs is a railroad system to carry its products cheaply to other parts of the world.

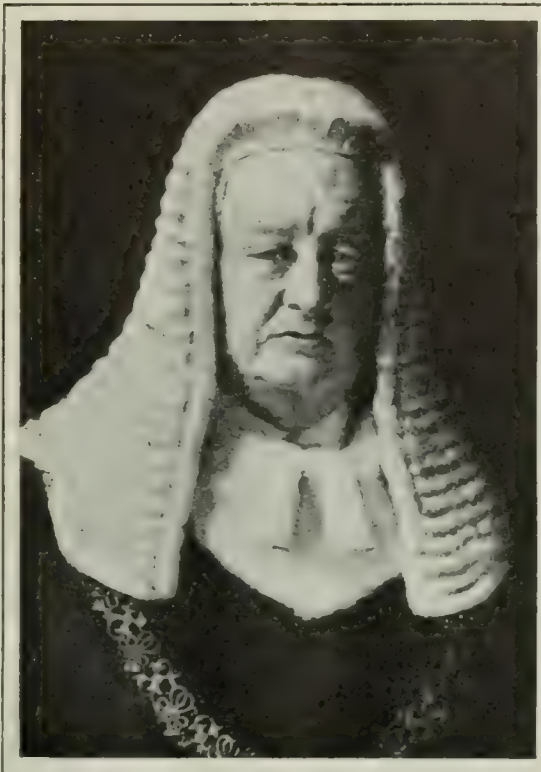
We made, however, one mistake in buying Alaska, that is we did not take care to find out exactly how much territory the word covered. Since Canada is the eastern neighbor of the territory, this uncertainty caused another of our many boundary disputes with Canada, a dispute that might easily have meant war but for the good feeling between Great Britain and the United States at the time. If you look at the map, you will see that the mainland of Alaska has two parts. One of these is a vast, compact area bounded on the east by a straight line reaching from Mount Saint Elias northward to the Arctic Ocean. The other is a narrow strip of land extending southeast along the Pacific Coast and with a very irregular border facing Canada. The dispute was about this

part of the frontier. It had been marked out by agreement with Great Britain in 1825, when very little was known about the country. When we bought Alaska of course we also bought all of the Russian claims, including the uncertain boundary with Canada, and the treaty of 1867 simply repeated the terms of that of 1825. The boundary was to begin at the historic parallel of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes north (which marked the northern limit of the "Oregon country" so long in dispute between the United States and Great Britain). Starting there the line went thru Portland channel and then ran parallel to the windings of the coast, following the summits of the mountains except where there was



no chain of mountains within thirty miles of it; which distance was in that case to mark the limit of the American strip of land. A range of mountains following the windings of the coast was shown on the maps of the time, but unfortunately it did not really exist. Instead of a continuous range there were single peaks, groups of mountains and spaces of high ground, often more than thirty miles from the coast and rarely parallel to it. So the Americans claimed that since there was no definite chain of mountains the boundary should be drawn from start to finish at the distance of thirty miles from the coast. The British insisted that the frontier should follow a line formed by mountain groups near the coast and the highest levels of ground between them where mountains were lacking. Another difficulty came in the phrase "windings of the coast." The Americans held that these included every inlet of salt water; the British that the words meant only the broadest bays and that everywhere else the line should be drawn from one headland to another. Even the "channel called Portland channel" was open to question, for more than one inlet claimed the name.

It seems incredible that a boundary dispute over a rocky ribbon of land between Canada and Alaska, small in area and almost unsettled, should have brought two friendly nations to the verge of war. That is, it seems incredible until you look twice at the map. It was not the size of this disputed strip of territory which made it so important. It was the fact that if the American claim were allowed Canada would have no outlet on the Pacific north of the parallel of "fifty-four forty," while the line proposed by the British would cut across several harbors and inlets, giving northern Canada access to the open sea without passing thru American territory. This fact made the British, and especially the native Canadians, very greatly interested in the southeastern boundary of Alaska. But so long as northern Canada remained a mere wilderness of snow and forest the lack of a north-western seaport was not a serious injury to the prosperity of the Dominion. The boundary dispute only rose from the position of a long-unsettled and unsettling question to a live issue of practical politics when gold was discovered in the Klondike. The Klondike is a small region on the Yukon River just beyond the Alaska boundary, where gold is found in even richer deposits than in Alaska itself. Gold was discovered here about 1896 and miners flocked in from all over the world as they had



Paul Thompson

## LORD ALVERSTONE

Lord Chief Justice of England from 1900 to 1913. His vote in favor of the American claims decided the action of the boundary tribunal

rushed to California in 1849 when gold was first found there. In a few years the wilderness of the upper Yukon River became a densely peopled mining settlement. The only drawback to the great discovery from the Canadian point of view was the difficulty of getting the gold from the desolate north back to civilization. The easiest and cheapest route at the time was to carry it south to the "Lynn Canal," an inlet on the Pacific coast, and thence transport it by water to any part of western Canada or the western coast of the United States. But the Lynn Canal was within the strip of land in dispute between the United States and Canada. To find a purely Canadian port the gold would have to be carried overland some three hundred miles.

A commission of British and American representatives met in 1898 at Quebec, but could not come to an agreement as to the meaning of the Russian treaty of 1825 on which the American claims rested. Instead of settling the question, the commissioners drew a compromise line between the boundaries claimed by the United States and by Canada.

## REFERENCES

A very good brief account of the work of the Boundary Commission of 1903 is in J. H. Latané's *America as a World Power* (Hart's American Nation series), pages 192-203. An equally compact account of the arbitration is given in W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*, pages 326-30; 332-33. *The Alaska Frontier*, by T. W. Balch, and *The Alaska Boundary*, by George Davidson, review the history of the dispute, but these, as well as most of the other special studies of the question, are strongly partizan. W. R. Shepherd's *Historical Atlas* gives a small map of the British and American claims and the boundary as finally decided on page 212.

This compromise line was to stand only until the true boundary could be settled, but it was necessary to make some sort of arrangement in the meantime. It was not till 1903 that the question was finally settled, when a conference of three Americans and three British representatives met at London to debate all the points at issue.

The three Americans were Elihu Root, Secretary of War; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and ex-Senator George Turner. The British representatives included two Canadians, Sir Louis Jetté and Allen B. Aylesworth, and the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Alverstone. Since the commission stood three to three, there could have been no decision unless one side or the other would yield most of its claim. The two Canadians stood out against the three Americans to the end, but Lord Alverstone, an "impartial judge" who deserved the name, took the side of the Americans on the most important question of all: the question as to whether Canada had any right to a Pacific port north of "fifty-four forty."

The decision, by a vote of four to two, gave the United States complete control of the disputed seacoast and all the bays and channels opening into it. Yet the decision was not entirely one-sided. The boundary, as determined, did not run thirty miles from the coast but along a line drawn thru the summits of the chief mountain peaks near the coast, which were declared to form a "chain of mountains" within the meaning of the treaty. By this division Canada got about a third of the area in dispute and the "Portland channel" chosen as the southern end of the Alaskan strip was the one claimed by the British. But Canadian public opinion was not content with the result and for several years many Canadians were angry with Lord Alverstone, accusing him of giving up the rights of Canada in order to gain favor with the United States. We cannot blame the Canadians for being "more British than the British" where their own interests are concerned, for it is always easier to be fair at a distance than where the decision directly affects one's pocketbook. What is worth remembering about the Alaska boundary decision is, firstly, that our Government was willing to risk land which we had considered our own for many years in order to uphold the principle of arbitration, and that we lost none of our "vital interests" in doing so; secondly, that the decision in our favor was due above all to the fair-mindedness of an English chief justice.





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THE GREATEST FLEET IN HISTORY ASSEMBLED FOR  
FORTY OR MORE WARSHIPS—BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN—GATHERED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES FOR THEIR PERILOUS EN  
THE MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIP AFLOAT. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM TH





**GREATEST EXPLOIT—THE CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE**

THE NARROW STRAIT—REGARDED FOR NEARLY FIVE CENTURIES AS IMPREGNABLE. AMONG THE ATTACKING VESSELS IS THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH,"  
SHIP, "BOUVET," JUST BEFORE THE BIG GUNS OPENED FIRE ON THE OUTER FORTIFICATIONS



# THE ROAD TO EFFICIENCY

## FIFTH ARTICLE IN THE SERIES ON EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**A**LL failure is a form of stupidity. The cure for stupidity is study. Study prevents failures. Unpreparedness and misfitness are the two great handicaps in the business world today. These would both be removed by study.

Study maps the road to efficiency. Work carries one to the goal.

By study I do not mean, however, the mental process of a bookish man, by an oracular method, in a sequestered place. To study a book without knowing the why and how and whence and whither of the matter is like sitting down, blindfolded, to a dinner in a strange restaurant, then dipping your spoon into any and all dishes with no regard save to keep on dipping. You are likely to mix olives and ice-cream, on your mental menu. Very studious persons often look as if they had just eaten olives and ice-cream together.

Brain-worship is the fetish and curse of most of our educational institutions. The aspirations, emotions and instincts are neglected, while the mere corrugations of a cerebrum are idolized.

I know a shrewd business man who never sets foot on a college campus—he will walk a mile to go around it. He says that the aimlessness of college students irritates him beyond words; among them he would waste so much energy in flaying the school system that his work would suffer the next day.

The gentleman is not entirely wrong. I spent eight years in college walls—first as student, afterward as teacher. The lessons gained were invaluable. Yet, having studied books for eight years, then having studied life for sixteen years, I am convinced that the majority of college students never learn how to study, and that fully half the time is wasted. No one is to blame; we simply have not learned what study is for.

In a New Jersey town a man was arrested lately for begging on the street. He had no money, no home, no friends who would help him. He could speak ten languages—and he could not earn the wages of a messenger boy. He was much grieved because the erudition he possessed

was no protection from starving; and the fact of his arrest was the crowning sorrow of his bleak, forlorn existence. An hour devoted to the measurement by efficiency standards of the course of study he had taken would have prevented this man's pitiful failure.

But I am not a materialist, I do not put commercial values first. Therefore I would have each man or woman taking up the study of efficiency analyze the motives, determine the aims, and fix the principles governing the study. The mental, social, moral and spiritual advantages outweigh the financial reward. Efficiency is not a money-making device. It prevents waste, but only by teaching a man how to think. It improves income, but only by increasing quantity and quality of output. A clear view of the benefits to be derived must precede a rational course of study. I have spent fifteen years in study, research and experiment along efficiency lines. The chief reasons for this prolonged endeavor have been as follows:

Efficiency helps us do and have and be everything worth while. Being and having both follow doing. The largest factor in doing our best is doing our most. Hundreds of progressive teachers and ministers are asking how to use the principles and methods of scientific management in schools, churches, and other philanthropic institutions. No further proof is needed of the moral value of efficiency study.

Efficiency shows us what we can do best. The majority of people never learn this lesson. It cost me thousands of dollars, and ten years of most arduous, bitter experience after I left college. Such a waste is a crime, and the only prevention lies in systematic study of one's nature, talents and opportunities.

Efficiency adds to our productivity, hence to our income; it helps to cure whatever ails us—whether it be poverty, pessimism, vice, disease, worry, failure, grief; it ensures self-command and therefore self-respect; it promotes human service by inculcating a spirit of understanding and coöperation; it prepares the way for

life's realities—fellowship, culture, idealism, faith, growth, truth. I want efficiency, to give me freedom for greater, better things than efficiency.

The word "study" is often misconstrued. A real student is not a pale, sad person with a heart of stone, head of wood, and glassy eyes glued on the pages of a book. Nor is study the memorizing and repeating of disjointed facts in an automatic, paralytic way! Study is the focus of heart, mind and body on a practical method of attaining a specified ambition. Of all the different factors in scientific study, book-learning is of least importance. I mention this fact here in order to prevent the almost universal mistake of trying to depend on books for wisdom. A student's first move should be not to hunt a book but to hunt a backbone. Study means more than the average student ever dreamed of!

Study means the faith to believe that the man who teaches you is competent, the method practical, the result beneficial, the principle ideal. Study means the will to do all that any man ever did for the accomplishment of a similar purpose. Study means the power to observe the successes and failures around you, in your line of endeavor, and to apply the lessons to yourself. Study means the calmness to reason as to whether teacher and text may be right or wrong—and the courage to think for yourself, in spite of prestige or precedent. Study means the energy to attempt whatever you are prompted to undertake, and to follow a regular or an irregular method, whichever seems best. Study means the caution to safeguard your own errors, by asking your teacher and friends what your weak points are, and by stopping to think before you act. Study means the honesty and bravery to learn by your mistakes, and to hold yourself accountable for such temporary failure and misfortune as we all have to meet if we get anywhere. Study means the persistence to overcome ten thousand obstacles—and the faith to smile at the ten-thousand-and-first. Study means the wisdom to emulate the leaders in



your chosen field, and the modesty to remain a student, no matter what your eminence may be. Study means the aspiration to attain hights of culture and character, not measured by money, and not reached till your money-making period is safely past.

In efficiency study, we have two primary divisions, correlated but distinct; the personal phase, which is general and fundamental, and the technical or vocational, which applies to our specific trade or profession. These are related as the trunk of a tree to the branches; human nature being the trunk, and our various occupations being the branches. To study the mechanical side of a business before mastering the physical, mental, social and spiritual sides would be as foolish as trying to climb a cherry tree by jumping at a branch of it. The coördination of a man's brain, body, heart and soul, and their concentration on his work, normally precede the choice and use of any tool, method or equipment required for the work.

Let us take, for example, the case of a man sawing wood, and observe the elements that make him efficient or otherwise.

First, we study the tool, then we

study the man's way of employing the tool. There are at least ten constituents to be found in a reliable saw: (1) the size, weight and function must be appropriate; (2) the edge must be keen; (3) the steel must be of fine quality, well tempered; (4) the handle smooth, firm and properly shaped; (5) the blade and handle scientifically balanced; (6) the right oil or grease available for keeping the saw bright; (7) a good sharpening instrument handy; (8) a receptacle near, high and dry, and safely enclosed; (9) a guarantee furnished by the maker as to the flawless character of the tool; (10) a set of complete instructions on the use and care of the saw, given to the purchaser without fail. Nearly every home contains a kit of tools; every home was built from a long list of materials; every business or profession calls for a certain group of utensils; but how many people ever gave an hour of scientific study to this matter of equipment? And nothing is needed but a little common sense.

Now let us study the man himself. We find a hundred variants, depending on the personal equation, and all as important as the nature of the

saw. If he is weak in the sense of calculation, he will saw crooked—and lose his job as a carpenter. If he is of a nervous temperament, he will saw by jerks; and if he is poetic besides, he will saw his thumb instead of the board. If he has not eaten for several days, he lacks the energy to saw wood manfully; but, if he has just eaten a table d'hôte dinner, his strength has gone to his stomach and all he can do is breathe. (This is a purely hypothetical case—any man with so little sense as to eat a full table d'hôte dinner cannot be safely trusted with a saw.)

If he wears a tight collar, he may precipitate vertigo; and if he also wears scratchy flannel underclothes, his volubility will sound like vertigo and black fever mixt. If he takes alcohols or other stimulants or drugs, and attempts to be a sawyer, he violates the "Safety First" principle, now becoming cardinal thruout the trade world. If last night he was "out with the boys," he lacks the clear eye, steady nerve and store of vitality needed in the efficient sawyer of wood. If he has just passed thru a great sorrow, he is numb—in brain, heart and hand. If he hates the work, or begrudges the "boss," or belittles the

EFFICIENCY STUDY LIST

(FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND SELF-ADVANCEMENT)

DIRECTIONS. If you are well informed, by personal inquiry or descriptive literature, on a given subject for study, write 5 in the blank space at the right. If you have specialized on any subject and feel that you are better informed than the average, give yourself a higher grade, with 10 as a theoretical maximum, which, of course, you have not attained. If you have ignored any field of study mark yourself zero in that field.

1. Study of books, on hygiene, food science, baths, clothing and exercize, finance, economy, vocation, scientific management, household engineering, etc.....

.....
2. Study of organizations and institutions engaged in efficiency promotion or extension, and offering data or hints on the subject.....

.....
3. Study of magazines, (a) on self-improvement in general, (b) on the technical or vocational side of your work.....

.....
4. Study of biographies, of leaders, past and present, in your line of endeavor.....

.....
5. Study of courses in your business or profession, or in vital aids to personal efficiency, whose value has been definitely proven.....

.....
6. Study of men, whether employer, employees, clients, customers or business associates, to locate and emulate the superior excellence of each.....

.....
7. Study of materials, tools and facilities, whether yours or your company's, with a view to increase of quality and speed, and decrease of labor and cost.....

.....
8. Study of aims, principles and policies forming the establishment where you work, especially in regard to your own future, its professional, industrial, and financial outlook.....

.....
9. Study of yourself, your greatest ambition or aspiration, your capacities and drawbacks, your past and present advancement, your technical skill and personal character.....

.....
10. Study of psychological principles that help you to develop the special powers of mind required in your work .....

.....

NOTE. This is merely a general preparatory outline—not a final scheme of study. The author will be glad to suggest books, institutions, and other aids to efficiency study on application to The Independent Efficiency Service.

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pay, he will skimp on time or speed or attention. If his health is below normal, his work will slump, in both character and amount. Briefly, any condition of the man which affects unfavorably the mental, physical, emotional or spiritual energies of the man reacts on his work, the measure of such reaction being incalculable thruout every large industry. Would it not seem that such matters are as worthy of study as rivers in Africa or dates from antiquity?

Another basic item is that of expense. For illustration, take the matter of a cooking-stove; the original price, the cost of fuel, and the charges for upkeep. Not less than eight different kinds of heat have been used in America for cooking purposes—coal, wood, coke, oil, gas, electricity, denatured alcohol (liquid), denatured alcohol (solid). How many wives and sweethearts, planning their first home, consider the choice of fuel as of great importance, learn which kinds are available, desirable and economical—then base their cook-stove squarely on the result? Is it not the usual custom for a housewife to inherit a coal-stove from her ancestors, or accept a gas-stove from her architect, being guiltless of thought in either case? Yet, in a large household, the variation in cost of heat may run as high as \$50 a year, and the time expended in managing the heat may be 100 hours a year more than it should. There are women who have learned, in 100 hours, to become self-supporting, and to earn \$500 and upwards a year, instead of losing \$50 and 100 hours. The heat factor is but one of many, all demanding equal application of science and system.

Other essentials are time-study and motion-study. Here is an example. I knew a gentleman, of precise habit and punctilious mind, who would open his morning mail somewhat in this fashion: He would first arrange the letters in a beautiful geometrical pile, all facing to the front. Then he would take a pair of shears and slowly detach a minute portion of the envelope. Then he would read the letter, prepare the answer in his mind, put the letter back in the envelope, and the envelope in a desk-basket with an artistic label. Then, having treated each communication thus, he would arrange and proceed with other work. At 4 p. m. he would rescue the pile, ruminate on the letters and call his stenographer. By this time she was thoroly tired and had lost her dictation-speed, while he was irritable and had forgotten what he wanted to say. To get the mail out, she had to stay overtime every night, and delayed answers to correspondents were of chronic regularity.

Efficiency revolutionized this man's method. He bought a letter-opening machine; told his secretary to operate it—which she did in five minutes every morning; had her pin each envelope to the back of each letter, and sort the letters by subjects. He worked out a series of form-replies, put a numeral on each, and dictated a large percentage of his correspondence by mentioning a series of numbers. He changed

the dictation-hour to the morning, when he and the stenographer were both fresh and bright. And he now saves from thirty to forty minutes a day by such reform. His time is worth probably \$10 an hour. On this one item, efficiency study has been worth at least \$30 a week to this one man. The principle avails for every man—whether his work be writing sermons or digging ditches. We never happen on the best, quickest and easiest way of doing anything; we have to study it out.

Hundreds of people, from housemaids and farm boys to government officials and college presidents, have asked the writer for concrete suggestions on self-training and self-advancement. There are at least ten lines of thought and action leading to personal efficiency. Follow as many as you can.

1. Study books on health, diet, baths, exercise, economy, finance, vocation, scientific management, household engineering, and every other subject relating to efficiency. Your city library should contain these books. Look there first.

2. Study organizations and institutions that are recognized leaders in efficiency work. You can do this, no matter if you live on a rural delivery route, twenty miles from the nearest village. A number of societies, clubs and leagues aiming at efficiency will provide you with literature by mail, delivering the benefits of membership at your door.

3. Study magazines on the general topic of self-discovery and self-improvement, also on the technical phases of your work. Every ambitious man or woman should take regularly at least one such magazine on the personal side, and one on the professional.

4. Study biographies of the individuals who have won a high place in your field of work. The stories of their lives you can find in books; in current magazines; in the journals devoted to business, education, art, music, religion, or almost any other occupation. The stories of great men and women now living are far more inspiring than those of the past. History is only biography embalmed. There are, moreover, certain names that have no predecessors or prototypes in history. Helen Keller, Jane Addams, Thomas A. Edison, Luther Burbank, Alexis Carrel, Henry Ford, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Ben B. Lindsey; these are the first of their kind. Who are the men or women at the head of your profession? Learn how they reached the eminence—and resolve to go as far.

5. Study courses, residence, or mail, that offer real instruction and coöperation for the achievement of your purpose. But apply, first, every possible test for discovering the genuineness, authority and practicality of any course given by mail—some are useless and some worse than useless.

6. Study men, around you, above and below you, to observe how they surpass you in the way of getting things done. Your least paid clerk has something to teach you, in manner, method, nature or character. And if you are an official



in a corporation or institution, the president is worth a library to you, as a focus of observation.

7. Study *materials, tools and facilities*, beginning with those required in your own work and proceeding till your analysis covers the whole establishment. Often a poorly-paid worker has risen to power and affluence by detecting the leaks in expenditure caused by inadequate, unreliable or overcostly methods of equipment.

8. Study the *aims, principles and policies* of the concern with which you are identified. Look ahead five or ten years, and see what the prospects are for your advancement. At least in spirit, the directors want you for a partner, or they don't. If they do, get ready for a partnership; if they don't, get out.

9. Study *yourself*, applying all the known tests of vocational guidance, experimental psychology and character analysis. You can afford to drudge for years if you are on the road to destiny; but under any other circumstances, drudgery is a crime.

10. Study *psychology* and systems of specialized mind-culture, which tend to build up the mental and moral qualities in efficiency; such as will-power, concentration, memory, optimism, enthusiasm, energy, economy, originality, faith, foresight, persistence. Each trade and profession demands the prompt, clear and continual use of certain groups of brain-cells, and the men who are preëminently successful have merely developed a system of "intensive farming" for that particular brain tract where they sow their work-efforts and industrial ideas. The brain, like the soil, can be made to double its output by regular use of the right methods.

Have you exhausted these ten means of efficiency study? If not, you will find their investigation a source of immediate interest and of ultimate reward—mental, social, financial and spiritual. Nothing in the world can dislodge a mind firmly set in the place of its power. To find and occupy this place should be the first aim of study.

Harduppe—Why so despondent?

Flubbub—Oh, I can't seem to get out of debt.

Harduppe—Gee! That's nothing. I can't even get in.—*Life*.

"Mr. Murphy asked what would be the cost of doing these works. Surveyor—I cannot say vbqkqis shr mc."—*Wicklow Newsletter*.

Neither can we, but we should never have thought of mentioning it to Mr. Murphy at this juncture.—*Punch*.

A well-known judge dined recently at a West End hotel, where the man who takes care of the hats is celebrated for his memory about the ownership of headgear.

"How do you know that is my hat?" the judge asked him, as his silk hat was presented to him.

"I don't know it, sir," said the man.

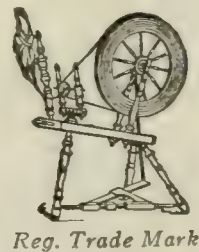
"Then why do you give it to me?" insisted the bewildered judge.

"Because you gave it to me, sir," replied the man, without moving a muscle of his face.—*Tit-Bits*.

Ichabod—Father, why do the Chinese believe in ancestor worship?

Father—I presume, my son, because they have no family photograph albums.—*Puck*.

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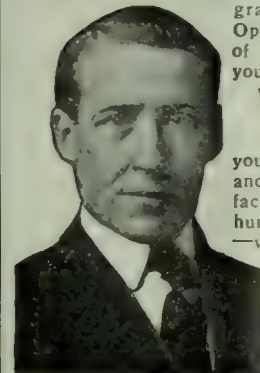
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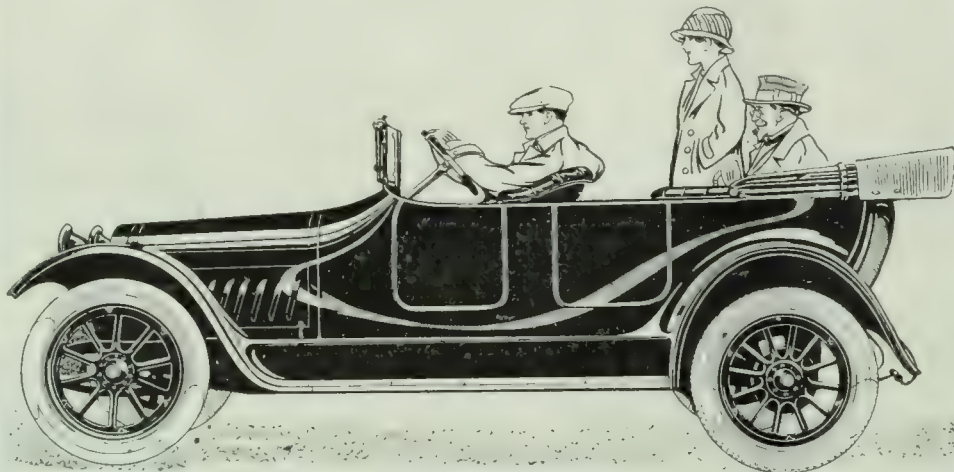
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## The New Books

### BOOKS FOR THE TEACHER

Dr. J. Welton, professor of education at the University of Leeds, discusses in *What Do We Mean by Education?*<sup>1</sup> its aim in a philosophical manner and reaches a generalization that will not be acceptable to all educators. Welton says that personality is the whole man in all activities, in all relations and in all aspirations. These aspects may be homologized to the classical "physical, mental and moral" but are not exactly the same. Thus, Welton accepts the existing stratification of British society as an ultimate fact of human relations, and accordingly concludes that we must have class schools. An American writer, Hollister,<sup>2</sup> recognizes differences in individual capacities, and therefore calls for differentiated types of instruction for children after the sixth grade, but would apparently not establish one school for the sons of professional men and another for the sons of mechanics. Welton's three aspects of complete personality may be better compared to Holmes' statement of the aims of education as the "harmonious development of the individual, communal and ideal self." Holmes' book of a few years ago, *What Is and What Might Be*, contrasted the deadening effects of the prevailing education with the methods and results of a teacher pursuing methods similar in many ways to those of Dr. Montessori. This book drew forth a great deal of adverse criticism, mostly based on a failure to grasp the philosophy behind it; and the author elaborates in his new book, with an excellent analysis of the principles of Herbart, and a good running exposition of the practical implications of what has been loosely called the "doctrine of interest" in education. The main purpose of his book is concerned, as the title indicates, with administrative problems, and not with the philosophy of the thing.

The methods of Dr. Montessori continue to be eulogized and criticized. Carolyn Sherwin Bailey<sup>4</sup> reprints a dozen sentimental stories of children who attained to grace under the influence of the Montessori schools, with a sketch of the Dotoressa, and some interesting pictures of children at work and at play. She does not attempt to analyze the results, or to evaluate the methods.

Dr. Jacoby, a recognized authority on neurology, gives a condensed summary of the work of Seguin, Itard, Montessori and others who labored with feeble-minded children in the attempt to educate them, and who drew from these efforts guidance in the treat-

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ment of normal children.<sup>5</sup> The discussion is based on a frank assumption of the psycho-physical parallelism, and indicates the functions of specially trained psychologists and physicians in the education of children that show various degrees of abnormality.

What is at present the best critical summary of the principles developed by Dr. Montessori is furnished by Professor Kilpatrick of Teachers College.<sup>6</sup> The limitations of the philosophy and its possibilities are tersely set forth, and the hour the little book takes for its reading would be well spent. That Dr. Montessori can accomplish valuable results without being able to formulate a scientific theory in explanation of her methods, we can well understand.

Two examples of successful educators who have not produced convincing accounts of their work come to our notice. Superintendent Kennedy, who has had charge of the schools of Batavia, New York, for twenty-five years, developed some sixteen years ago a system of individual instruction for the pupils in the classes. The system has received considerable attention from educators everywhere, and has been widely imitated.<sup>7</sup> In Batavia it has produced good results, and it has helped to convince the world that equal opportunities are not afforded the children by uniform or identical opportunities.

A system of training for children under school age is offered by Mr. Hillier, head master of the Calvert School, in Maryland.<sup>8</sup> In attempting to avoid sentimentality, effeminacy, emotionalism, mysticism, exaggeration of the trivial and other faults common in child training, the author has slipped into others, perhaps as serious. He has set forth to cultivate the general faculties that the psychologists tell us are not there. Nevertheless, the book contains a mass of suggestions that ought to be helpful in the hands of a good teacher.

The play instinct of children is treated from two entirely different points of view in two recent books. Dr. Elinora Whitman Curtis<sup>9</sup> shows how the "burglarizing and trainwrecking" of small boys, and the other activities that personify the notions that they pick up can be utilized for educational purposes. Dr. Henry S. Curtis gives us a systematic psychological and sociological study of the problem of play, and shows the application of experiences and principles to the practical problem of play in relation to school, home and vacation.<sup>10</sup> Of special interest and value are the accounts of experiments that have been made to utilize the play instinct in promoting the education of children.

The underlying science that must in the end determine all our methods, and to some extent influence our aims, is the science of "educational psychology." The latest word in a rapidly growing body of tested doctrine is Professor Thorndike's three large volumes dealing respectively with *The Original Nature of Man*, *The Psychology of Learning*, and *Individual Differences and Their Causes*. The essentials of this work have been brought together in a

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single volume,<sup>11</sup> making this admirable collection of principles available to all teachers. The author's frank presentation of principles, his constant reference to experimental data, his ready illustrations from common human experience and his immediate applications to practical problems account for the growing popularity of his writings.

In a survey of educational literature a few words should be said about the teacher. At the fiftieth annual convocation of the University of New York last fall, Professor Palmer<sup>12</sup> of Harvard said some wise things on the relation of the teacher to his work, and his economic background. This inspiring address is worth reading, not only for teachers, but for all who have anything to do with either of the two items in the title of the address—*trades* and *professions*. That ought to include all of us who take our jobs seriously.

<sup>11</sup>*What Do We Mean by Education?* by J. Welton. London: Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

<sup>12</sup>*The Administration of Education in a Democracy*, by Horace A. Holister. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

<sup>13</sup>*In Defence of What Might Be*, by Edmond Holmes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

<sup>14</sup>*Montessori Children*, by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. New York: Henry Holt. \$1.25.

<sup>15</sup>*Child Training as an Exact Science*, by George M. Jacoby. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

<sup>16</sup>*The Montessori System Examined*, by William Heard Kilpatrick. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 35 cents.

<sup>17</sup>*The Batavia System of Individual Instruction*, by John Kennedy. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$2.

<sup>18</sup>*Child Training*, by V. M. Hillyer. New York: Century Co. \$1.60.

<sup>19</sup>*The Dramatic Instinct in Education*, by Elinora Whitman Curtis. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.

<sup>20</sup>*Education Through Play*, by Henry S. Curtis. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

<sup>21</sup>*Educational Psychology*, by Edward L. Thorndike. New York: Teachers' College. \$2.

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Ithaca, N. Y.: Andrus & Church.

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#### HELL'S KITCHEN

The Russell Sage Foundation, whose imprint stands for serious and careful study, has issued two essays, one *The Middle West Side*, by O. G. Cartwright, mainly useful to workers in New York; but the other, by Katherine Anthony on *Mothers Who Must Earn*, important to all interested in the working conditions, wages and home life of women breadwinners.

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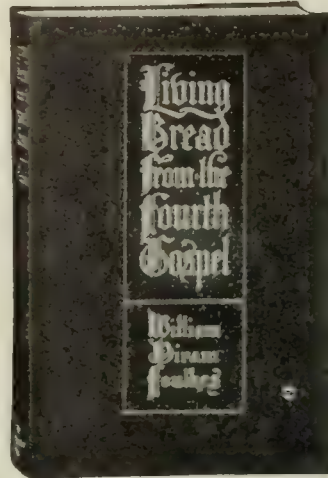
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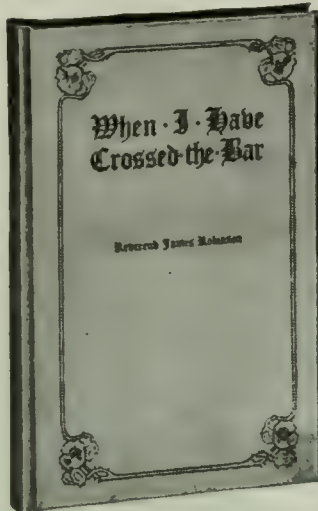
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The fact that B. Russell Herts has entitled his character sketches of men and movements *Depreciations* must not mislead any one into assuming that he is a professional iconoclast. He mingles with his deft criticism a sufficient amount of appreciation of real merits to satisfy any but the



most idolatrous. Readers of The Independent will recall his visit to Chesterton's "Defender of the Discarded" and may be assured that his views of "Little Arnold Bennett," "The Shadowy Mr. Yeats," "George Moore the Mundane," are equally lively.

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Thru the romantic heart of Scotland, Wales and England is a pleasant journey of an evening's length, with Robert and Elizabeth Shackleton in *Four on a Tour in England*. In their motor car, however, it took six weeks. Castles, winding streets, cottages in twilight lanes, scholastic walls and silent cathedrals are all here, without the false comparisons with things American that characterize so many travel-tales, and with a charm of wording that makes each scene distinct and appealing.

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*On the Staircase* is an entrancing novel of the experiences, adventures, emotions of a little group of ordinary young folk, by Frank Swinnerton. First the period of revolt, fired by the passions of youth, and then reconciliation and inevitable compromise. Behind the individual, the family, the hard-working, old-fashioned mother who cannot comprehend the new feminism, but is ready to soothe in time of stress, is pictured as sympathetically as the daughters. This is a living story.

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Sword play and adventure, love and intrigue make *The Presentation* by H. de Vere Stacpoole a novel of absorbing interest. Set with a background of the court of Louis XV of France, the action has the flavor of the writings of the elder Dumas. The hero, brave, haughty, brilliant, carries the day, despite plot and counterplot, artifice and prison bars. There is also a romantic filip of a charming love affair, while the dashing lover has many qualities not unlike d'Artagnan.

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Rhys Carpenter in his poem, *The Sun Thief*, has chained another Prometheus to the rock of ages. This sun thief is not Shelley's spirit of freedom, but the spirit of cosmic pity and social conscience. The form of the poem is classical, but at times Mr. Carpenter strikes notes of real lyrical beauty. Of the shorter poems, "In a Cathedral," in conception and imagery, is delightfully original. "Michelangelo," altho showing keen intellectual acumen, does not have the personal ring of passion which is reached in some of the shorter verse.

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#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF FREEDOM

*The Free Spirit* is not so much a collection of poems expressing the fire of youth as the exposition of a philosophy of life. Only at intervals does the emotion of Henry Bryant Binns conquer his intellect. The poetry is subsidiary to, the note on personal expression which follows the poems. Mr. Binns makes a strong appeal for the free growth of personality, the development of the individual and the realization of human purpose. In essence this is the philosophy of the Individual, softened by the recognition of social considerations.

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### INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

Our editorial of February 22, "The Women Who Save the Race," treating as it did a question of the most vital importance now and ever, called forth many letters of disapproval and commendation. A University of Chicago woman writes as follows:

Let the Kaiser promise them that there will be no more war and they will gladly bravely endure the pangs of widowed motherhood. But what woman is there who wants to bear a child, rear it to manhood, and then give him up as she did his father to satisfy the greed of a nation or an emperor? The Independent says that "there is less chance now than ever that a child born now should fall prey to militarism." Possibly this is so, but how can these women have this optimism—these women who are living in such terrible times—where the ambulances ooze blood as they rush by from battle field to hospital—what assurance is given them that their yet unborn babes will not be taken in the same way? So instead of the lesson of "War Brides" being false and immoral. I think it drives home to the people a poignant truth.

It seems to us that the writer of the above has, like the author of the drama, confused two very different things, the desirability of peace and the necessity of keeping up a high standard of the race whether we have peace or war. There will of course be no falling off in population altogether. The population of Europe is increasing even during the present terrible year, but there is great danger that the population of the next generation will be recruited from the incapable, the cowardly and the diseased, who are rejected from the army.

Of course no assurance can be given by the Kaiser or any one else that there will not be a war in the next generation, but we will be quite safe in saying that a babe born now would be more likely to die from being run over by an automobile or a railroad train or from the measles than by being killed in battle. In spite of this uncertainty women have been brave enough to continue the bearing of children, and we trust that they will not be lacking in such courage in the future.

An officer of the Ohio W. C. T. U. makes an equally irrelevant point:

It has long been a mystery to me how intelligent people could plead for a higher birth rate, when in every land there is a great army of the unemployed even in prosperous times, and millions living in degradation and poverty, a misery to themselves and a menace to society. There seems to be no place on earth for them. The great majority of them never should have been born.

I can readily see how employers seeking for cheap labor and nations depending on armies for their existence advocate more births; but how a man who stands for the highest and best in society can join in the demand passes my comprehension. From my standpoint the great enemies of the race are the people who urge the young to get married and have families, without regard to whether they are fit to become parents or able to provide for their needs after they are born.

This system has flooded the world with incompetents and demands every rightful effort to abolish it.

The hope of the world is the people who have the wisdom and courage to stand for *quality* and not quantity of births. No nation can afford to sacrifice its true manhood for its life; better go down, and on its ruins will rise a higher and greater

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THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York

nation, for in God's economy it is men and  
women that count.

As men and women become more intel-  
ligent and humane, the birth rate will de-  
cline. They will not bring children into ex-  
istence that they cannot properly care  
for and for whom society makes no pro-  
vision.

This objection arises from a miscon-  
ception of the editorial. It was because  
we felt so strongly the injury to the  
race due to the war which sacrifices its  
best and bravest that we felt the need  
that women should do what they could  
do to repair what otherwise would be  
an irreparable loss to humanity. We  
were considering entirely the question  
of quality and not at all the matter of  
numbers. No doubt there will be just  
as many people in the world within the  
next generation as if there had been  
no war, but certainly they will not be  
of such high grade. This argument of  
ours has been elaborated and proved  
by other pacifists, such as President  
David Starr Jordan in his "The Hu-  
man Harvest." Our own loss from the  
Civil War would have been much great-  
er if it had not been for the "war  
brides" on both sides of the conflict.  
Those who have known some of these  
noble women will not be willing to join  
with those who sneer at them for their  
love and self-sacrifice.

The protests of other correspond-  
ents are based upon still greater mis-  
understanding of our point of view.  
If they will refer again to the editorial  
in question they will find that we did  
not advocate a higher birth rate or in  
any way favor loveless or forced mar-  
riages. As for the objection that chil-  
dren born under such distressing cir-  
cumstances will turn out badly, we re-  
peat that some of the most useful citi-  
zens of the United States are the sons  
of boys in blue or boys in gray who  
made their sweethearts wives just be-  
fore they marched to the front or when  
they returned for a few weeks' fur-  
lough.

A Boston man sends us this com-  
ment:

In view of The Independent's leading  
editorial, denouncing the foolish play,  
"War Brides," I wonder what you would  
have to say concerning the Sunday lay-  
sermon of a Boston professional philoso-  
pher, as follows:

"I call for a women's peace party that  
shall really fight. Women should raise  
the threat of refusing motherhood rather  
than risk the bearing of children to furnish  
food for powder, at the behest of the crazy  
kings, the selfish plutocrats, the clumsy  
diplomats and the fanatical 'patriots' of  
the world. A boycott of mothers might be  
one effective deterrent of war."

Manifestly! Let the human race die out,  
and naturally wars of humankind would  
cease. For the plan would have to be uni-  
versally adopted, since no possible mother  
could look ahead twenty years, the period  
which must elapse before her child could  
very well become a member of a training  
camp, and tell whether it would be a time  
of peace or war.

This is the matter in a nutshell.  
There are two ways of destroying  
a nation. One is to kill off all the  
men. The other is to persuade all the  
women not to have children. The second  
process is slower but just as fatal as  
the first. And it is just as wicked to  
destroy a nation by the second as by  
the first.



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## DIVIDENDS

### AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

New York, March 9, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending December 31, 1914, payable March 31, 1915, to stockholders of record March 19, 1915.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary

### AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.

Common Stock Dividend.

New York, March 9, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending December 31, 1914, payable March 31, 1915, to stockholders of record March 19, 1915.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has today declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable April 20, 1915, to shareholders of record of March 31, 1915. The transfer books of the Company will close March 31, 1915, and reopen April 19, 1915.

S. J. LEHURAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1915.

An extra dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent. was this day declared upon the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 19, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

### OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

26th St. and 11th Av., N. Y. C., March 10, 1915.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the Preferred Stock, and also a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable at this office on April 15th, 1915, to the Preferred and Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1915.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

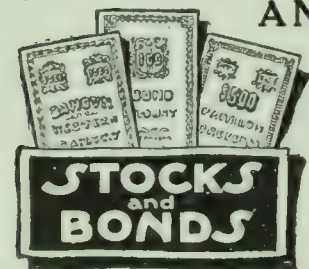
### UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Dividend No. 63.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

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## THE MARKET PLACE

### FOREIGN LOANS AND GOLD

A Swiss Government loan of \$15,000,000 was placed, last week, in the New York market without any difficulty. The bonds, or notes, which bear an interest rate of five per cent and are for terms of one, three or five years, were readily sold at prices ranging between ninety-five and ninety-nine. It is understood that the money will remain in this country and be expended here for supplies of various kinds, or be used in part to meet debts already contracted. Switzerland can borrow at home at a lower rate, but the balance of trade, with respect to the United States, is against her, and the condition of the international exchange market makes it expedient for her to negotiate this loan.

Switzerland is a neutral nation. We are now lending to belligerents as well as to neutrals. Several banking houses in New York are inviting and receiving subscriptions to the new German war loan, the securities of which bear interest at the rate of five per cent and are sold here at about 98½. It will be recalled that our Government some months ago prevented the issue of a French loan in New York by expressing its objections to the bankers concerned. Such an issue was regarded at Washington as something closely resembling a violation of neutrality. So far as can be learned, our Government has not opposed the marketing of this German loan, and the change in its attitude has caused some surprise. It is expected by the bankers that subscriptions here will amount to \$50,000,000.

Loans procured here in various ways by foreign governments since the beginning of the war exceed \$100,000,000, but the greater part of the money has remained here, to be expended for supplies. Canadian borrowings, mainly provincial or municipal, amount to about \$40,000,000. Russia has established a credit of \$25,000,000, and there are agreements for other large credits between bankers abroad and bankers on this side of the Atlantic. Our debtors abroad strive to avoid the shipment of gold for discharge of their obligations.

But gold has been received in recent weeks. The amount imported since January 1, with what is on the way or has been engaged, exceeds \$22,000,000. Much of this has come from Japan and Canada. There is a trade balance against Japan. Gold crossed the Atlantic last week for the first time since the early days of the war. On an American ship \$750,000 was brought from England. When we recall the attempted voyage of the German steamship "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," not long after the war began, the great change in conditions is seen. That ship was carrying

\$10,000,000 in gold to discharge in part our obligations abroad. She did not reach the other side, but was driven back to our coast and interned at Bar Harbor. Since that venture there has been no direct transatlantic shipment of gold, until last week, and now the precious metal is moving the other way. We are no longer trying to pay our debts in Europe, but Europe is striving to pay the large sum she owes to us without parting with her gold.

An impression has prevailed that European owners of our securities were selling large quantities of them here. This is not confirmed by a recent report of the Steel Corporation, which shows that since the beginning of the war the foreign holdings of the company's shares have been reduced by the sale of only 84,558, out of a total of 1,587,079. Incidentally this shows that stock having a par value of \$158,000,000 in only one of our companies was held abroad. Some estimate the entire quantity held there at more than \$4,000,000,000. As a rule, probably foreign investors have not sold their American securities unless their urgent needs compelled them to do so. For a time, however, there was active selling in New York by foreign traders, because the New York market was the best in the world.

### NEW YORK'S BOND SALE

Those who watch the course of the money market are accustomed to study carefully the borrowings of the State of New York. Last week the state borrowed \$27,000,000 by selling bonds having that value at par. The money is to be used for the barge canal and its terminals, and for highway improvements. A year ago, when \$51,000,000 of bonds were sold, the state gave an interest rate of 4½ per cent on the bonds, but the rate on last week's issue is only 4¼. The term is fifty years for \$22,000,000, and thirty years for the remaining \$5,000,000.

The price realized was unexpectedly high, and the volume of bids was large, amounting to nearly \$100,000,000. All of the bonds were awarded to a group or syndicate composed of Harris, Forbes & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, and White, Weld & Co., whose bid—for the entire issue—was 103.459. This gave the state a premium of \$933,000. At the sale price, the investment return is about 4.08 per cent. From the state's point of view this is much more favorable than the sale in January a year ago, when the price (1.07¼, for bonds at the higher rate of 4½ per cent) gave an investment yield of 4.21 per cent. From 1909 to 1913 the interest rate of New York's bond issues was four per cent; for a short time thereafter it was 4½, and now it has been reduced



to 4¼. The bonds sold last week were promptly offered to the public at prices which give the syndicate a small profit. There have been large purchases, and the success of the issue has stimulated investment and trading in the municipal bonds that are on the market. The officers of the State Government regard the reception of the issue with much satisfaction, and to financiers generally it is an indication of favorable conditions.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT

The national Treasury's deficit for the current fiscal year is, at the present time, about \$105,000,000. At the corresponding date one year ago it was \$50,000,000. Returns for February are not encouraging. The shortage in that month was \$12,500,000, which shows that the Government was running behind at the rate of \$150,000,000 a year. Treasury officers are looking forward to the income taxes which are to be received in July, but estimates of the total to be collected have recently been reduced from the \$80,000,000 expected some time ago. The deficit would be greater by \$12,000,000 if we had not sold two warships to Greece for that sum. The condition of business and manufactures will affect the income taxes.

Congress could not be induced to impose new taxes or to regulate its appropriations in accord with the "simplicity and economy" which the members of the majority had advocated in the national platform of their party. An example of the shortcomings of Congress is seen in its failure to pass a Post Office Appropriation bill. By joint resolution the appropriations of the current year were continued for an additional year. Congress thus failed to make provision for a normal annual increase of eight per cent in postal expenditures, or for an increase of cost which it had ordered by special legislation. It had increased the pay of rural delivery carriers, but the sum allowed for the rural delivery service remains unchanged. For this reason and for others the department is now planning economies which may not be satisfactory to postal employees. Adequate provision for the department would have required an increase of the appropriation, it is true, but there might have been reductions of other appropriations that were passed and approved.

Full time has been resumed in the Lake Superior copper mines, altho all of the men laid off in September are not yet employed. The district is now producing ninety per cent of its normal output.

The following dividends are announced:  
American Car & Foundry Company, preferred, 1¼ per cent; common, ½ per cent, both payable April 1.  
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent; common, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, both payable March 31.  
La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable April 20.  
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, extra, 4 per cent, payable April 1.  
Otis Elevator Company, preferred, quarterly, \$1.50 per share; common, quarterly, \$1.25 per share, both payable April 15.  
United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable April 15.



REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

# The American Exchange National Bank

NEW YORK

(Comptroller's Call, March 4th, 1915)

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, Discounts and Investments .....	\$57,465,002.52	Capital Stock .....	\$5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Other Securities to secure Circulation and Postal Savings Deposits. ....	6,634,480.94	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits .....	5,123,807.20
Due from Banks, Bankers and Trust Co's... ..	1,453,957.49	Circulation .....	3,683,000.00
5% Redemption Fund.. ..	184,500.00	Time Acceptances .....	1,415,600.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer .....	52,000.00	Letters of Credit .....	39,455.80
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank .....	5,861,121.14	Deposits .....	71,773,948.88
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House .....	15,384,749.79		
	\$87,035,811.88		\$87,035,811.88

GROWTH

(Without Consolidation)

AVERAGE DEPOSITS COMPTROLLERS CALLS

1900	-	-	-	-	\$30,523,685.36
1903	-	-	-	-	30,683,281.01
1906	-	-	-	-	33,952,874.08
1909	-	-	-	-	35,952,933.98
1912	-	-	-	-	52,947,300.38
1914	-	-	-	-	65,330,722.30

A COMMERCIAL BANK

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. BARRETT	PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN
WALTER H. BENNETT	ROWLAND G. HAZARD
LEWIS L. CLARKE	EDWARD C. PLATT
R. FULTON CUTTING	CLAUS A. SPRECKELS
WILLIAM P. DIXON	JOHN T. TERRY

ELBRIDGE GERRY SNOW

OFFICERS

LEWIS L. CLARKE, President	
WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-Prest.	GEORGE C. HAIGH, Vice-Prest.
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier	
A. K. de GUISCARD, Asst. Cashier	
HUGH S. McCLURE, Asst. Cashier	
ELBERT A. BENNETT, Asst. Cashier	
WALTER B. TALLMAN, Asst. Cashier	

Accounts Invited Foreign Exchange  
Commercial Letters of Credit



January 1, 1915

**Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.**

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,964,578.109.00  
 Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....287,324,890.99  
 Paid losses during that period.....143,820,874.99  
 Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....90,801,110.00  
 Of which there have been redeemed.....83,811,450.00  
 Leaving outstanding at present time.....6,989,660.00  
 Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....23,020,223.85  
 On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
 CORNELIUS ELBERT, Vice-Pres.  
 WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
 CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
 G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

**1850 THE 1915 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts  
 JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

**GET THE SAVING HABIT**

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

**HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Geo. E. Ide, President.

256 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

**EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY**

Statement of condition March 4, 1915:  
 RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....\$1,441,622.85  
 U. S. bonds.....50,000.00  
 Stocks and bonds.....319,814.35  
 Banking house and fixtures.....155,421.33  
 Other real estate.....6,934.35  
 Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....133,758.67  
 Due from banks.....327,670.23  
 Cash.....279,067.50

\$2,714,289.28

## LIABILITIES

Capital.....\$250,000.00  
 Surplus and profits.....59,757.56  
 Circulation.....50,000.00  
 Deposits.....2,123,902.14  
 Bills payable.....225,000.00  
 Acceptances under letters of credit.....5,629.58

\$2,714,289.28

## OFFICERS:

VINCENT LOESER, President  
 OSCAR STINER, Vice-Pres.  
 GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier  
 H. V. E. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier

**INSURANCE**

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

**PHYSICAL DETERIORATION**

The aggregate annual deaths in the United States from organic diseases of the kidneys and urinary system and of the heart and circulatory system total 410,000, according to statistics compiled by Elmer E. Rittenhouse, president of the Life Extension Institute. In a recent address before the Academy of Medicine in New York City Mr. Rittenhouse said that because we know that at least eighty per cent of the mortality due to these causes is postponable—if the scientific knowledge we already possess is applied—that we are wholly warranted in believing this excessive waste of productivity will be checked. It is evident from the observations he made that American prodigality in this matter surpasses that of other comparative civilizations. The threatened decline in our national vitality shadowed forth by the figures astonishes not only the general public but many professional men, educators, philanthropists and other investigators and students of human affairs.

It is amazing to learn that in a period of thirty-seven years the mortality due to the causes mentioned increased eighty-six per cent in Massachusetts and ninety-four per cent in fifteen American cities. The advance in ten registration states was nineteen per cent in ten years. The reverse is true of England, Wales, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, France and several other countries.

It is of interest to all beyond the age of forty to know that the *general* death rate for all ages upward has been and is steadily increasing. Evidence of this pressure, says Mr. Rittenhouse, is also found in the report of the New York City health department, "indicating that the expectancy of life has decreased above age forty in the past thirty years." In contrast with our unfavorable tendencies a decrease in the general mortality is shown by England, Wales, Prussia and the other European countries named above.

To what causes is our deterioration due? Many, according to Mr. Rittenhouse; among them, alcohol, tobacco, use of drugs, alleged increase in the diseases of vice, perhaps the "melting pot"—the process of assimilating the working classes from foreign countries. "But," says Mr. Rittenhouse, "if the actual facts were known, I am sure we would find that the broad theory of lack of adjustment to the extraordinary changes in living habits, which have occurred in recent years, is the correct answer." He then particularizes, briefly:

"The most important of these changes in our methods of living has resulted from the extraordinary prosperity that has prevailed during the last two generations. The march of

progress has literally become a stampede, bringing with it nerve-strain that must be reflected in the death rate. The increase in wealth has brought increased comforts, luxuries, and very greatly enlarged the proportion of people engaged in sedentary occupations.

"The excessive life-strain, due to these changes, has been described by the general term 'strenuous life.' A better term is the intemperate life; that is, intemperate eating, drinking, working and playing. This is the common answer as to the cause of the high mortality from organic disease; and it seems most reasonable.

"There is one important factor not always included in this answer, the influence of which is overlooked by many people, and that is, the extraordinary decline in physical activity in a very large portion of the population. The high-tension class is but a small minority. The vast majority of Americans are not putting an excessive physical or mental strain on their vitality from undue activity."

The Governor of Connecticut has approved the bill authorizing the Aetna Life Insurance Company to increase its capital to \$10,000,000.

Following an examination of the West Coast Life Insurance Company of San Francisco, the Insurance Department of California has turned the report over to the grand jury. It is intimated that the company has been operating during the past three years on a fictitious financial showing.

Kansas is again endeavoring to organize and sustain a fire insurance company of its own. The charter of the Central States Fire Insurance Company of Wichita, with \$250,000 capital, is announced. The Shawnee Fire Insurance Company of Topeka, which failed several years ago, was the latest effort in that direction there.

Interests in control of the United States branch of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company are organizing the Safeguard Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$300,000. The company will do a general fire insurance business thruout the United States.

The Missouri Senate evinces a disposition to obstruct the enactment of the progressive insurance legislation recommended in the report of the State Commission and favorably regarded by the lower house. The Senate is inclined toward the adoption of reactionary amendments. It has, in addition, appointed a committee to investigate and report on the practicability of state insurance.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, through the American Social Hygiene Association, has offered a prize of \$1000 for the best original pamphlet on Social Hygiene for adolescents between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. Manuscripts should not exceed 3500 words, must be in English and must not have been previously published. The contest will close July 31, 1915. Full particulars may be secured from the American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City.



# REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at  
the close of business March 4, 1915:

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$27,186,851.60
Overdrafts.....	4.54
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	50,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)....	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded).....	99,500.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same.....	267,501.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank (\$450,000.00) less amount unpaid (\$300,- 000.00).....	150,000.00
Banking house.....	700,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,985,925.28
Due from banks and bankers....	1,608,202.42
Outside checks and other cash items, \$85,062.59; fractional currency, nickels and cents, \$3,290.00.....	88,352.59
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank....	19,638.83
Exchanges for Clearing House..	935,889.71
Notes of other national banks..	50,765.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Specie.....	1,805,400.00
Legal tender notes.....	1,681,120.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation).....	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	103,000.00

Total .....\$36,735,650.97

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	1,500,000.00
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	\$1,747,537.23
Reserved for taxes.....	21,300.50
	\$1,768,837.73
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	115,464.32
	1,653,373.41
Circulating notes, less amount on hand and in treasury for re- demption or in transit.....	50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6).....	13,332,049.05
Dividends unpaid.....	4,249.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check.....	12,706,863.44
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.....	618,000.00
Certified checks.....	237,838.70
Cashier's checks outstanding..	52,302.83
United States deposits.....	1,000.00
State, county or other munic- ipal deposits secured by Item 8 of "Resources".....	49,296.54
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days.....	525,000.00
State bank circulation outstanding	5,678.00

Total .....\$36,735,650.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, President of the  
above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the  
above statement is true to the best of my  
knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, President

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th  
day of March, 1915.

CHAS. E. MCCARTHY,

Notary Public, 2,659, N. Y. Co.  
Correct—Attest:

I. D. FLETCHER,

JAS. W. LANE,

CHAS. F. BASSETT,

} Directors

# The First National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 4, 1915.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,981,067.61
Securities.....	1,449,835.74
Banking house and safe deposit vaults.	158,000.00
Cash and due from banks.....	1,229,644.88

\$5,818,548.23

## LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$300,000.00
Surplus.....	500,000.00
Undivided profits.....	180,853.24
Circulation.....	300,000.00
Deposits.....	4,537,694.99

\$5,818,548.23

Joseph Huber, President; John W. Weber, Vice-  
Pres.; William S. Irish, Vice-Pres. & Cashier;  
Ansel P. Verity, Asst. Cashier.

## PEBBLES

"Father, I think it only fair to tell you  
that I need \$50. I'd rather owe it to you  
than to some outsider."—*Century*.

"Did you hear about the terrible fright  
Bobby got on the day of his wedding?"

"No, but I was at the church and saw  
her."—*Life*.

Lady Bountiful (to dry-goods clerk)—  
Have you any nice warm underclothing?

New Assistant—Oh, yes, miss, thank  
you.—*London Opinion*.

"My wife says that she is going to buy  
cheaper hats and save money."

"Ah, I see; reducing her overhead ex-  
penses."—*Cornell Widow*.

"Well, we have exhausted reason, logic,  
common sense, and justice. What more can  
we do?"

"I guess we'll simply have to go to law."  
—*Life*.

First Figure—Are you a pillar of the  
church?

Second Figure—No, I'm a flying but-  
tress—I support it from the outside.—  
*Yale Record*.

Movie Operator—What shall I do with  
this film? There is a tear in it that cuts  
right thru the hero's nose!

Clever Manager—Ha! just the thing!  
Bill it as a feature in two parts.—*Sun Dial*.

Yankee—If some one were so ill-advised  
as to call you a liar, colonel, in what light  
would you regard the act?

Kentucky Colonel—I would regard it  
simply as a form of suicide, sah.—*Dallas  
News*.

"I am sorry, but I advertised for a Scan-  
dinavian cook," said Mrs. White. "Lawd  
sake!" replied Paralysis Pearl Waddles.  
"What diffunce do it make what a lady's  
'ligion am, dess so's she kin cook?"—  
*Judge*.

"I wish Ingomar to think only of me."

"I would not distract his thoughts too  
much from business, my dear," counseled  
her mother. "Remember, you will need a  
great many expensive things."—*Louisville  
Courier-Journal*.

Mary's godmother is an estimable wom-  
an, but in Mary's scale of affection she  
ranks inconspicuously.

"Of course I love God first of all," Mary  
said in reply to her aunt's question. "You  
have to do that—anyway you have to say  
so. Then I love my father and my mother,  
and my sister and brother. Then you,  
aunty. You wouldn't expect to come before  
my very own family, of course."

She went on with her sequence of affec-  
tion. At last aunty interrupted:

"But don't you love your godmother?"

"Oh, yes, I love her. I love her, but she  
comes at the very, very end of the list—  
the last one. And in between—in between,  
are quite a good many dogs."—*New York  
Evening Post*.

## SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE

Particulars wanted of a medium-sized  
gentleman with a silver tongue and a  
pointed beard, partly bald, with a dome-  
shaped head and blue eyes. Was last seen  
coming out of the Adelphi Theater, London.  
Was well known at one time, many people  
now claim a speaking acquaintance with  
him, but upon investigation their claims  
are almost invariably proved to be false. Is  
not a college man and is uneducated; par-  
ticularly poor speller; not used to the best  
society; has had trouble with his wife;  
was at one time in the real estate business;  
could not write on the typewriter, and is  
thought by many to have employed a man  
named Bacon to do his work; was fond of  
scenery, but used it scarce at all; liked to  
dress up boys in women's clothes to deceive  
the public; had few morals, and was loved  
entirely by disreputable people. Traces of  
him have been discovered in London, Ber-  
lin, Copenhagen and even in Boston. An-  
swers to the name of William Shakespeare.  
—*Life*.

# REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York in the State of New  
York, at the close of business March 4, 1915:

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$7,628,848.85
Overdrafts, secured.....	400.02
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) \$500,000	495,000.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure U. S. deposits (par value)....	1,000.00
Other bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits.....	101,640.00
Other bonds pledged to secure postal savings.....	376,360.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded).....	245,000.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., own- ed unpledged (other than stocks) including premiums on same..	672,514.61
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank (\$96,000.00), less amount unpaid (\$64,000).....	32,000.00
All other stocks, including pre- mium on same.....	4,475.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	662,717.25
Due from other banks and bank- ers.....	439,049.53
Outside checks and other cash items, \$148.11; fractional cur- rency, nickels, and cents, \$3,- 694.47.....	3,842.58
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank....	24,335.74
Exchanges for Clearing House..	259,687.49
Notes of other national banks...	21,445.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Specie.....	922,474.05
Legal tender notes.....	216,950.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation).....	25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	82,000.00
Total.....	\$12,214,740.12

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	600,000.00
Undivided profits.....	\$216,666.60
Reserved for taxes, internal revenue....	255.97
Reserved for interest accrued payable.....	1,100.66
	\$218,023.23
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	41,124.70
	176,898.53
Circulating notes (\$500,000.00) less amount on hand and in treasury for redemption or in transit (\$4,500.00).....	495,500.00
Due to banks and bankers.....	4,433,044.17
Dividends unpaid.....	207.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check.....	4,730,343.40
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.....	25,650.00
Certified checks.....	119,722.18
Cashier's checks outstanding..	30,734.96
United States deposits.....	92,179.88
Postal savings deposits.....	346,460.00
State, county, or other munic- ipal deposits secured by bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral.....	82,000.00
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposits due on or after 30 days.....	82,000.00
Total.....	\$12,214,740.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-  
named bank, do solemnly swear that the above  
statement is true to the best of my knowledge  
and belief.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th  
day of March, 1915.

JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public,  
N. Y. Co., No. 2,104.

Correst—Attest:

LORENZO BENEDICT,

H. D. KOUNTZE,

GEO. A. GRAHAM,

} Directors

For 36 years we have been paying our custom-  
ers the highest returns consistent with con-  
servative methods. First mortgage loans of  
\$200 and up which we can recommend after the  
most thorough personal investigation. Please  
ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates  
of Deposit also for saving investors.

**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

**6%  
FARM**

**DEPENDABLE  
FARM MORTGAGES**

**7%  
CITY**

Netting the investor 6 per cent. free of all expenses; titles  
guaranteed. For sale by  
**THE BANKING CORPORATION OF MONTANA**  
Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00  
Post Office Box "D" Helena, Montana  
*Illustrated booklet and State Map free for the asking.*



# A Number of Things by Edwin E. Slosson

I had been working all the afternoon in the big reading room of the city library until the daylight had become so dim that I could not read another word. I snapped the electric lamp over the table, but evidently the time had not come, according to calendar and clock, to turn on the juice.\* My eyes were weary, anyway, so I stacked up my books, stuck a reserve card on them and went out to get something to eat. As I came out between the stony lions I saw across the street the sign

LIBRARY LUNCHROOM  
DEWEY SYSTEM

"Just the thing," I thought, and entering took my seat at a vacant table. In the course of human events a waiter came around and asked for my "order slip." "You haven't given me anything to order from," I replied indignantly. He looked down at me with the cold contempt always felt for the uninitiate and said, "Menu catalog room on the right of the entrance."

Meekly I crost the hall and found myself in a room surrounded by cases of little drawers neatly numbered. I saw I was in for something new, but under such circumstances he who hesitates is lost, so I walked with a firm and confident step to one of the cases and pulled out the first drawer to hand. It was labeled "11400 Articulata," and I found myself among the lobsters and shrimps and a lot of things that I did not know that anybody ever ate. I exchanged it for the drawer above, marked "11300 Mollusca," and ran over the cards "Ostrea edulis," "Venus mercenaria, *pseud.* quahaug," "Helix pomatia, *pseud.* escargots." No, not this time. I peeked into the next above, "11200 Radiata"; mostly guide cards, the rest not appetizing. Catching sight of "Bêche de mer, *see* Mott St. branch," I hastily closed the drawer and started to leave.

But as I passed the desk marked "Reference" the little lady playing solitaire with catalog cards looked up and asked, "Did you want something?"

"Yes, I want something to eat," I said shortly.

"What do you want to eat?" asked the patient, tired voice.

I thought this was a time to follow the advice of Emma McChesney, so I said, "Roast beef, plain."

"You will not be apt to find that under Invertebrata," said the attendant, turning to another case and pulling out a drawer without looking. "It is a very simple system when you understand it. Here it is, you see; 10000 Animal Foods, 12000 Vertebrata, 12471 Mammalia, Family Bovidae, Genus Bos." And I looked on with awe while she wrote out the order slip and added the specifications in decimals, .2 mature, .07 sirloin, .004 roast, .0009 well done, S21 with brown gravy.

"Oh, yes, I see. Thank you," I replied eagerly, and to prove it I took another slip out of the tray on top and began digging potatoes out of the index. It was easy, Phanerogamia, Dicotyledonæ, Sympetalæ, Solanum tuberosum (here I narrowly missed getting a cigar instead, for it was on the next card), 23259.6FF, *i.e.* French fried. Elated at my success and interested in the game, I added mushrooms, Cryptogamia, Hymenomycetaceæ, Agaricus, 21347.24Z, and a pot of 23714.5B9, or in plain English, Camellia theifera, leaves, dried, English Breakfast, infusion, not decoction. Then returning to the dining room, filled with self-satisfaction in default of anything better, I handed my order slips to the waiter.

Fifteen minutes later he came back and said: "Head waiter wants to see you."

"Why doesn't he come then?" I asked.

"He don't come. You go to him," was the reply.

I went. The head waiter was an imposing personage with a long gray beard. As I approached his desk he looked at me as a floorwalker looks at a suspected shoplifter, then put me thru a catechism: "What's your name? Address? Profession? Are you a church member? Can you produce a certificate of character from your pastor? Have you a physician's prescription?"

Here I rebelled. "Why do you ask all these questions?" I demanded.

"Because you have ordered a Z dish," he answered. "All the dishes marked Z are poisonous and we have to be very careful to whom we give them."

"But I did not order poison," I said.

He held up my slip and pointed out the last item. "This calls for the Deadly Amanita. If you meant it for Agaricus campestris you should have written 21346.57."

I meekly made the correction, but I could not help inquiring: "Why do you keep poisonous foods at all?"

"Because we must have a complete stock. Such things exist. They can be eaten and if any one really wants them we must serve them. But we try to see to it that the immature and weak-minded do not get hold of them. We should have served it to you if you had insisted, but we would have watched to see that you did not eat too much and did not enjoy it."

I thanked him for saving me from dying of a misplaced decimal and returned to my seat, where in about twenty

minutes the meal arrived. All went well until I came to pour out my tea when I discovered that the waiter had not brought any sugar. Calling his attention to the omission he said: "No slip for it."

I acknowledged the fault and asked him for the number.

"Menu catalog room on right of the entrance," he replied as before.

I made a dash for the vegetable section and soon was hot upon the trail as follows:

20000 Vegetable Kingdom  
26000 Carbohydrates  
26100 Monosaccharides  
26200 Disaccharides  
26250 Pentoses  
26260 Hexoses  
26264 Sucrose  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$   
d-glucose + d-fructose

.1 pulverized  
.2 granulated  
.3 domino  
.4 cube  
.5 loaf  
.01 brown  
.02 yellow  
.03 white

This led directly to 26264.33, which I jotted down with a pencil, pens being barred, and then, with the providence born of experience, I took down the single drawer marked "Mineral Kingdom" and made out slips for 327.3 which is NaCl, fine, and for 314.7, which is H<sub>2</sub>O, Croton, iced.

I got back to my table before the tea was quite cold and finished the meal without a mistake unless my omission at the end to hand the waiter any 384.6Ag might be counted such. As I settled for my order slips at the desk by the door I noticed that an extra item, 26904.2Mx, had been added. It evidently stood for some polysaccharide, which I was sure I had not eaten. There was no charge for it, but I had the curiosity to look up the card in the catalog. It read: "Toothpick, orange wood, round, double pointed, sealed in paper."

A ruler who appoints any man to an office, when there is in his dominions another man better qualified for it, sins against God and against the state.

So spake Mohammed. Would it not be well to get some pious Moslem to serve as Secretary of State? But on second thought is the Ottoman administration any better than our own, in spite of its having the Koran as a constitution?

I wonder what has become of that Australian film which was so popular a year ago, showing the horrors of a prospective Japanese invasion of Australia, the burning of cities, the massacre of innocents, etc. Is it still exhibited to wildly patriotic crowds in Sydney and Melbourne, or has the censor ordered its withdrawal until Germans are substituted for Japanese?

It is, to judge from the papers, apparently not incompatible with the laws of physics that two victories should occupy the same place at the same time.

\*Yes, that's all right. Brander Matthews said we should say "juice" and he is a member of the Academy.



# The Independent

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## JUST A WORD

We venture to give to our readers a letter which we have jst received from the Bishop of the Philippines, which indicates the appreciation of a highly distinguished reader.

Your number of The Independent comes just as a mail goes out. I want to send a line of congratulation and good wishes. I have read your first paper with interest and profit. Words wear out sometimes if they are overworked. "Efficiency" has lost its edge. The thing it stands for I embrace, but the symbol has been so abused that I wish we could get a new one to replace it. However, perhaps you can give "Efficiency" a new suit of clothes and make the word more respectable as a symbol!

Apropos of your subject there is a delicious Japanese proverb—"As a man who does not suffer from headache forgets his forehead, and a man who does not suffer from toothache forgets his teeth, so the upright man thinks not of himself." The truly efficient man is so much of a unit, so absorbed in his vocation, that the self-consciousness due to self-analysis which eats up strength is unknown to him. If a fellow does a thing well he is caught in the arms of a joy that takes his mind away from himself: if badly he becomes corroded by anxiety.

Good luck to you and do invent a new and sticking terminology for efficiency!

C. H. BRENT

## STUDYING IMMIGRATION

The Committee for Immigrants in America, with headquarters in New York City, has started a quarterly, *The Immigrants in America Review*, for the discussion of all phases of the problem. The editor, Frances A. Kellor, outlines the policy to be advocated in this concise and comprehensive fashion:

1. Direct, expeditious and safe distribution of admitted aliens to destinations, with suitable train, terminal and transfer facilities and municipal facilities for directing immigrants within the city, comprizing the subject of *transportation*.

2. Security of employment and adequate, coördinated, regulated labor market organization thru which admitted aliens may find work, with equal opportunity to engage in occupations by which they may earn their living, comprizing the subject of *employ-ment*.

3. Maintenance of American standards of living, by removal of discriminations in localities, housing, sanitation, overcrowding, rentals, and supplies, comprizing the subject of *standard of living*.

4. Opportunity for intelligent, safe investment of savings, with such information, organization and legislation as will accomplish this, including banking institutions, loan funds, agricultural colonies and workingmen's home projects, comprizing the subject of *savings and investments*.

5. Reduction of illiteracy and advancement of knowledge of the English language and civics, extension of public social facilities and industrial training, comprizing the subject of *education*.

6. Higher and more simplified standard of naturalization requirements, uniform state naturalization laws, simplification of processes and increase of facilities for naturalization and for coördination of educational requirements with educational facilities, constituting the subject of *naturalization*.

7. National coöperation in the care of public charges, increased facilities for locating deportable persons, and better coordination of state and national work, constituting the subject of *public charges*.

This is a well-planned program and we hope that the new review will do something toward accomplishing it.

## RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is \$5882.37.

The following list covers the contributions hitherto unreported:

A Friend, Duluth, Minn., \$3; A Friend, Gentry, Ark., \$2; Class in Primary Dept. of Bible School of First Cong. Church, Walla Walla, Wash., \$1; Miss Jonnie J. Edwards, Hookerton, N. C., \$2; Miss Mattie E. Edwards, Hookerton, N. C., \$2; Eugene S. Edwards, Hookerton, N. C., \$4.75; Mary E. Elder, Baker, Ore., \$5; Mrs. Josiah Jewitt, South Carver, Mass., \$5; Mrs. H. T. Lawrence, Spiceland, Ind., \$2; Eugene Maupin, Lentner, Mo., \$2; W. K. N., West Alexander, Pa., \$5; Marion Pryne, Orange, Cal., \$2; Charles H. Price, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2; Dora S. Secrane, Unga, Alaska, \$5; The Parker Chautauqua Club, Armstrong Co., Pa., \$2; Miss Martha E. Whited, Harrisburg, Pa., \$5; Mrs. Willis Whited, Harrisburg, Pa., \$2; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wilson, Pago Pago, Samoa, \$5; Private L. A. Woolsey, Texas City, Tex., \$2; Miss Grace D. Harding, Mansfield, Ohio, \$2.

## THE PASTURE

From the little book of arresting verses, *North of Boston*, by Robert Frost, shortly to be reviewed in The Independent, we take the foreword, not because it is typical of the book as a whole—there is too much grimness in Mr. Frost's New England for that to be true—but partly because it does suggest his method by its directness and simplicity, and chiefly because it is a delightful trifle and we like it:

I'm going out to clean the pasture spring;  
I'll only stop to rake the leaves away  
(And wait to watch the water clear, I may);  
I shan't be gone long.—You come too.

I'm going out to fetch the little calf  
That's standing by the mother. It's so young.  
It totters when she licks it with her tongue.  
I shan't be gone long.—You come too.





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# Get your frock suit now; Easter comes April fourth



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& Marx**

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It's not expensive either; for \$30 and upward, you can get a silk lined coat and waistcoat, gray or black cloth, bound edges; with striped worsted trousers.

## Hart Schaffner & Marx

Chicago

New York



# The Independent

VOLUME 81

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1915

NUMBER 3460

## A CONFERENCE OF THE NEUTRAL NATIONS

**T**HE Great War has now been raging for eight months.

Four million men have been killed, crippled for life, wounded or stricken with disease.

Many men, women and children are now living in cellars, barns, chicken houses and dog kennels.

Children have been mutilated or starved to death.

Thousands of square miles of territory have been laid waste.

Nearly ten thousand million dollars have already been expended in the work of devastation. The war is costing fifty millions dollars a day for military expenses alone, taking no account of the loss due to the stoppage of business and industry.

And the war has not yet begun, says Lord Kitchener.

It now seems likely that the next few months will witness the most stupendous human holocaust known to history. Yet who dares prophesy that even then it will not end in a stalemate, such is the advantage of modern defense over offense.

In the face of this doom of civilization is the rest of the world to sit silent and supine waiting for the conflagration to devour itself? Almost anything is better than doing nothing. What is the duty of the United States? Are we or are we not our brother's keeper?

In the first issue of The Independent published after the war broke out we said:

President Wilson should now invite all the governments of the world represented at the second Hague Conference, except those at war, to unite in a joint note to the belligerents in the name of civilization, looking to the settlement of the questions at issue and the restoration of peace.

The United States did not call the neutral nations together. Mr. Bryan was understood to believe that the neutrals in anything resembling a caucus could not go so far as the United States could go alone. Accordingly the United States offered mediation to the belligerents on its own responsibility. It was not accepted. Nothing further has been done along this line as far as is known.

**C**AN the neutrals then do nothing either individually or collectively?

At the recent Chicago Peace Conference—the first national peace conference to assemble in the world since the war began—a suggestion was made that is worth considering.

The platform of the Chicago conference suggests that the United States immediately call a conference of the neutral nations. This idea is, of course, not new. Not only have many unofficial voices united with The Independent in urging it, but bills have been introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Newlands and Mr. La Follette asking the President to convoke a confer-

ence of the neutrals, and Venezuela has made a formal proposal to the same effect.

The two novel ideas in the Chicago platform are these:

1st. The Conference of Neutrals shall sit continuously until the war ends.

2nd. It shall make to the belligerents, from time to time, suggestions concerning such things as the amelioration of the conditions of war, the rights and duties of neutrals, the termination of hostilities, or the basis of a lasting peace, such suggestions to be in the nature of good advice and good offices and not formal mediation tho presumably leading to it.

Formal mediation implies a regularly organized conference of representatives of neutral nations before which representatives of the belligerents appear and present their respective demands in order that the conference, acting as a quasi-court, may attempt to reconcile the conflicting interests by suggesting bases for compromise. Mediation cannot go forward until the belligerents have agreed to it in principle. But there is no reason whatever why a Conference of Neutrals should not be organized without securing in advance the assent of the warring nations. Obviously no proposal that such a conference could make would be successful until it had been accepted by the interested nations; but that is quite a different thing from securing their coöperation in advance.

**T**HE belligerents could not possibly object to such a conference, because the representatives of the powers at The Hague Conferences have recognized that efforts toward peace on the part of neutrals can never be considered offensive by either party at war.

Moreover any proposals emanating from such a conference would constitute the highest official utterance of that part of the world which still retains its reason. Consequently it would be likely to have a profound effect not only on the governments of the belligerents but on the public opinion of the entire world. Even if at first its proposals were rejected, they might eventually be accepted, and in the meantime the conference would be organized and ready to seize the first opportunity to propose formal mediation.

Such a course of action on the part of neutral nations at this time would be somewhat analogous to that in a labor dispute where representatives of the public use their good offices to get both sides together under some practical modus vivendi. Such a procedure has often settled industrial war. Why might it not be tried in the case of international war?

We may add that this suggestion of a continuous conference of neutrals repeatedly offering suggestions



originated not with some statesman, international lawyer, or peace advocate, but with a young instructor of English in the University of Wisconsin, Miss Julia Grace Wales by name. Miss Wales laid her plan before the local Peace Society where it was enthusiastically adopted as "The Wisconsin Plan" and submitted to the Chicago Peace Conference by the Wisconsin delegates and there embodied in the Chicago platform.

We earnestly call the proposal of Miss Wales to the attention of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

### WHEN HINDENBURG CASTLES

THERE is an old belief that chess is the game of generals and that the lessons of strategy may be learned by practise on the checkered board. Since *Wer ist's?* differs from the English *Who's Who* in not giving recreations in its biographical data we do not know whether Field Marshal von Hindenburg is a devotee of chess or of its modern form, *Kriegspiel*, but we may well believe it, for his favorite maneuver is one of the most effective moves of the game. So successful has it been that "the Hindenburg *rochade*," as the German newspapers call it, seems likely to become an established term in military science. The *rochade* is simply what our chess-players call "castling" and for those who are unfamiliar with the game it is sufficient to say that it consists of a sudden shift behind the frontal screen of pawns so that the weakest piece on the board, the king, is replaced by one of the strongest, the castle. This is very disconcerting to an opponent because it renders useless the forces he has brought to bear upon the former point of attack and obliges him to meet a new offensive from another quarter.

Three times in the present war has Hindenburg made this move on a grand scale and each time he has scored a victory against the Russians. His opponent, Grand Duke Nicholas, either does not understand the move or, what is more likely, cannot meet it quickly enough for lack of railroad facilities. But the Germans have a complete system of railroads paralleling the frontier from Tilsit to Cracow, and along these they can shift their troops from one end to the other of the five hundred mile line of battle while the screen of German troops established on the Russian side of the boundary conceals the movements of the army behind. The only indication that General von Hindenburg is preparing one of his famous *coups* is the sudden silence that falls on the eastern frontier. When Berlin's official bulletin says: "Nothing of importance to communicate today," the Russians must look out for something, but which way to look they can only guess.

Early in February, for instance, while the Russians were rejoicing over the repulse of the Germans before Warsaw there came the mysterious news that all communication with Dantzig by ship or rail, by telegraph or telephone, was cut off. Did this mean that an earthquake had swallowed up the city or that the Russian fleet had captured it? Otherwise why should this city on the Baltic far to the north of the scene of active fighting be affected? The next news we got was that the Russians had been driven from East Prussia. Then it was clear what had occurred. Hindenburg had castled.

Quietly withdrawing a large part of his troops from the Bzura River where the Russian forces had been

massed in defense of Warsaw, he took them around by Thorn and Dantzig and surprized the enemy behind the Mazurian lakes by a simultaneous attack from the north and the south. It was, as Petrograd admits, only by miracle or accident that the Russian army in East Prussia escaped annihilation.

Last October Hindenburg had played the same trick by just the opposite movement. He had suffered a severe defeat in the forest of Augustowo, east of the East Prussian frontier. It might have been expected that he would either have brought up reinforcements to renew the attack or have stood on the defensive to protect East Prussia from invasion. But instead he shifted his troops from the left wing to the center and before the Russians knew it he was within gunshot of Warsaw.

But Grand Duke Nicholas quickly gathered his forces at this point and drove the Germans clear back to their country. Then General von Hindenburg countered by castling; this time by rushing Austrian and German troops from his right wing to the center. The Russians retreated more swiftly than they had advanced and the Germans established themselves on the Bzura River, where they still remain.

The significance of these maneuvers is simply that each party is using its strongest weapon. Russia has an exhaustless supply of men and can hold any point where they may be massed. Germany is short of men, but is trying to compensate by superior mobility. Neither side has gained a decisive victory, so in spite of its rapid fluctuations, the situation of the eastern frontier is so far very much the same as on the western, that is, a stalemate.

### TOO MANY RELIGIONS

IT was a Frenchman who once made his jibe against the United States as the country which had a hundred religions and only one sauce. He underestimated the number with us of both sauces and religions, if by religions he meant, as we suppose, denominations. The list of religious bodies, with their statistics, compiled for this year by Dr. Henry K. Carroll, associate secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, embraces 169 religious bodies, large and small, but of these perhaps six or eight do not call themselves Christians or would not generally be thought of as such. Not less than 160 claim the Christian name, and of these 150 denominations are Protestant. To be sure, many of these have only the shadow of a name and are not worth the counting, such as the Yorker River Brethren, with only 423 members, and the Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian Baptists, famous for their name, with 781 members, and neither of them heard of since the religious census of 1906.

The total membership of all these Protestant Churches as given is about 24,000,000. They would make, if united, an imposing power, sufficient to control the policy and destinies of the country, for with them must be counted their non-communicant adherents, more than as many again. And yet further are to be added the nearly 14,000,000 Catholics, which includes the whole population over seven years of age.

But why are these 24,000,000 members of Protestant Churches not gathered into one body? Well, 17,438,862 of them are so gathered into the Federal Council of Churches, in which are represented thirty out of 150



denominations. These thirty include all the larger bodies, with the exception of the Southern Baptists. That is, nearly three-fourths of the Protestant Church communicants in the country whether called evangelical or non-evangelical are already federated, and the others, 120 of them, are of the smaller and less influential class. They are largely of the extremist, "come-outer" sort, protesters against other Protestants, good Christians, doubtless, but peculiar if not uncomfortable. It would be amusing, if it were not pitiable, to find nine kinds of "Faith" associations, and only one with a thousand members; twelve sorts of Presbyterians; sixteen of Methodists, and twenty-one of Lutherans.

What should be done about it? First, the Federal Council of Churches should go out into the highways and hedges and compel these careless or recalcitrant or beggarly bodies to come by the dozen in to the feast; and they should batter the doors to get in. But still more, denominations should each peer about to discover with what other one it can incorporate itself, gaining and adding life thereby, grafted into a good olive tree, or, if not, how it can best by dying glorify God. It is not to the glory of God if there are 169 religions, so called, in the United States.

#### THE MOBILIZATION OF GERMAN WOMEN

THE war has swept away the chief argument against the admission of women to political and industrial equality in Germany. The opponents of woman's rights have been willing to admit that the bearing of children demanded as much courage as military service and even that it was as useful to the nation, but since it was an individual act it could not—in German estimation—rank with the organized activities of men. So long as women showed themselves deficient in the ability to organize and coöperate they could not claim membership in the supreme organization, the state.

But now the women have demonstrated that they can equal the other sex in what the Germans regard as the highest attainment of *Kultur*. Their success in forming and managing an association of varied activities and national scope is in some respects a more remarkable feat than the mobilization of the German army, for it was effected without compulsion or previous training. On the morning of the day when Germany declared war against Russia Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, issued a call for the mobilization of German women for social service. The Federation itself includes half a million members and with it are associated all the philanthropic and relief organizations of the country as well as an army of other women all working under the general direction of the *Nationale Frauendienst*. It corresponds somewhat to the Ladies' Aid Society of our Civil War but has a wider range. While one branch is working with the Red Cross and another caring for the comfort of the soldiers in the field, the chief duty assumed is looking after the homes deprived—perhaps forever—of the breadwinner. Here are women and children, sometimes sick and often helpless, thrown suddenly upon their own resources when industry is paralyzed and times are hardest. Self-supporting women were deprived of employment and the singers and actresses were harder to place than the discharged factory girls and housemaids. During the first months the volunteer visitors in Berlin made personal

investigations of 255,000 cases and in October the twenty-three relief committees distributed 100,000 bread tickets, 56,000 milk tickets and 300,000 meal tickets to the needy of the capital.

One of the most valuable forms of social service has been the establishment of cooking schools in various quarters of the cities, where free instruction has been given to housewives in the preparation of cheap and nutritious foods, in the use of the fireless cooker and in making bread twenty per cent potatoes and cooking according to the Government War Cook Book. In the National Women's Service the same spirit of unity has been displayed as in Germany otherwise and for the first time in the history of the country rich and poor, bourgeois and socialist, churchly and worldly, worked together in a common cause. Let us hope that when peace comes the German women will not forget what they have learned to do and that the German men will remember it, too.

#### THE LARGER AMERICA

THERE came on the wires the other day the report that Villa—or was it some other one of the fighting chiefs that are distracting poor Mexico?—was planning to set up an independent government in north Mexico, a secession, and leave the capital and the richer and more populous south to the Carranzists and Zapatists, or whatever the factions may be that will carry on the fight. Indeed, the papers had a map to show how the dividing line would run. It may be all nonsense, perhaps not; but could one help thinking about it?

Mexico had one such division, or secession, in the Alamo time, and it worked happily for the people. To be sure, we helped the Texans, for they wanted to come under our wing, and they needed our help, and in those days we wanted more land for slavery, something we are ashamed of now. Now we have no wish to intervene with a single soldier to help either or any faction, not even if the leaders, looking at Texas and at the other states that were then Mexican, should offer annexation as the price of aid. Tho we know it would be a blest thing for them to join their future with ours, they must come, if at all, of their own free will and initiative, not seduced by us.

But think what this long Mexican revolution means. Mexico is not free. She is a land of peons and slaves. Because peons and slaves they are poor and ignorant and dissatisfied and all poisoned with sedition. There are 13,000,000 Mexicans, and 7000 men own nearly all the land. One man owns over 30,000,000 acres. That is the condition which caused the French Revolution, when by a most beneficent act of violence the feudal and ecclesiastical estates were confiscated and divided among the people. In a different way the lands in the states from California to Texas that were once Mexican have been portioned out to settlers and we have no more peons there. Not unless Villa, or any one else that should lead a possible North Mexico, shall find some way to break up the feudalism of Sonora and Chihuahua and Coahuila can there be peace, or ought there to be peace, to that distracted land. Nor does it need French confiscation. In a peaceful way, and by an act of Parliament, the vast estates of Ireland are passing into the ownership of those who were tenants, and Señor Zeferino Domingally,



an intelligent Mexican landholder, is now in this country asking the sympathy of our people for such an effort to answer "the cry of the peon for land and liberty."

Why should not the American people have an intense compassion for the pitiable condition of poor, distracted Mexico, as well as for Belgium and France and Germany and Austria? Perhaps the way of relief may come thru division, possibly followed by annexation; but Heaven forbid that it be by another Mexican war. We are better-minded than we were then. And yet we cannot help remembering that treaties and federation are good, but union is better. Do we dream when we anticipate the time when, not by annexation, but by some future organic act in equal agreement, all of North America from Panama to the Pole shall embrace one united people, ruled by and for the people, sufficient in themselves, fearing none, feared by none, forgetting all names and all pride of race in the one common name, *American*, one commonwealth for the common weal? Is it a dream? Then let us dream till the dream comes true. It may be far off, but to that the higher statesmanship will look, as it looks for one *Bund* for all Europe, when armies and navies shall cease to be.

#### OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

IN an address before Harvard students some time ago Mr. Curtis Guild told some of the infelicities of our diplomatic service as he learned of them during two years while Ambassador at St. Petersburg, now Petrograd. One of the least of them was that our Congress allows only beggarly salaries for the service, and does not even yet generally supply the residence, so that he had to hire a house near a police station, while Spain supplied its Ambassador with a worthy residence on a worthy avenue.

But the chief blunder of our Government is a much worse one and Mr. Guild made it clear what it is. We make our diplomatic posts prizes for political service, paying in honors for service to the party instead of securing the best men to serve the country. Foreign affairs should recognize no party.

The United States is the only supposedly civilized country which changes its Ministers and Ambassadors with every change of administration. The custom is, to find the best rich man possible, who has helped the party, and who can afford to pay handsomely for the honor by spending two or three times as much as the salary paid him. They are likely to be good business men, able to do admirably in helping sufferers in case of earthquake or war, but quite ignorant of diplomatic business. Indeed we are never sure that a Secretary of State will know anything about statesmanship. What would a merchant think of sending a commercial agent to Germany who could not talk German or to France who could not talk French? And yet we send men to do the most important business of the nation who do not know the language of the country they go to. No man ought to be our representative abroad who cannot speak three or four different languages, and particularly the language of the country to which he is sent.

Then he must have time to get acquainted with the country itself and with its statesmen, and particularly with the representatives of other countries. This cannot be if the office is a political one. We are now learning

that the consular business must not be political, but must have a stable tenure. Much more should this be true of the diplomatic service on which good relations must depend so as to maintain peace and avoid war.

Diplomacy should allow a career. It should require a careful training with transfer from the lower secretaryships to the highest positions for the most competent. We have had some admirable Ambassadors abroad, but they succeeded best at a time when the position was more ornamental than it is coming to be now. We have more international business than we had before we entered into world politics. American interests are much wider than they were, and of all nations we ought to be most influential in securing and prescribing terms and treaties of peace. Do we find it to our profit to take our foreign trade out of politics, and shall we make our international relations the football of party success? Shall we train our consuls whose business is trade, and not give experience and training to our diplomats? Let us think of it.

Writing letters to a princess is a task that a good many American youngsters who write other letters under violent protest would willingly undertake. The Belgian Relief Fund Committee, at 10 Bridge Street, New York, invites American children to fill an "Easter Argosy" with food for Belgian babies and with their own particular messages to Princess Marie Jose, the pretty little nine year old daughter of King Albert. Marie Jose may perhaps be pleased to get the twenty-word letters, but the Belgian babies and their mothers will surely be saved from starvation by the food.

Probably nothing that the United States can say will effect much change in the blockade policies of either Germany or Great Britain. The conflict is too bitter for that. But whatever protests we feel called upon to make will prepare the way for pressing American claims for compensation when the war is over. Thus it has been in every war. The fighters have often hurt the "innocent bystander." And when the fight is over, the "innocent bystander" has sent in his bill.

The National Child Labor bill passed the House by an overwhelming majority, was favorably reported by the Senate committee—and was kept from a vote in the last hours of the session by the objection of one man. The next Congress should see it become law in spite of the efforts of those men who consider the making of cotton cloth a more important industry than the making of men and women.

Thousands of women have promptly responded to the call of the British Government for volunteers to take the place in various industries of workmen who are needed in the army. Why not try letting women take the place of the soldiers at the polls as well? Or is voting so much more a masculine accomplishment than work?

The origin of the word "jitney," which seems to mean a five-cent piece, is lost in obscurity. But the "jitney," meaning a bus with a five-cent fare, is rapidly becoming a very definite reality in many American cities. It is making many a so-called public service corporation sit up and take notice.

An article in the January number of *The British Review* entitled "The True History of the War," has had eighteen passages excised by the censor. What is left may be "the truth," but it is evidently not "the whole truth."

Altho the soldiers in Europe have converted their swords into spades and their spears into pick-axes the millennium is not yet come.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**March 15**—German cruiser "Dresden" attacked in harbor of Chilean island of Juan Fernandez by three British warships and blown up by her commander. Russians capture eastern defenses of Przemyśl.

**March 16**—British and Germans fighting over St. Eloi near Ypres. Zeppelins drop bombs on Calais.

**March 17**—French battleship "Bouvet" and British battleships "Irresistible" and "Ocean" sunk by mines in Dardanelles. Russians capture Memel, East Prussia.

**March 18**—Germans bombarding Oso-wiec at closer range. French report gains in Champagne and Wœvre.

**March 19**—Engagements between Russians and Germans along Narew, Niemen, Orzyc, Bobr, Bzura and Pilica rivers. Kaiser holds council of war at Lille with Kings of Saxony and Württemberg.

**March 20**—Russians cut off Erzerum from Black Sea. In Galicia Russians attacking Kolomea from the east.

**March 21**—Two Zeppelins drop bombs on Paris. Germans storm Great Reichackerkopf, Vosges.

Zeppelins Raid Paris Paris has been visited many times by the German aeroplanes, but the damage done has been so slight that the Parisians have regarded them more as a diversion than a danger. The first attack by dirigibles took place at one o'clock Sunday morning, when two Zeppelins came from the neighborhood of Compiègne, where the German lines for the last seven months have been maintained within forty-five miles of Paris. The capital was notified by telegrams from the front and buglers were sent thruout the city in taxicabs to warn the inhabitants. All the lights were at once extinguished, but the factories in the northwestern suburb of Courbevoie were still lighted for the night work on war material, and the glass roofs served as a target to the visitants. Bombs of terrific force exploded in two of the factories, completely wrecking them, but only one workman was hurt. Bombs were also dropt in the suburb of Neuilly, north of the Bois de Boulogne and the Batignolles quarter, with no fatal results. The airguns of the forts opened fire on the balloons and a flock of aeroplanes with searchlights pursued them beyond the outer fortifications, but they escaped to the German lines without injury.

A Zeppelin took advantage of a fog on the morning of March 18 to drop incendiary bombs on Calais. One fell upon two railroad cars and killed nine mechanics sleeping there. Another bomb struck the Cathedral

of Notre Dame and a third a hospital filled with Belgian wounded.

The Germans protest against the act of French aviators in dropping bombs upon the undefended Alsatian town of Schlettstadt. One of them fell upon a school, killing the woman teacher and two children and severely wounding ten others.

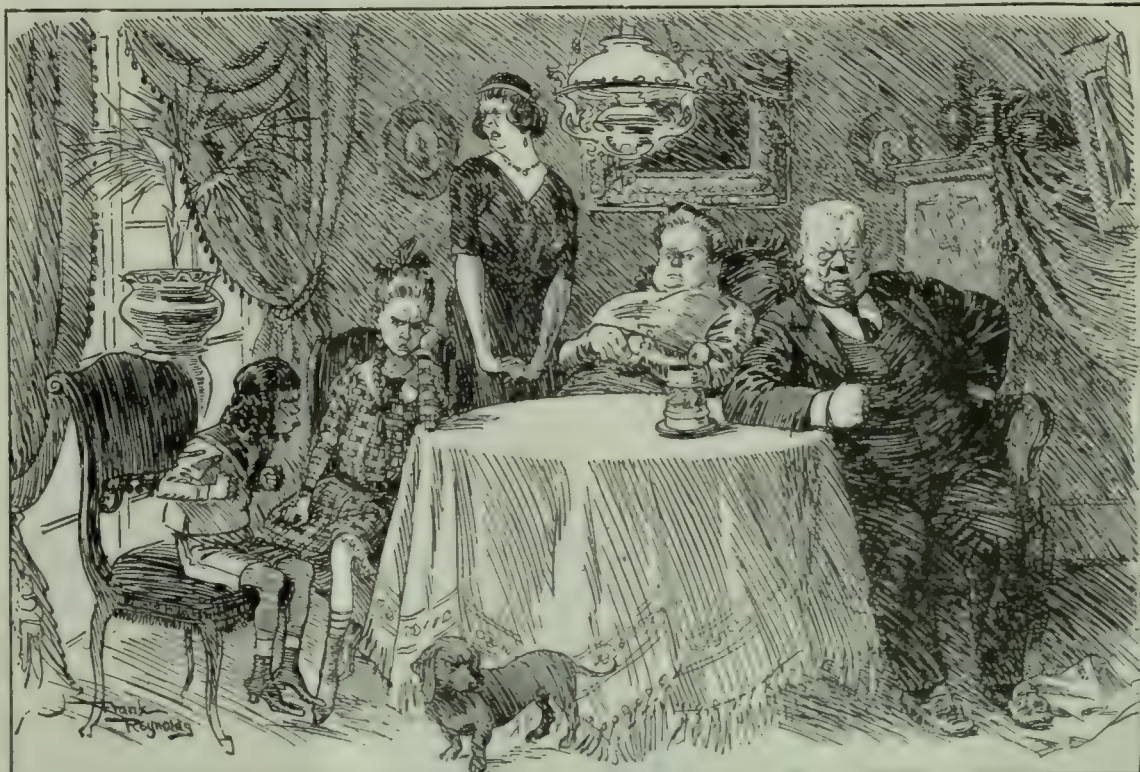
### Three Warships Sunk in Dardanelles

The attack on the Dardanelles made on March 18 resulted in very serious losses to the Allied fleet. The trawlers had been engaged for weeks in dragging the strait by day and night and it was supposed that all mines had been cleared away up to the narrows so the fleet could venture in to shell the forts at this point. Accordingly the superdreadnought "Queen Elizabeth," accompanied by the battleships "Inflexible," "Agamemnon" and "Lord Nelson," entered the channel and at 10.45 opened fire at the forts near Chanak on the Asiatic side and Kilid Bahr on the European. The battleships "Prince George" and "Triumph" followed and engaged the guns at Kephez Point and the shore opposite. An hour and a half afterward four French battleships, the "Suffren," "Bouvet," "Gaulois" and "Charlemagne," came in and attacked at closer range.

Later in the afternoon the battleships in the strait were ordered to retire, and a British squadron composed of the "Vengeance," "Irresistible," "Albion," "Ocean," "Swift-

sure" and "Majestic" was sent in to relieve them. Just at this time, when the channel was occupied by the retiring and advancing fleets, a number of floating mines were released in the narrows or above and were carried down by the strong current, which runs from the Black Sea to the Ægean. One of them struck the French "Bouvet," which sank within three minutes in the bay of Erenkeui, on the Asiatic side, where the water measures thirty-six fathoms. Only sixty-four of her 600 men escaped. At four o'clock the "Irresistible" was struck and at six the "Ocean." Both vessels sank in deep water, but there was time to rescue most of their crews. The British battle cruiser "Inflexible" and the French battleship "Gaulois" were struck by 14-inch shells from Kilid Bahr and Chanak and disabled. According to the Turkish account other vessels of the Allied fleet were sunk or damaged. This action was fought under the command of Rear Admiral John Michael de Robeck, as Admiral Carden, who has hitherto had charge of the operations, is reported ill. The casualties will not interfere with the continuance of the attack, for the "Henri IV," now on the Syrian coast, has been ordered to take the place of the "Bouvet," and the British warships "Queen" and "Implacable" are on their way to the Dardanelles.

The British light cruiser "Amethyst" made a daring raid into the narrows on March 13 to cut the cable connecting the Asiatic and European sections of the Turkish Empire. She



Punch

STUDY OF A PRUSSIAN HOUSEHOLD HAVING ITS MORNING HATE



succeeded in hooking up the cable and breaking it and escaped under fire from both shores. She was struck many times and thirty men were killed.

**Russians Capture Memel** The Russians, expelled last month from their positions east of the Mazurian Lakes, have resumed the offensive by an attack upon the strip of East Prussia which stretches north along the Baltic. A detachment entered Memel, the most northerly seaport of Germany, in the evening of Thursday, and after some street fighting, in which civilians took part, the city was occupied. Another force of Russian troops operating forty miles southward of Memel regained Tauroggen, a Russian town just over the border, which has been for some time held by the Germans. This brings the Russians again within a few miles of Tilsit on the Memel (Niemen) River, which they captured in August, but were forced by Hindenburg to relinquish.

The Germans claim that in this invasion the Russians are burning villages and pillaging estates, leaving a bare and devastated country in the wake of the army. They threaten to retaliate by destroying three Russian villages for every Prussian village destroyed and by burning the public buildings of Suwalki or other provincial capitals now in their hands in case the Russians set fire to the public buildings of Memel. According to the German official figures the Russians in their two former invasions of East Prussia destroyed 8000 houses and the refugees from the province number over 300,000. East Prussia is a great horse-raising region, but there are now scarcely 6000 left of 100,000 horses before the war.

On the other hand, the Russians estimate the damage done to Poland amounts to over half a billion dollars. Ninety-five Polish towns and 4500 villages have been destroyed. However much one may distrust the accuracy of the figures on either side it is certain that the suffering of the population of East Prussia and Poland is much worse than Belgium, for the people are poorer and part of the country has been fought over several times mile by mile.

**Allies Attack in France and Flanders** All three of the Allies, Belgians, British and French, have undertaken a vigorous offensive during the last fortnight, and, altho the territorial gains do not show up on the map, they are more considerable than have been reported since last fall. The Belgians

have crossed the Yser River between Nieuport and Dixmude and taken possession of the German trenches. This region is still partially flooded, but the Belgians as they advanced built roads under fire and got over the canals and ditches by means of planks and bundles of faggots.

South of the ancient Flemish city of Ypres the British and Germans have been engaged in a desperate struggle for St. Eloi. This village has changed hands several times during the week. When the British captured it fresh troops were brought up from Bruges and the British trenches carried, tho at terrible sacrifice. Later in the same day some

of them were regained by the British.

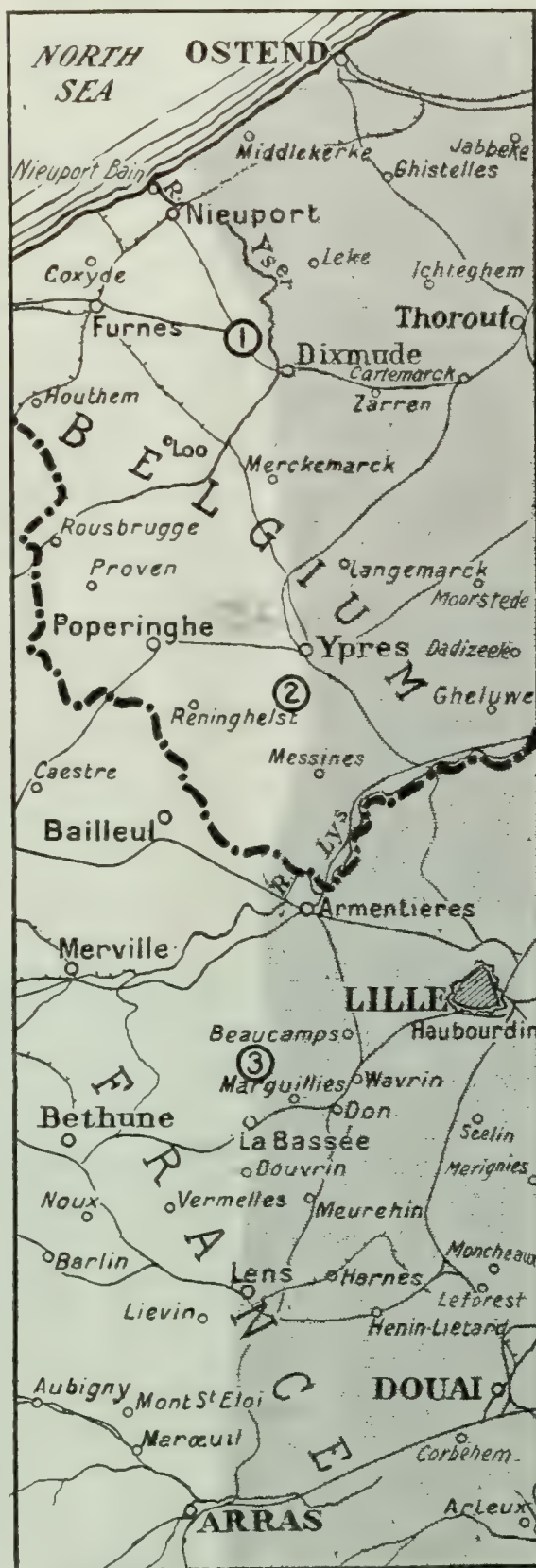
North of La Bassée the British have held the town of Neuve Chapelle, which they captured on March 10. In that engagement the British took 1720 prisoners, and it is estimated that the total German casualties amount to 5000 dead and 13,000 wounded. The Germans attempted for three days to regain the ground they had lost, but made no progress. In this action the British lost 263 officers killed and 427 wounded. This astonishing fatality among the officers is due to the fact that in advancing over intricate country intersected with hedges and ditches platoon commanders had to go forward to find gaps and bridges where their men might pass.

**The War on Commerce** The American Government has given out its correspondence with Germany, France and Great Britain in regard to the rights of neutral shipping on the high seas. On February 20 our Government addressed identical notes to Germany and Great Britain in which it was suggested, first, that both countries agree not to sow floating mines or use submarines to attack merchant vessels or use neutral flags as disguise; second, that Germany agree to permit American agents in Germany to receive and distribute foodstuffs to noncombatants only, and, third, that shipments of foods and foodstuffs to such authorized agents be permitted.

In a reply dated March 1, Germany accepted in general most of the American stipulations on condition that England accept them and consent to abide by the Declaration of London. The British reply presented a long list of alleged German atrocities and violations of international law and ended with the declaration that France and Great Britain had decided to stop all supplies going to or from Germany, and that "the British fleet has instituted a blockade effectively controlling by cruiser cordon all passage to or from Germany by sea."

On March 5, our Government sent identical notes of inquiry to the French and British Governments criticizing their declaration of intended retaliation upon commerce with Germany and raising especially the following point:

The language of the declaration is "the British and French Governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation."



THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR

After seven months of deadlock there is a renewal of activity in France and Flanders. The spring campaign opens with a vigorous attack (1) of the Belgians north of Dixmude, (2) of the Germans south of Ypres and (3) of the British north of La Bassée



The first sentence claims a right pertaining only to a state of blockade. The last sentence proposes a treatment of ships and cargoes as if no blockade existed. The two together present a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law.

As a consequence neutrals have no standard by which to measure their rights or to avoid danger to their ships and cargoes. The paradoxical situation thus created should be changed and the declaring powers ought to assert whether they rely upon the rules governing a blockade or the rules applicable when no blockade exists.

In reply the British Government declares that the proposed form of blockade is less hard upon neutrals than the regular blockade, in that it is not proposed to confiscate ships or cargoes but only to stop shipping to or from enemy territory. The French reply is similar, but adds the assurance that it is not intended to extend the action of French cruisers beyond European waters, including the Mediterranean.

**Sedition in India** It was hoped in Germany and perhaps also feared in England that the outbreak of the war would be the signal for a native rising in India which would keep a large part of the British army busy there. These anticipations have not been realized. The Indian troops have done valiant service in France, the native princes have voluntarily contributed men and money to the support of the empire and there has been no serious disorder among the people.

But it is now transpiring that conditions in India have not been as peaceable as the outside world has been led to suppose and that the danger of trouble is increasing. Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, a member of the Viceroy's Council, speaking in support of a bill for the defense of India, stated that it had become necessary to arm the military authorities with special powers to act in emergencies and nip in the bud any and all manifestations of lawlessness. Owing to the stringent censorship nothing is known about the disorders to which Sir Reginald referred except as he alludes to the "campaign engineered on the Pacific coast of America, whence some deluded men had returned during the past few months with their minds poisoned and had committed acts of violence in Bengal."

It has been the custom for many years for the Indian Nationalists to send their sons to American universities in order that they might be brought up in a more democratic atmosphere than that of the British schools. These young men are as a rule decidedly anti-British in their sentiment, but it is hardly to be sup-

posed that they are engaged in engineering any serious rising.

On February 15 there was a mutiny at Singapore among the Bengalese troops about to be transported to Egypt. The British censor has allowed no detailed information regarding it to be sent out, but from Tokyo and Manila it has been learned that eight hundred men of the Fifth Light Infantry revolted and terrorized the town until the following day when the arrival of Japanese, French and British warships put down the insurrection. The Chinese of Singapore are said to have joined with the mutineers in fighting the Japanese and fifteen Germans from the detention camp also took up arms on that side. As fast as the mutineers were caught they were publicly executed in the public square of Singapore as



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#### A NEW MONUMENT TO BISMARCK

Completed last month in Nürnberg. On the sides are figures representing Justice, Truth, Courage and Right, while the Iron Chancellor himself tops the shaft. Bismarck was born a hundred years ago—April 1, 1815

a warning to their race. The Sikhs remained loyal and assisted the Japanese and French marines in putting down the Bengalese. The British loss was thirty-six, including several civilians and one woman. Several hundred of the Indians are reported killed. According to the London India Office the German consular and commercial agents are fomenting disorder in India and urging the Mohammedans to rise in accordance with the Sultan's call for a Jihad or Holy War against the Christians.

**Chinese Concessions to Japan** The landing of two battalions of Japanese troops at the Chinese port of Tientsin has aroused great indignation among the Chinese, and mass meetings held in various cities of the republic have voiced a demand that China resist Japanese encroachments by force of arms. In England also considerable apprehension is expressed over the sweeping character of the Japanese demands, especially those giving Japan control of the railroads, mines and steel works of the Yangtse Valley. It was rumored that Great Britain and Russia had remonstrated with their Asiatic ally, but this report is officially denied from London.

Washington is said to have directed a note of inquiry on the subject to the Japanese Government, and Count Okuma, the Premier, states that the reply fully satisfied the American Government that Japan had no designs upon the integrity of China. According to the Japanese the anti-Japanese agitation in China is due to emissaries of Germany.

According to the London *Times* the Chinese negotiators have accepted three more of the Japanese demands, namely, that Japan be given the first option on any foreign loan, that preference be given to Japanese in engaging foreign advisers and police inspectors, and that new treaty ports be opened in Mongolia. The Chinese representatives at the Peking conference are holding out against exempting Japanese residents in China from taxation and local law.

**War Cases** Richard Peter Stegler, a German, who has resided in this country for some years, recently attempted to obtain a passport for England by means of a false birth certificate and other fraudulent papers. He was arrested, with two men, Gustave Cook and Richard Madden, who had assisted him for pay. At the trial, in New York, Stegler testified for the prosecution, mak-



ing a full confession. He was sent to jail for two months, and terms of ten months were given to his associates. The case has excited much interest because of Stegler's assertion that he was encouraged and assisted by Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attaché of the German embassy at Washington. The story told was that Stegler was to act in England as a spy for Germany; that he received from the naval attaché \$178, most of which he used in paying for the fraudulent papers, and that his wife was to have a pension if he should lose his life. This provision was suggested by the fate of the German spy Lody, who was executed in the Tower of London. When Stegler was sentenced, his counsel expressed regret because "the representative of the German Government who had led him on" was immune.

Werner Horn, the German who attempted to destroy the railroad bridge at Vanceboro, Maine, will be taken to Boston for trial. The Federal commissioner before whom he appeared gave no weight to his counsel's plea that he should be released because his offense had been a beligerent's act of war.

William Muller, the German consul at Seattle, and his secretary



Press Illustrating Company

#### GLORY

A cemetery "for heroes" at Munich

have been arrested on the charge that they conspired to buy the business secrets of the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company by corrupting one of the company's clerks. This clerk's story is that he was to be paid by the consul for bills of lading which showed that the company was shipping to Canada, in violation of neutrality, parts of submarines. The bills of lading, or copies of them, were in the consul's office. The company says that it has shipped no parts except those of submarines ordered by Chili and sold before the war by that country to British Columbia.

**Trust Decisions** A Federal court, composed of Judges Putnam, Brown and Dodge, in Boston last week dismissed the Government's suit, begun four years ago, against the United Shoe Machinery Company, which was accused of violating the Anti-Trust law. The court held that the company's patents enabled it legally to prevent the use of the patented machinery by its competitors. The judges said they had failed to find any support for "the charges of intended oppression, arbitrary conduct, or anything of that nature." Nor was there any evidence of "a purpose to destroy what could not be acquired by straightforwardness." The company had not enforced its leases in an unreasonable manner.

Attorney General Gregory has dismissed the complaint of the New

York *Sun* against the Associated Press, in which it was alleged that the latter exercised powers in violation of the Anti-Trust law. He expresses the opinion that it is no violation of the law for a group of newspapers to collect and distribute news for their common benefit, and to that end to agree to furnish the news collected by them only to each other or to the association. He also says that newspapers desiring to form such an organization may lawfully determine who shall be and who shall not be their associates.

**The Railroads** Two important decisions concerning railroad rates have been announced by the Supreme Court. The first annuls the West Virginia law of 1907 making the passenger rate two cents a mile. This statute is held to be virtually confiscatory, because, if it allows any profit at all, it is a very small one. The second condemns North Dakota's law making a maximum rate on coal in carload lots, for the reason that the rate permits no profit or return in excess of the cost of transportation. The court holds that a state cannot compel a railroad company to carry any specified commodity at a loss, or for an inadequate profit, even if the profit on all the other commodities transported is reasonable and sufficient. This doctrine is applied to the passenger traffic as well as to any kind of freight which may be singled out for



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#### GLORY

A French lieutenant kissed by his general after receiving the decoration of the Legion d'Honneur



rate legislation. The decisions are believed to be far-reaching and are regarded with much satisfaction by the railroad companies.

In Michigan the freight rate increase of five per cent sought by the lines on the peninsula has been granted by the state commission. The increase of revenue will be about \$1,200,000 a year. Additional testimony has been taken in support of the application of forty-one Western roads for permission to increase their freight rates on certain commodities. It was asserted that fresh meat, live stock and grain were carried at a loss, and that the two-cent laws of several states had assisted in preventing the roads from making a fair profit. The loss on the transportation of meat and other products shipped by the packers was said to be more than \$1,000,000 a year.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has been found guilty of rebating in favor of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. In the indictment there are 185 counts, and the maximum penalty provided by law is \$3,700,000. It is reported that the Government will ask for payment of the entire sum. Upon a charge that it has granted rebates on coal the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been indicted.

#### The War in Yucatan

The people of Yucatan revolted against the Governor set up in that state by Carranza. For a time they were victorious, and were talking



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#### COLLECTING COPPER FOR GERMANY'S ARMY

According to the photographer this shows the results of a school collection of copper utensils to make good Germany's need. Sweeping decrees for the seizure of copper—unmanufactured, wires, scraps, alloys, etc.—together with nickel, tin, aluminum, antimony, and hard lead, have been issued at Berlin

about declaring their independence or asking the United States for a protectorate. On account of this revolt Carranza closed Progreso, the chief port of Yucatan, and enforced his order by two gunboats. One of these prevented the departure of two American ships, loaded with sisal hemp. The Yucatan insurgents wrecked the other by a bomb.

Our Government sent word to Car-

ranza that it did not recognize his right to close the port and gave warning that he must not interfere with American ships there. He promptly withdrew his gunboat and gave notice that the port was open. Great quantities of binder twine are used every year in our wheat fields. More than three-quarters of it is made of sisal, and nearly all of the sisal comes from Yucatan. It was a matter of much importance to our farmers that Yucatan's shipping port should remain open. Unfortunately, the revolt has affected the supply of sisal, for several large plantations have been made almost worthless and much sisal has been burned. The insurgents' success was shortlived. Defeated, their soldiers fled to Guatemala. Many refugees were taken away from Progreso by one of our warships, and 473 were carried on another ship to Havana. The victorious soldiers of Carranza looted and sacked Merida, the capital.

The Condition of Mexico There are conflicting reports about the condition of the City of Mexico. Some say there has been improvement under the rule of Zapata; others that his soldiers are robbing and killing the residents. Zapata has promised that those who killed McManus, the American, shall be punished. A similar promise has been made by Villa, but he is in the north. Villa is quick to punish those who are disloyal. Last week he ordered the trial of General



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#### THE OTHER SIDE

German soldiers giving food to the civilians in a Belgian city. So grateful are the Belgians for the continued American generosity that there is talk of a public monument to commemorate it





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## A PEACEFUL WAR SCENE

In the distance a German Fessel balloon, flying over Savoniers, France

Almanza and the latter's entire staff at Torreon. All of the accused were found guilty and shot. Almanza, commanding 2000 men, had supported Provisional President Gutierrez and then had turned to Carranza. While in the service of the latter he was captured by Villa. Our Government has urged Carranza to open the railroad from Vera Cruz to the capital, for the transportation of food and refugees. It is said that Carranza and Zapata will coöperate in doing this.

There is much complaint about the condition of Manzanillo, on the west coast. Carranza's men hold the city, which is besieged by Villa, and their conduct is bad. The British consul asked for a warship and the cruiser "Cleveland" is now at that port.

It is supposed that Provisional President Garza, who fled with Zapata or was kidnapped by him, is now in the capital, but there has been no word from him. Fifteen of the 180 imprisoned priests have been set free and permitted to go to Vera Cruz. There has arrived in New York a priest, Father Santos Quiron, who brought with him in a battered suitcase \$300,000 worth of jewels which he took from the statue of Our Lady of the Rosary in the old cathedral at Puebla. These jewels—diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds—were given for the adornment of the statue long ago.

Provisional President Gutierrez has sent to Washington an envoy who has told there his story. Gutierrez fled from the capital when Villa undertook to put him in prison. He asserts that Villa caused the as-

sassination of the convention's vice-president, Aragon, and its secretary, Berlanger; that many members left the city to save their lives, and that Villa and Zapata easily controlled those who remained. They elected Garza, who criticized Zapata, and for that reason was said to have been kidnapped and put to death. Gutierrez says he controls parts of three states and has the support of 40,000 men, scattered about, whose commanders he names. He asks that the original convention be reassembled. Villa laughs at this, saying that Gutierrez attended the sessions of the convention after he had been deposed, and that the letters he left

behind him proved that he had been secretly negotiating a treacherous alliance with Carranza.

Villa's Campaign It has been difficult to ascertain what has really taken place on the Mexican battlefields. Reports are published by the Washington agents of the several factions, but they are not in agreement. Villa's long-delayed movement against Tampico now begins to deserve attention. He needed coal, and the coal fields, together with the district in the vicinity of Eagle Pass, Texas, are now in his possession. They are held by a force under the command of Raoul Madero. Before going southward from Monterey, Villa imposed a tax of \$500,000 upon the merchants and other business men of that city. The foreign residents at once complained, and in their behalf our Government has made protest. Villa, at the head of 28,000 men, is approaching Tampico, and his advance guard is said to be only twenty-five miles from that port.

Another part of his army, led by General Chao, is attacking Ebano, a town west of Tampico. Carranza has sent reinforcements to Tampico and there has been much preparation for defense. As similar preparations at Vera Cruz are reported—barb wire entanglements, trenches, etc.—some think Carranza foresees the fall of Tampico and an attack soon afterward upon the port where he has set up his capital. Villa says he will have Tampico by April 1. The situation will call for help from Washington, as there are many Americans in or near the city.

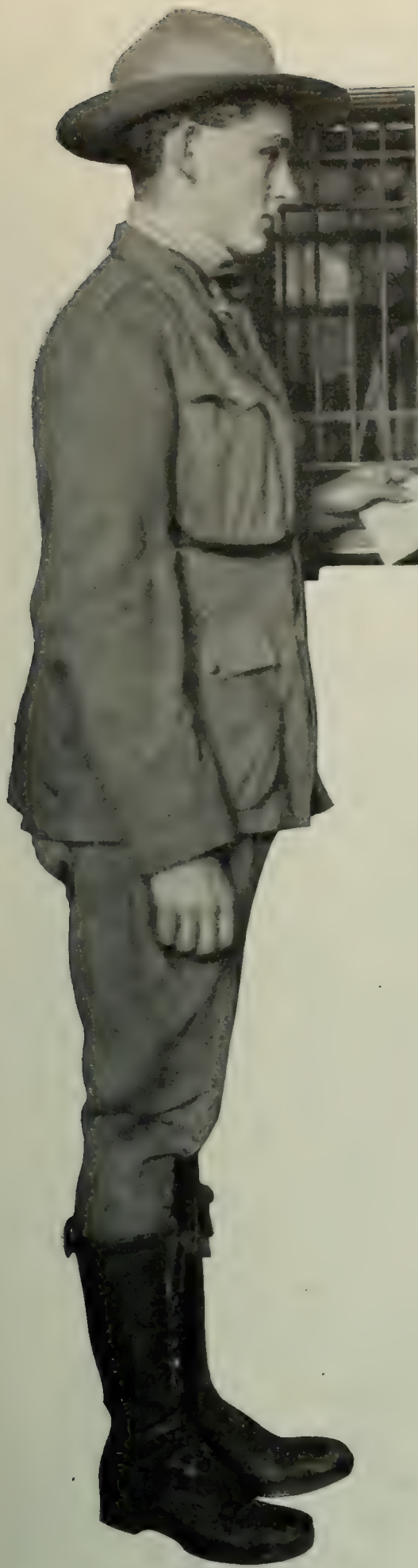


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## A RIOT OF ANACHRONISM

Australian beef loaded on Egyptian tram-cars being carried out from old Cairo to the Pyramids, where the English colonial forces have been encamped. Some of these troops—it is not known how many—have now been transferred to join the attack on Constantinople





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SCOUT SAVINGS

# POSTAL THRIFT

BY ALBERT SYDNEY BURLESON

POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

out injury to the savings banks of the country. Inasmuch as these banks did not show during the first year, and have not shown

since then, any decrease in deposits to account for the millions in the custody of the postal savings system, it may be taken for granted that practically all the savings taken in by the postal authorities consist of money that was not saved prior to 1911 or that had been kept hidden, or both.

Yet there is little doubt that today there may be \$50,000,000 more that could be added to the already stupendous total of approximately \$54,700,000 in the postal savings system October 31 last. The sum mentioned is kept beyond reach of the postal savings system by the provisions of the law which limit the amount that may be accepted from a depositor to \$100 in a calendar month and restrict his maximum deposit to \$500. In compliance with recommendations made by the Post Office Department and the President, Congress passed last spring a law increasing the maximum, but limiting the amount "on which interest shall be paid to \$1000." This law was vetoed by the President because of a Senate amendment which enabled state banks and trust companies to receive deposits of the postal savings system regardless of whether they were members of the Federal Reserve system or not. The President desires a law that can be coordinated with the provisions of the reserve law. The money which goes into the postal banks is at once deposited in the Government's depository banks and thus enters the channels of trade.

The \$500 limitation was essentially experimental and now has outlived its usefulness. Its retention will seriously impair the intended utility of the service, which is to restore to business uses a large amount of money secreted by skeptical or ignorant foreigners.

The greater part of the segregated \$50,000,000—and this estimate is substantially correct, because it is based upon official reports—ought to

be in circulation to serve the purposes of liquid currency. It represents funds that will not find their way into the average bank, especially in the great cities, because many prospective depositors do not know its officials. This is true especially of foreign-born wage-earners, but there are many of our own citizens who are equally skeptical.

When the postal savings system was in its legislative stages there existed an apprehension in financial circles that the innovation would draw large sums of money from the channels of trade. Actual experience has shown that that apprehension was unfounded. The American Bankers' Association has officially gone on record in favor of the postal savings system, with the statement that "there has been no complaint anywhere tending to show that any considerable amount of money had been deposited with the Government that would have gone into the banks had the postal savings system not been in operation."

We must bear in mind that a considerable number of the wage-earners in this country are either foreign-born or of foreign citizenship. Very many of them, tho distrustful of banks, were familiar with the postal savings systems in Europe. It is natural for them to seek to deposit their earnings with the United States Government. They know that the Government will keep faith with them; but they cannot understand *why it will safeguard part of their savings and not all of them!* The testimony of postmasters is almost unanimous on the point that, when foreigners tender larger amounts than can be legally accepted at present, which are therefore refused, they usually decline to open an account at all. The result is that either such money goes back in hiding or is tendered at the money-order windows and sent to foreign postal banks.

Why permit this money to be returned to hiding and disuse?

I am convinced that the interest of the public will be best served by ultimately removing altogether the restrictions on the amount that may be accepted on deposit, but this condition should be approached gradually and as experience in administering



the system indicates that additional steps may be taken toward the desired goal. In my annual report I recommended that the maximum balance which may be accepted be increased, under certain conditions, to \$2000, but limiting the amount on which interest shall be paid to \$1000.

The war has brought out, more forcibly than ever, the usefulness of the postal savings system. It is a strong factor in quieting financial disturbances, and with the advent of the war deposits at the American post offices began to grow by leaps and bounds. According to the latest available statistics, upward of \$10,000,000 has been added since August to the total of deposits for reasons directly due to the war, and if the restrictions had not existed this sum might have been trebled.

Another interesting point is that every bank failure since 1912 has been followed by substantial increases in deposits at the postal savings stations in the respective neighborhoods. But again the postal savings system has suffered because of its restrictions. There is an instance in the official records which shows the withdrawal of a single account of \$9600 from a suspected savings bank. The depositor tendered the amount at the post office, and upon learning that only \$100 a month, and a similar sum for five months, could be accepted, he bought money orders on an Italian post office and made

his deposit in Italy. These cases are not the exception; they are the rule. Yet it is very likely that, inasmuch as the bank in question was solvent and had qualified as a depository, the very fund tendered by the panic-stricken Italian would have been returned to the very bank from which it had been hastily withdrawn.

Of course, the postal authorities are proud of the postal savings system. On October 31 last there were 9639 offices with more than 10,000 depositories (which includes branches and stations) in operation in the United States, Porto Rico and Hawaii. On that date there were about 475,000 depositors, and the amount on deposit was about \$54,700,000, which is exclusive of \$5,508,060 withdrawn by depositors for the purpose of buying postal savings bonds. The total represented an average of \$115 per depositor. In a year there had been a gain of more than 50,000 depositors.

The increase in October was about \$3,500,000 and is the second largest since the system began operation. New York City, with \$7,505,829, leads all offices, with an average daily receipt during that month of \$60,000.

Some interesting sidelights on the working of the system are given by the statistical tables for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. New York leads in totals, but Chicago, second in the list, has an average principal

per depositor of \$130, against New York's average of \$98. Roslyn, Washington, has the highest individual average, of \$257, altho it is the forty-second in rank. Providence, Rhode Island, has the lowest average, with \$70, and is twenty-ninth in the list. Brooklyn, which is part of New York politically, has an average of \$80 per depositor, but is third in rank as a city.

By states, equally interesting facts are obtainable. New York is first in rank; South Carolina is last, with \$20,923 on deposit. Hawaii is next and the very lowest, with \$19,395. Texas, the largest state in the Union, is also at the bottom of the list with little more than \$500,000.

It would seem from statistics that the highest totals and the highest averages obtain in states and cities, respectively, where the the foreign element is strongest. Agricultural communities do not show, on a given basis, as high an average or total as communities where industrial pursuits are the rule. Yet this does not signify that the agricultural population is less thrifty; because the postal savings facilities may not appeal to the rural population as they do to the city wage-earners, and also because there is a tendency on the part of agriculturists to buy farms on the deferred payment plan. Possible savings of cash, therefore, are turned into real estate.

Washington, D. C.



ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR

Since the war began, the foreign-born have been depositing their savings with Uncle Sam to the extent of several millions of dollars a month, and have largely ceased purchasing foreign money orders. This awakened confidence in our Government will be of lasting benefit to both them and our country.—A cartoon from "The American Leader," a magazine published in the interest of the foreign-born population



# UNREDEEMED ITALY

## WHY ITALY IS LIKELY TO HURL ITSELF INTO THE GREAT WAR

THE opportunity which the Great War affords for Italy to obtain the Austrian territory which, under the name of Italia Irredenta, Unredeemed Italy, she has long claimed is too favorable to be missed, and she is evidently determined to use force if necessary to carry out her long cherished ambition. As in France the schools have been utilized ever since 1871 to impress upon youth the duty of "revenge" upon Germany and the recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, so in Italy the present generation has been trained to believe that the unification of Italy is not yet completely accomplished. In the elementary textbook of history used in most of the Italian schools the lesson is taught in these words:

By the capture of Rome, Italy was freed almost entirely from the domination of foreigners. We say *almost* entirely because two parts of Italy belong still to Austria, namely, southern Tyrol and Istria with Trieste; two beautiful countries which possess more than a million inhabitants.

It will be noticed that nothing is said about Savoy, which belonged to the reigning house of Italy from the twelfth century, but has been in the possession of France since 1860. Nor would the dutiful pupil get any suspicion that most of the two "parts of Italy" mentioned have belonged to the House of Hapsburg pretty continuously for some five hundred years. The Hapsburgs got the Tyrol in 1363 thru the bequest of Wide Mouthed Meg, the richest, ugliest and most licentious princess of her time. And Trieste was offered to Archduke Leopold of Austria in 1382 by its citizens. The Trentino under its Prince Bishop became a fief of the Empire in 1027.

But the custom of playing fast and loose with history is so common that we need not stop to consider it. The question of historic claims, which usually receives most attention in determining the rightful ownership of territory, is actually entitled to the least. An ancient map is no better than a modern one. Every European nationality can point with pride to some time in the past when it held sway over the lands of its neighbors and in any rational settlement of boundary lines the first thing that ought to be done would be to slam shut the history book. Then the ownership of the disputed territory could be determined by reference to the interests, first, of its inhabitants, present and prospective; second, of its neighbors; and third, of the rest of the world.

But such sensible procedure is far

to seek and for the present claims are based largely on parchment and tradition. The ardent Italian Irredentist appears to believe that his Rome has a right to all the lands over which ancient Rome held sway. This was, in fact, one of the popular arguments brought forward three years ago in defense of the Italian conquest of Tripoli and it is now adduced in support of Italy's claim to the Dalmatian and Albanian coast. Here there are indeed remnants of a Latin race, but impartial antiquarians dispute the Italian assumption that they were Venetian colonies. However that may be, the Albanian ports of Avlona and Durazzo are now held by Italian warships and Italy is demanding of Austria a chain of ports and islands extending all the way along the eastern coast from Albania to the Gulf of Trieste, which will give her the command of the whole Adriatic.

If these ambitions of Italy were fully satisfied it would mean that Austria, Hungary and all the Balkan states except Greece would be virtually barred from the Adriatic Sea. Germany would then be bottled up as Russia has been by being shut off from southern seas by hostile territory.

Trieste is the seaport of Austria. Fiume is the seaport of Hungary. Pola is the Austro-Hungarian naval base. These three are now demanded by Italy under threat of war. On racial grounds there is much to be said in favor of the Italian claim. The population is largely Italian; at least half in the case of Fiume and Pola and about four-fifths in the case of Trieste. Like all the Italians of the Coastland they are devotedly attached to their language, religion and customs, which they have striven for centuries to preserve against the constantly increasing Slavonic pressure from the hinterland.

For while the city people on the eastern Adriatic coast are mostly Italians the country people are mostly Croats or Slovenes and the Government has favored the Slavs in order to root out the Italian influence. The districts were so gerrymandered as to secure a Slavic majority wherever possible and then Croatian or Slovenian took the place of Italian in the schools and courts. It made the Italians furious that their children should be cut off from the rich heritage of Italian culture and forced to learn a language which had no literature. Some thirty years ago when the question of recognizing Slovene as the language of the province of Carniola, Count Auersperg entered the Diet carrying under one arm a bun-

dle of books which he presented as containing the entire body of Slavonian literature. Nevertheless the bill passed. As in Alsace and Poland the attempt to eradicate the language degenerated into petty persecution and obstinate resistance. Every case of injury was echoed thruout Italy, magnified and multiplied in the process, and served to swell the ranks of the party whose slogan was "Italia Irredenta." The fact that the "Unredeemed Italy" of Istria was enjoying greater prosperity than at any former period of its twelve hundred years of history and that this was due to its serving as the sole gateway to Austria-Hungary did not reconcile the Italians on either side of the Adriatic to being separated by the sea. The question of what should in equity to all become of the Küstenland and the Dalmatian islands would be a difficult one to solve even if approached in the spirit of good will and unselfishness by both parties. But under existing circumstances there is little hope for a solution that will be either just or satisfactory. The fate of the country is to be decided by war or bargaining with little regard to the desires of its mixt population.

The case of the other territory demanded by Italy is not so difficult. Here the Italian claim is clearer and could be granted without involving any fatal consequences to Austria. The Tyrol sticks its tongue down into Italian territory in most offensive fashion and fairly tempts the cutting off. It would be a real "rectification of the frontier" to draw the boundary line across it, probably somewhere between what Italy demands and what Austria is willing to cede. The lower part, the Trentino, as the Italians call it, drains southward into Italy and its commercial interests lie in the same direction. The population, if we exclude Austrian garrisons and government officials, is almost solidly Italian. It has suffered by the unification of Italy, for it has shared neither in the recent prosperity of the kingdom from which it is separated or of the empire with which it is incorporated. Austrian rule has been oppressive and unintelligent and the people are sullen and disloyal. It is a country of peasants and mountaineers, a very different type from the Italians of the Istrian cities. The most profitable outlook for the Trentino would be the tourist industry, but this has been neglected by the people and discouraged by the officials. At Trent was held from 1545 to 1563 the ecumenical council which set the standards of Catholic faith and anathematized the heretics.



"When the snow melts on the mountain tops then the conquest of the Trentino will begin" is the saying with which the Italian Irredentists have been holding in check their eagerness to enter upon the war. Now the snow is melting and the Italian army is mobilized, but they will not have an easy task before them in spite of Austria's exhaustion and preoccupation on her other frontiers. In 1866 the Italians invaded the Trentino in coöperation with the Prussians, who were simultaneously attacking Austria from the north. But in the battle of Custozza the army of Victor Emmanuel was defeated by the Austrians. The Prussians, on the contrary, succeeded and as a result of their victory at Königgratz first Austria and later Italy were brought into the alliance with Prussia which has lasted to the present. During all this time the Italian Government has out of deference to Austrian sensibilities been

compelled to repress all overt manifestations of the Irredentist movement, but now freed from the bonds of the Triple Alliance it need no longer set itself in opposition to the popular demand for the rescue of "Unredeemed Italy" from the Austrian yoke.

Bismarck foresaw the change in Italy's attitude which has now taken place, for in 1888 he said:

In case of a reconciliation with France, Italy might resume her Irredentist policy and renew her claims on Austrian territory.

Curiously enough Italy's desire for expansion in Africa was the reason why Italy became a member of the Triple Alliance and why she left it. It was Bismarck who made Italy the enemy of France by consenting to the French conquest of Tunis in 1881. It was Sir Edward Grey, probably as great a diplomatist as Bismarck ever was, who alienated Italy from Germany by consenting to the Italian

conquest of Tripoli. The partition of northern Africa by mutual agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy in spite of the protests and threats of Germany nearly precipitated the war in 1911. But none of the European powers was ready for it then, so it was postponed. During the Tripolitan war Italy took pains to draw her troops from the southern and eastern parts of the country so as not to weaken the defenses on the Austrian frontier. Austria began to build dreadnoughts in preparation for the coming struggle for the Adriatic. Then a new complication came in, for the Balkan wars doubled the power of Serbia and aroused her ambitions to take not only Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austria but also Fiume and the Croatian and Dalmatian coast and islands, which Italy also covets. So we have the curious situation that Italy proposes to fight on the side of Serbia for territory they both plan to annex.



#### ITALIA IRREDENTA

The shaded part of the above map shows the territory which Italy demands of Austria under threat of war. It includes South Tyrol or the Trentino, Istria and the Küsten land, the seaport of Fiume and the chain of islands extending down the Dalmatian coast to Montenegro. The Emperor Francis Joseph refuses to make any concessions except the valley immediately north of Lake di Garda, but not including Trent



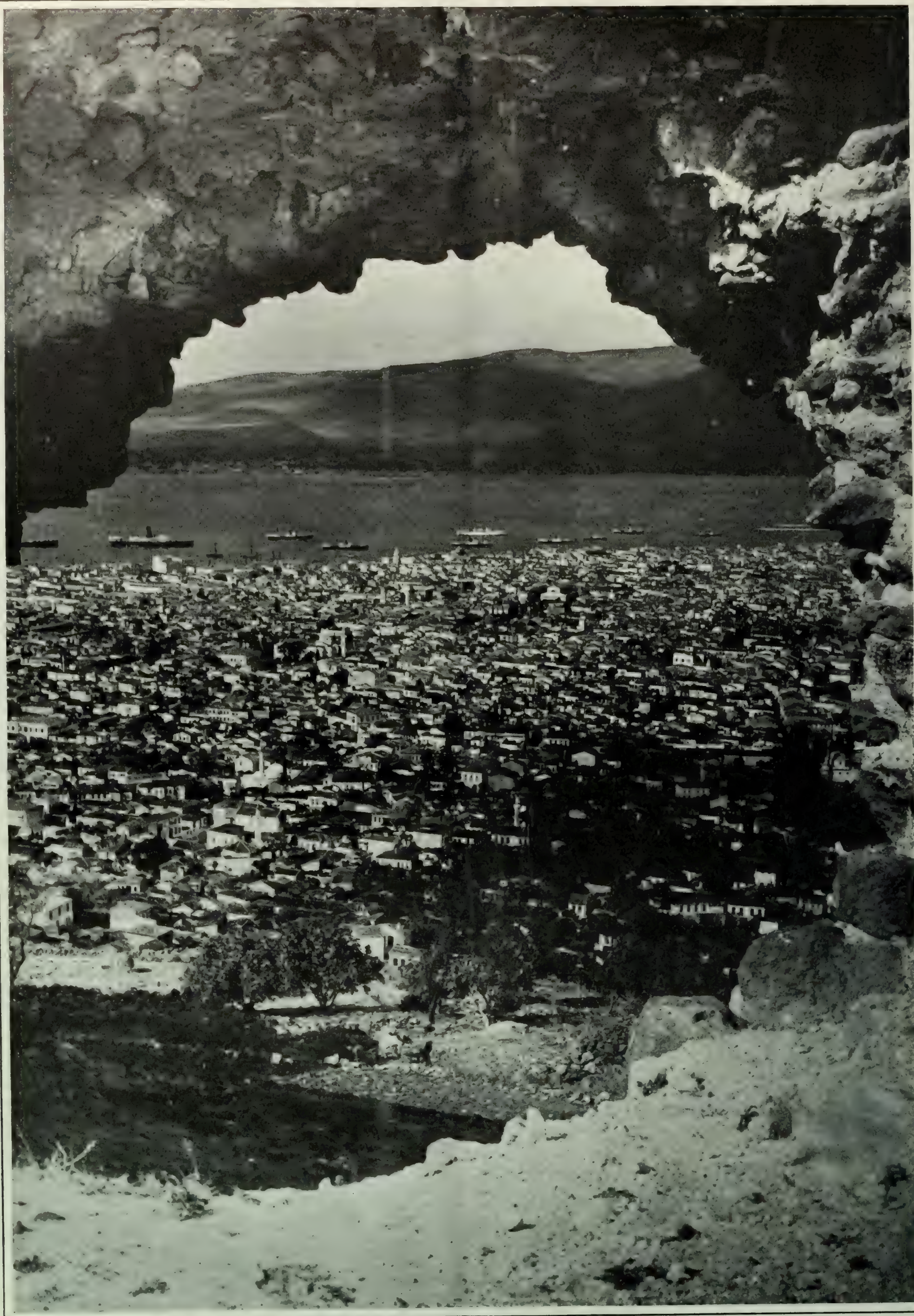


*Paul Thompson*

### WILL SIGNOR SALANDRA BE A WAR PREMIER?

ANTONIO SALANDRA BECAME HEAD OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY ABOUT A YEAR AGO, HOLDING THE PORTFOLIO OF THE INTERIOR. HE HAD PREVIOUSLY SERVED TWICE AS UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE TREASURY AND ONCE AS MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE





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### THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN TURKEY

SMYRNA, THE CHIEF SEAPORT OF ASIA MINOR, HAS BEEN UNDER BOMBARDMENT BY THE BRITISH FLEET FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. THIS VIEW IS TAKEN FROM MOUNT PAGOS, THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT GREEK CITY, RENOWNED OF OLD FOR ITS BEAUTY AND WEALTH, AND CONTENDING WITH SIX OTHER CITIES FOR THE HONOR OF BEING HOMER'S BIRTHPLACE



# LIVING ON THE BUDGET PLAN

BY HELEN LOUISE JOHNSON

**M**OST men and women have a fixed income upon which to live. In many cases this cannot be increased by any amount of effort, because the margin of productiveness has been reached. The theory is that there is no limit to what a man can do. The condition which confronts most of us is that there is a fixed limit to the money we can earn, but no end to the increasing cost of living.

There has always been good reason for the actual study of household expenditures, but the present economic pressure forces the need of this upon our attention to an extreme degree. No woman has any right, in these days and months of war, to avoid the realization of her personal responsibility toward the prosperity of this country, as well as that of the dependence of her family upon her knowledge of values.

Prosperity can be increased only in one of three ways: by producing more efficiently, choosing more wisely, consuming more intelligently. All of these methods must now be used, but of the three the most necessary and effective is consuming more intelligently. Consumption means use. The happiness, the comfort, the welfare, the fortunes of any family depend more upon how its resources are used or consumed than they do upon the amount of these. And many of us believe that our resources can not be used to the best and greatest advantage without a study and use of the budget, a learning how to live on the budget plan.

## WHAT THE BUDGET IS

A budget is but a prearranged scheme of expenditure with the purpose in view of getting the most out of one's resources, whether these be money, strength or time. Its fundamental basis consists of some old well-known rules, which have been pushed out of sight into a dusty corner of our mental attic. You cannot spend money, time or strength on this thing and still have it for that other one. If one has just money enough for ordinary living expenses, there is not enough for the extraordinary cost of an automobile. If one has so many belongings it takes all her time to dust them, there is no time for hearing, seeing or doing lovelier things. You cannot "eat your cake and have it too."

It all sounds very commonplace. Perhaps it is, but it is not commonplace to live on the budget plan. Too few people do it. Even being efficient is not remarkably commonplace yet, in spite of all the talking about it.

A budget is a plan. Efficient living, doing, working, is the result of the carrying out of a good plan. And it does not matter in the least whether it is a country, state, city, family or individual, the plan is the thing; some prearranged scheme of expenditure from which the best and happiest results may be secured.

## BEGIN THIS WAY

To frame a budget means to take your pencil in hand and first put down your definite yearly or monthly income. Let us say, for the sake of illustration, that you are earning \$200 a month or \$2400 a year, the average good income of thousands of families of wage-earners all over the United States. Let us further say that you have been receiving this income for the last few years, but until today have omitted to ask the searching question, "What will this income buy?"

You have cheerfully or reluctantly handed over the money required by your wife for the food and clothing of your growing family. You have made an honest endeavor to save. You have preached economy and scolded at the cost of living. If you squarely face the situation, you will probably acknowledge that you have never really ascertained what \$200 a month will buy.

Your income must first buy shelter—some kind of a place in which to live. Then it must buy food, clothing and those items which make up operating expenses—the lighting, heating, laundry and so forth. It must pay carfare and water rent, doctor's bills and the dentist's, buy newspapers and magazines, take you on vacations or picnics, give you a seat in church, or at the theater, or the ball game. This sum must provide for every need and want you and your family have developed in the years of your well-planned or thoughtless life. And the strangest thing is that it mainly depends upon you and your wife how many of these things it will get.

If you have lived in the traditional way, as fast as your income grew your wants grew with it. When you earned \$75 a month you lived in a simple way, in a simple little house or flat, but when you began to earn \$125 a month you moved. The old house, the old ways, were discarded, and your prosperity did not increase with increased pay because you at once changed your standard of living. You had, or made, no real plan of life.

The question is, how may we get life out of mere living? The difficulty

is that it involves thought; some use of arithmetic, and the doing of that avoided thing, the keeping of household accounts. Above all else, it requires a virtue that is quite out of style in this century, one that has laid the bed rock of many a man's prosperity, namely, self-restraint.

Isn't it foolish to talk about self-restraint when a man's \$200 a month income will just suffice to get a poor house, sufficient food for a flock of lusty youngsters, some clothes on their backs and the hundreds of shoes they seem to require, with nothing left for that rainy day when measles or the whooping-cough arrives? Nevertheless, we repeat, self-restraint and self-control are the foundation of that success which is measured by material prosperity, and those who have steadily raised their standards of living have done so because they have exercised these traits.

## THE BIG THING

We may, however, urge no person to practise these virtues until we give him a good reason for doing so. Into the lives of each family must be brought a Big Thing. Because there are so many Big Things of so many different kinds, students of the budget have named this division "higher life," a comprehensive, indeterminate term under which are grouped some evil as well as many good and beautiful things. For this higher life the other divisions of the budget exist. Rent or shelter, represented by actual payment of rent, or the money paid in taxes and repairs; the amount required for operating or running the house, food and clothes are primary needs. They may be amplified and extended, augmented and increased, but the money paid out for each of these may be easily grouped and accounted for. It is not so easy to plan for the division which is the real purpose of life.

Into "higher life" must come the doctor's and the dentist's bills; the pew rent, life insurance, all savings, all pleasures, money spent for education, books, magazines, music, lectures, the "movies," a trip to Coney Island, any seeming needs, or real wants, outside of the divisions already made.

## A SPECIMEN FAMILY

Suppose we grant that Mr. and Mrs. Livewell have a family of three children and the \$200 income. That they reside where a sum of \$600, or \$50 a month, must be spent for adequate housing facilities for this family. This is twenty-five per cent of



\$2400, the yearly income. Let us agree that Mrs. Livewell, not being a trained housekeeper nor a good mathematician, altho considered a good wife and mother, cannot run that house for less than \$40 a month, or \$480 a year, twenty per cent of the income; nor buy the food with less than \$728 a year, \$2 a day, a little over thirty per cent of the total income, \$2400.

This means that over seventy-five per cent, or \$1800 of the \$2400, has been used in the first three divisions, leaving but \$600 for clothes and higher life. How much higher life can there be after clothes for five people have been purchased out of \$600? Perhaps this has never been put to Mr. and Mrs. Livewell in just this way before and consequently they have not seen where their trouble lies.

The percentages of the income which may properly be used for the various divisions of the budget differ in nearly every place. The budget is a very individual affair, naturally modified and affected by the conditions and circumstances surrounding each case. Yet there are certain guiding principles which should help in adjustment. In each case the plan probably will be revised and reformulated many times before the wisest and best basis of division is established. The grouping given here of rent, operating expenses, food, clothes and higher life is about the simplest division which can be made, needing explanation in some details, but capable of such subdivision and rearrangement as seems best for the particular family.

CROWDING THE BIG THING

One thing, however, is almost invariably true. Any extravagance in one or more of the first four divisions is usually subtracted from higher life. Certain other things should be plain to the one who figures it out. If your rent is too high it will probably also take too much to operate it. If you spend all your income for the first four divisions, it is obvious that you are spending yourself in getting a living in place of getting life out of the living. Your prosperity depends upon the wise and proper use of your income, and that primarily means a wise and prearranged plan.

Let us say that in Detroit, Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. Livewell and three

children can live comfortably as follows:

Rent, 17½% or \$420; operating expenses, 10% or \$240; food, 25% or \$600; clothes, 17% or \$408 = \$1668, or 69½% of \$2400, leaving 30½, or \$732 for higher life.

This means \$35 a month for rent; \$20 a month for heat, light, soap, starch, matches, etc.; fifty dollars a month for food, and a possible proportionate expenditure for clothes, of \$75 for the father, \$150 for the mother, \$75, \$50 and \$63 for each child. Under many circumstances, this could easily be reduced and the margin applied to operating expenses. But suppose we leave it and claim this can be done with ease in the city mentioned. Then something happens and the family, accustomed to a measure of comfort, having lived in a decent house in a good street, move to Chicago.

For the standard of living to which they are accustomed, the surroundings in which they feel the children must be reared, they find they must now pay \$50 a month rent. Readjustment of the entire budget follows. They find that, as against seventeen and a half per cent, or \$420, they must pay twenty-five per cent, or \$600, for rent. This necessitates, in place of ten per cent, or \$240, fifteen per cent, or \$360, for operating expenses. Food remains twenty-five per cent, or \$600.

But these three items bring up the cost of living to \$1560, leaving but \$840 for clothes and higher life. If this family are the traditionary kind they will continue paying the \$408 for clothes, or even adding to this in their new environment, and take this amount from the \$722 they have been using for education, enjoyment and savings. Using the \$408, they have left but \$332, and this quickly goes

for insurance, newspapers, magazines and incidentals, leaving them nothing at the end of the year. They have begun to be poor on the income upon which they were once well-to-do. And the all too common custom of the day is to begin to abuse the Government, the party in power, the tariff or tinkering with it, the trusts or investigating them, the rich capitalist or the poor immigrant. Anything, everything, is to blame but one's self, when as a matter of sane and undisputed fact the blame lies almost wholly with ourselves and our mistaken ways of living.

THE RIGHT WAY TO DO IT

Let us grant that Mr. and Mrs. Livewell for proper, sanitary and educational reasons must pay the increase from \$35 to \$50 a month rent, and find \$360 a year a necessity to run that rent adequately and properly. Yet in place of permitting poverty and trouble to enter the door, they sit down together and look the future squarely in the face, realizing that the Big Thing for them must be the education, the proper upbringing of their three children. The decision is reached that twenty-five per cent or \$600, *must* be kept for "higher life." So that with twenty-five per cent for rent and fifteen per cent for operating expenses, sixty-five per cent is used, leaving thirty-five per cent, or \$840, for food and clothes. What will it cost properly to feed and clothe five people, two adults and three small children, in Chicago? What will \$840 buy? This is the problem, and it cannot be properly solved without learning and using its factors.

If Mrs. Livewell knows how, she will say to herself, "Twenty cents per day per person should purchase an adequate amount of nourishing food, provided I learn how to buy and use it well. This is a dollar a day, \$365 a year, and it leaves \$475 a year for clothes. Can I buy the clothes for the five of us while the children are little for \$325 a year? Surely I can try." This is not all of living on the budget plan. It is merely a step in the knowledge of how and why to form a budget, that fundamental necessity for all men and women who assume family responsibilities. The budget is an economic necessity, but it is also an ethical ideal when it is rightly used. If efficiency is the power to produce an in-

INCOME \$2400—FAMILY 2 ADULTS, 3 CHILDREN				
First Adjustment				
Rent .....	17½%	\$420		
Operating expenses .....	10%	240		
Food .....	25%	600		
Clothes .....	17%	408		
Higher life .....	30½%	732		
				\$2400
Second Adjustment				
Rent .....	25%	\$600		
Operating expenses .....	15%	360		
Food .....	25%	600		
Clothes .....	35%	840		
Higher life }				
				\$2400
Third Adjustment				
Rent .....	25%	\$600		
Operating expenses .....	15%	360		
Food }	35%	{ 20% or \$480 } 840		
Clothes }	15% or \$360 }			
Higher life .....	25%	600		
				\$2400



tended effect, then the budget is the fundamental to efficient living.

Adjustment of the budget is invariably made with reference to the Big Thing. Countless people find just buying enough food and clothes and shelter to keep body and soul together all there is in life. Others establish wrong ideals because of a method of living for which a most expressive phrase was coined—"Keeping up with Lizzie." We know that two things persistently confront the majority of people, first, the minimum wage or income a man can probably earn. This is not fixed by ideals or needs and wants, by aspirations or

even education alone. It is limited by the economic laws of supply and demand; by one's physical or mental ability to produce, on the one side, and the opportunity presented to sell brain or brawn on the other. There are thousands of families whose income never can be more, and it is this fact which so presses upon us the extreme need of knowing how to use that income so that it may yield the utmost return in every line.

The second is that there is an expenditure required for the maintenance of life below which a man cannot go. This may not seem to affect the one whose monthly salary is

\$200, but it does if his family so squanders that amount that debt and consequent disaster stare him in the face.

It is all important to study the budget because it is the only safe and sure means of adjusting income and outgo so as to keep the family's finances on a solvent basis. You may argue that you know what you have and never exceed it. But the point is not there. To merely live within one's means is not to get the most out of those means, and to get the most one must make and keep to a plan, a budget plan, of life.

Watertown, New York

## THE IRON CHANCELLOR

BORN APRIL 1, 1815

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

Above the grave where Bismarck sleeps  
The ravens screeched with strange alarms.  
The Saxon Forest in its deeps  
Shook with the distant clash of arms.

The Iron Chancellor stirred. "'Tis war!  
Give me my sword to lay them low  
Who touch my work. Unbar the door  
I passed an hundred years ago."

The angel guardian of the tomb  
Spake of the law that binds all clay,  
That neither rose nor oak may bloom  
Betwixt the night and judgment day.

"For no man twice may pass this gate,"  
He said. But Bismarck flashed his eyes:  
"Nay, at the trumpet call of fate,  
Like Barbarossa, I shall rise.

"In sight of all God's Seraphim  
I'll place this helmet on my brow,  
For lo! We Germans fear but Him,  
And He, I know, is with us now."

The dead man stood up in his might,  
The startled angel said no word.  
Thru endless spheres of day and night  
God in his Seventh Heaven heard.

And answered thus: "Shall man forget  
My laws? They were not lightly made,  
Nor writ for thee to break. And yet  
I love thee. Thou art not afraid.

"Bismarck, from now till morrow's sun  
Walk as a wraith amid the strife,  
And if thou find thy work undone  
Come back, and I shall give thee—life."

With stern salute the specter strode  
Out of the dark into the dawn.  
From Hamburg to the Caspian road  
He saw a wall of iron drawn.

He saw young men go forth to die  
Singing the martial songs of yore.  
Boldly athwart the Flemish sky  
He saw the German airmen soar.

A thousand spears in battle line  
Had pierced the wayward heart of France,  
But still above the German Rhine  
The Walkyrs held their august dance.

He saw the sliding submarine  
Wrest the green trident from the hold  
Of her whose craven tradesmen lean  
On yellow men and yellow gold.

In labyrinths of blood and sand  
He watched ten Russian legions drown.  
Unseen he shook the doughty hand  
Of Hindenburg near Warsaw town.

The living felt his presence when  
Paternal, blessing, he drew nigh,  
And all the dead and dying men  
Saluted him as he passed by.

But he rode back in silent thought,  
And from his great heart burst a sigh  
Of thanks. "The Master Craftsman wrought  
This mighty edifice, not I.

"No hostile hoof shall ever fall  
Upon my country's sacred sod;  
Tho seven whirlwinds lash its wall,  
It stands erect, a rock of God.

"I shall return unto my bed,  
Nor ask of life a second lease.  
My spirit lives, tho I be dead,  
My aching bones may rest in peace."

Up to his chin he drew the shroud,  
To wait God's judgment patiently,  
While high above a blood-red cloud  
Two eagles screamed of victory.



## FISHERMEN AND STATESMEN

THE SEVENTH OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE image of a cod which decorates the capitol of Massachusetts is a symbol of much meaning. Like the "wool-sack" in the British House of Lords it stands for a great industry and the prosperity of thousands of people. When the British first stuffed a cushion with wool for the seat of the Lord Chancellor, England was not as now a nation chiefly concerned with manufacture but the greatest sheep-raising country in Europe; and when Massachusetts honored the cod, New England did not have a population of factory workers but of farmers and fishers. Yet the cod may still feel at home in a legislature, for the proper adjustment of fishing rights has been for over a hundred years and even now continues to be one of the most difficult and important questions for our diplomacy.

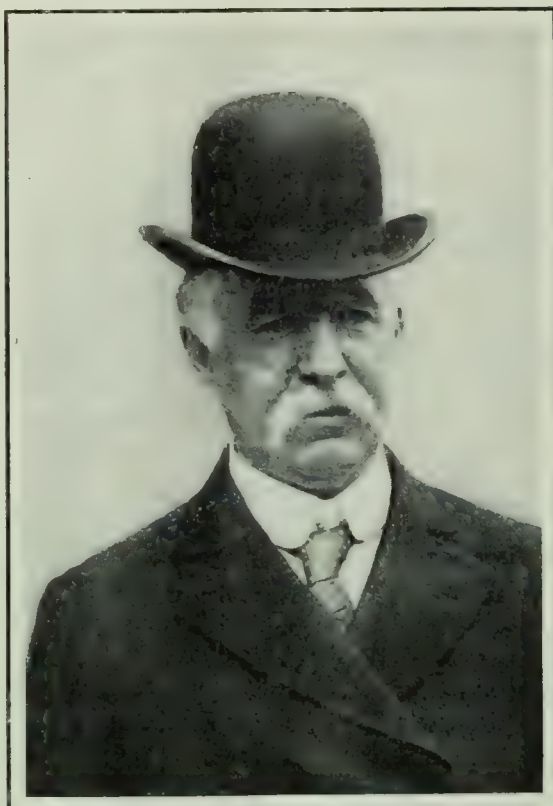
At the close of the Revolutionary War, Americans were given the most liberal rights of fishing off the coast of British North America. They were allowed to take fish equally with British seamen on the banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence "and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America," besides the right to dry and cure fish on the shore of any unsettled part of Nova Scotia, Labrador or the Magdalen Islands. But the War of 1812 brought a great change. The British insisted that the war had ended the fisheries agreement as ordinary treaties of that sort are ended by a war between the nations making them; the Americans insisted that the right of their fishermen to frequent the British-American coasts was a permanent grant like the independence of the colonies which England had granted at the same time. The diplomats who framed the Treaty of Ghent at the close of the war could come to no agreement on this point and so the treaty was drawn up without any mention of the question and an entirely new agreement was made in 1818. By this agreement the Americans were restricted to certain definite regions, and outside of these they had to stay at least three miles from the coast to fish and they could

not come to shore at all except for shelter from a storm or to make repairs or to get wood or water.

But this "settlement" settled very little. The American and the Canadian fishers could not even agree what the "three marine miles" from the coast meant. Did it mean that Americans could fish inside a bay which was more than six miles wide or should the coast line be drawn from headland to headland of the bay and the three miles measured from that line? The situation was so unsatisfactory, especially for the Americans, that another treaty was made in 1854 by which the American fishermen did not have to keep three miles from shore but could go anywhere in British waters except up the rivers. In return all British fishers were allowed to fish off the American coast as far south as the thirty-sixth degree of latitude. Even under the new agreement it was sometimes hard to tell just where our fishermen were allowed to fish, for along the coast of Prince Edward Island and elsewhere in British America there

were inlets of salt water which could be called either "rivers" or "sea creeks," according to whether they were judged by their shape or by their lack of fresh water. An umpire was selected to decide a number of these doubtful cases. After 1866 the treaty came to an end and so all the old disputes about the agreement of 1818 came to life again. Another treaty was made in 1871, but by this the Americans had not only to permit British fishing off part of their coasts and to admit fish and fish-oil free of duty from Canada (Canada agreeing to ask no duties on our fish), but to pay a large sum of money to boot. A commission of three members met at Halifax to decide whether the United States gained more than the British by the treaty of 1871 and, if so, how much the United States should pay to make the bargain an equal one for both parties. Finally it was decided that the United States should pay a sum of five and a half million dollars. This treaty, too, came to an end, but various arrangements and agreements have been made from time to time to extend the privileges granted under the law of 1818 which is still the basis of our fishing rights in British America.

The question of fishing rights could not be wholly settled by treaty. Every Canadian province has the right to regulate local affairs for itself and this enabled the Canadians to add as many restrictions on American fishing as possible without breaking the treaty. Hours and seasons for fishing were declared. American ships were forbidden to hire foreign crews, harbor dues were charged and severe penalties were laid upon American fishers who came ashore to buy bait or supplies. A number of these questions were brought to The Hague Court of Arbitration in 1910. The judges who determined these points at issue included an Austrian, a Dutchman, an American, a Canadian and a South American. The South American was Drago of Argentina, famous for his protest against the right of any nation to use arms to collect debts. The decision was that the local Canadian authorities could adopt any measures

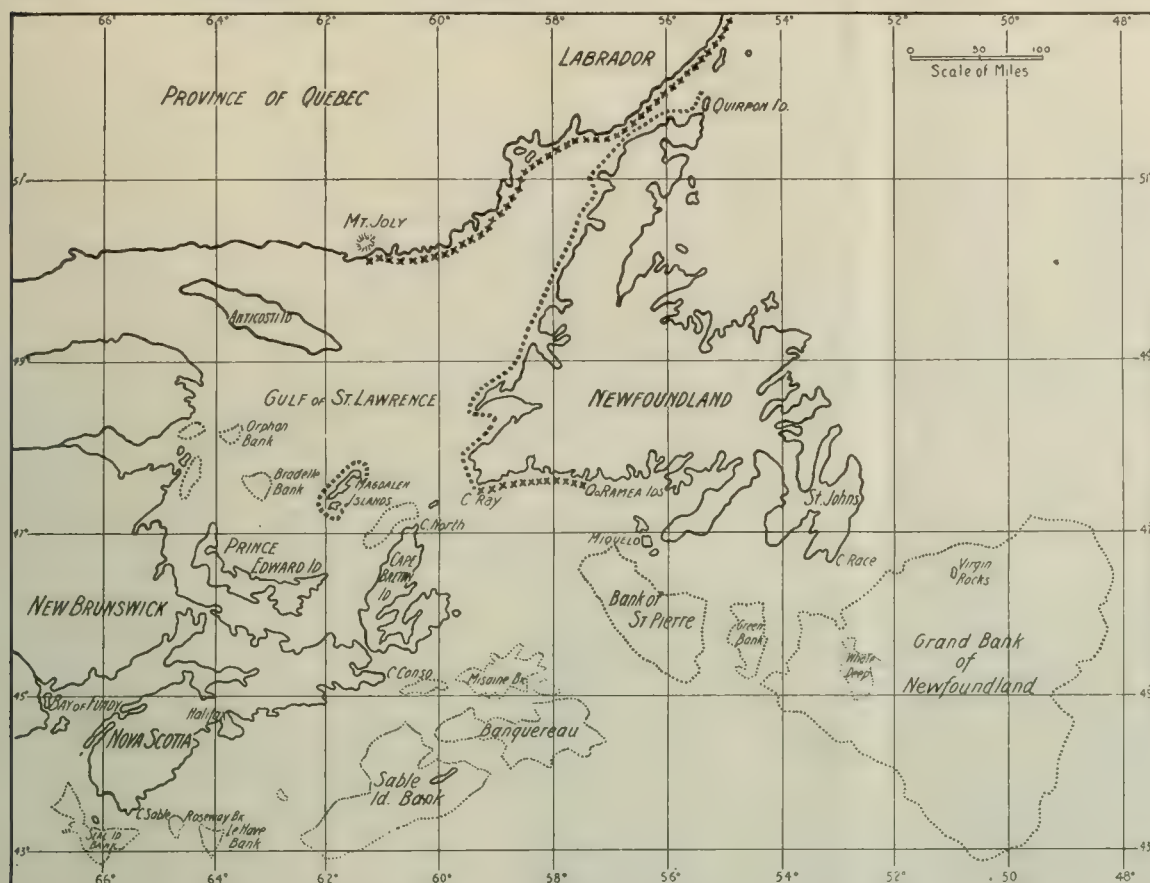


George Grantham Bain

## THE PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir Edward Morris, who came to New York this winter to make final adjustment of some of the fishing rights which had been under dispute since the award at The Hague in 1910. He said, while here, "There never has been a better feeling toward American fishermen than at present. We have not had a case against an American fisherman in six years"





From McFarland's History of the New England Fisheries (University of Pennsylvania)

#### THE NORTH ATLANTIC FISHING GROUNDS

By the terms of the treaty of 1818 Americans had the right to take fish of every kind on the coasts marked with a heavy dotted line. They had also the right to dry and cure fish in the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks along the coasts marked with crosses

of regulation which applied equally to their own citizens, but could not discriminate against Americans or charge them special harbor dues or make them pay for coming to shore in case of necessity unless they stayed over two days. The fishing regions were more exactly defined and the British doctrine that the "coast line" should include bays within it was confirmed. Unless a bay was more than ten miles wide at its mouth, Americans could not fish within it without special permission, nor within three miles of the mouth.

In the early days of our republic it was always the Atlantic States, and chiefly the New England States, which insisted upon the rights and privileges of American fishermen: the West was quite indifferent. With the gaining of the Oregon country a new field of fisheries was opened to us on the Pacific, and, with the purchase of Alaska in 1867, the question of sealing became as complicated and perhaps as important as any or all of our Eastern fishing rights. When Russia owned Alaska the Government declared a monopoly of all the fur-seal industry for a hundred miles from land. Both the United States and Great Britain protested and so Russia modified the rule to permit a certain amount of seal hunting by men of these two nations as well. When we bought Alaska we acquired a large part of the industry. Seals had already been killed off so recklessly that it was feared that this useful animal might

become very rare if something were not done to check the slaughter. Congress, therefore, past laws fixing a close season when no seals might be killed and restricted the number which might be killed in a year. Canadian vessels which entered Bering Sea to kill seals were seized by United States authorities. The British protested that no ship which was more than three miles from land could infringe on any right that Americans had from owning the land, that Bering Sea was part of the general Pacific Ocean and that the United States had no right to act as policeman on the high seas. The United States claimed in return that Bering Sea was a closed sea under Russian rule and that America was entitled to all the powers which Russia had once enjoyed. Besides this, the Americans appealed to the general interests of humanity for the right to prevent unauthorized seal catching. Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, estimated that over 130,000 seals were taken every year from the Russian and American islands in Bering Sea, or two-thirds of all the seals killed over the whole earth, and he appealed to all the nations interested in the sealing industry to keep Bering Sea closed as the one great breeding ground of a very important animal. Both nations had so much and, on the whole, such favorable experience of arbitration that they were ready to turn the whole question of America's right to police Bering Sea over

to a board of arbitration. Two men were named by the United States, two by Great Britain and one each by the President of France, the King of Italy and the King of Sweden and Norway.

Much of the argument on the fur-seal killing seems rather amusing. The fate of a great industry and the very existence of a species were, or seemed to be, at stake, and yet the question was argued in terms of whether a seal ought to be defined as a "wild animal" or a "domestic animal." The British urged that no wild animal could be treated as specially valuable "property" and that seals were certainly not domesticated animals. The Americans urged in reply that an animal so tame and useful as the seal could not be called "wild" even if it were not attached the year round to a particular master as his property but went at random in the seas. The actual points at issue were decided favorably toward Great Britain when the decision was finally rendered in 1893, but something was done to protect the seals for the future. Fur seals were not to be killed within sixty miles of the Pribylov Islands, Bering Sea was to have a closed season and some methods of killing seals were forbidden as too destructive. Indian natives were allowed to take what seals they needed for their own necessities. The United States paid damages for the ships it had seized outside the three mile limit.

It is hard to realize that such issues as fishing and sealing rights are as apt to strain international relations to the breaking point as questions of boundaries and alliances. But the other questions we consider have received definite settlement at some definite time, while the fisheries question is as old as our nation and may recur at any time in the future. Even this brief account has given some instances of how out of every treaty on the matter arise fresh doubts as to its exact meaning and application which need for their settlement not only good statesmanship but unfailing good will.

#### REFERENCES

Almost any good history of America will tell something of the story of our fisheries and there are several special works on the subject, such as *A History of the New England Fisheries*, by R. McFarland. J. B. Moore's *International Arbitration*, Vol. 3, pages 426-494 and 703-753, is very complete. A briefer account may be found in J. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy*, pages 64-5 and 253-6. For the fur seal question there is no better reference than *International Arbitration*, pages 755 to 961, altho there are special works on this topic also. W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States* treats of the fisheries' disputes on pages 22-6; 188-91; 261-64; 334-39.



# THE MESSAGE OF LORD BRYCE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**T**HERE is no man in England whose voice the people of this country regard with higher respect and confidence than that of the late British Ambassador, Lord Bryce. At a Washington-Lincoln dinner given by American women in London, Mr. Harry Brittain, chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary, read the following message from Lord Bryce to the American people:

The celebration of the Centenary of Peace between Britain and the United States has been like a ray of sunlight across a landscape of gloom and storm. In the midst of the calamities of a war of unprecedented range and suffering, it is a consolation to remember that our two nations, between whom many controversies arose during the last hundred years, settled all those controversies amicably, and that every successive settlement made peace and good will more certain for the future.

May I add that I hope that the American friends whom you are to address will let their friends in America understand that we in England comprehend the difficulty and delicacy of the position in which the Government of a neutral power finds itself, and that we don't complain of its calling attention to questions of international law, such as always have been raised during maritime war. We have the fullest confidence in the sense of justice and in the pacific spirit of the American people, and feel sure that any questions that may have to be discussed will be adjusted by mutual good will.

We appreciate the hearty sympathy which the vast majority of the American people, who have always loved freedom, are giving to the cause which they believe to be the cause of freedom and international right, the cause we are championing at the cost of our best blood.

Another letter from Lord Bryce to President Charles H. Thwing of the Western Reserve University contains these internationally patriotic words:

At such a time as this, it is specially cheering to the friends of peace on this distracted continent to hear of such an association as that over which you preside. The awful calamity of a world-wide war, in which more than half of the human race are involved, compels us to study more earnestly than ever before the means by which war may be averted. Chief among these means are two. One is the maintenance of the faith of treaties as the guarantee of safety to small nations. For those things—the faith of treaties and the rights of unhappy Belgium, England is now fighting, and it is the justice of that cause and compassion for the sufferings of the innocent that have won the sympathy of the vast majority of the American people.

The other means is the setting up of arbitration as the proper method for settling international disputes. Your nation has led the world in this worthy cause;

and both America and England have by their resort to this method set many examples and given many proofs of their belief in its value.

I earnestly trust that your association may do much to extend and strengthen the power of this beneficent principle. Let me wish it all success; and let us all hope that the increasing influence of American opinion may be more and more exerted for the promotion of peace and good will thruout the world.

And in the London *Daily Chronicle* of February 29 there is an article by Lord Bryce, from which we quote as follows:

I doubt whether we in England have yet fully realized either the magnitude of the service which the United States Government and its representatives abroad have rendered in protection of British subjects in the belligerent countries or the noble spirit that has animated them in that service.

Their embassies and legations have become enormous business offices, manned mainly by voluntary workers. The looking after our prisoners of war in Germany alone has become a gigantic task.

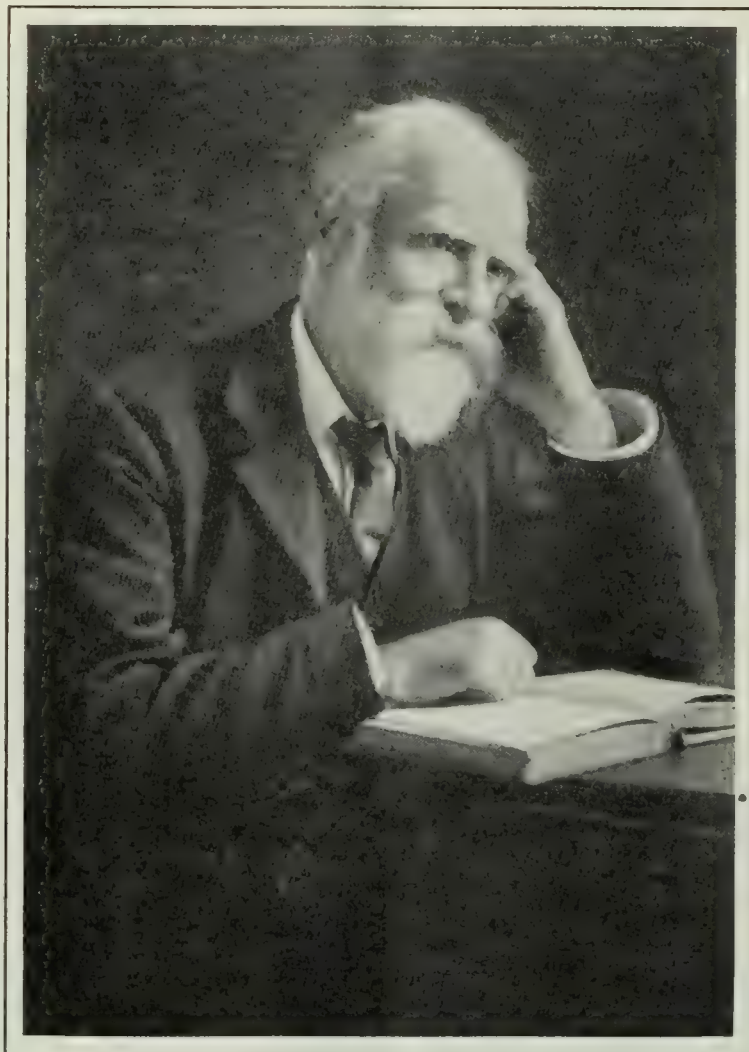
We have officially expressed our thanks for what has been done by the ambassadors in Berlin and Constantinople as well as for the splendid work of Mr. Herrick in Paris for our nationals at the outbreak of the war. Ever since that moment the Berlin Embassy and the Brussels Legation have been hard at work, and Mr. Morgenthau in Turkey has shown zeal and friendliness in helping British subjects and other Christians there, for which we owe him the warmest gratitude.

Immense labor has been thrown on the American Embassy here in London by having to carry on communications for the release of prisoners and the ascertainment of the condition of our subjects interned abroad. This labor was undertaken with ungrudging

cheerfulness, and for it all the belligerents are deeply indebted.

One thing more deserves to be noted: It is the wonderful zeal that has been shown in the efforts to relieve distress and suffering in Belgium, and, indeed, in every region where the war has caused suffering. The liberality shown by the people of the United States in their charitable efforts is beyond all praise. . . .

As for Belgium, it is the contributions and work of Americans that are saving her people from starvation and are recalling the invaders to some slight regard for the elementary duties of humanity. The organization of the Relief Committee has been admirable and its zeal unwearied. Never before has so much voluntary work been done to relieve suffering caused in war and by war. No people exceeds, if indeed any people quite equals, the people of America in compassionate sensitivity for suffering, and in the open-handed generosity with which they hasten to relieve it. Their love of liberty is equaled only by their sense of human brotherhood.



*Lord Bryce*





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# The New Books

## BELGIUM AND FRANCE

A change is coming over the spirit of the war literature. Books of protest, apology and denunciation, minute analyses of diplomatic documents and sweeping characterizations of national psychology, are fortunately on the decline and we are getting now some descriptions of actual operations, very much needed since almost the only news we have had are the meager and misleading official bulletins.

*Fighting in Flanders*, by E. Alexander Powell, does not deal with strategy or tactics, but describes chiefly the Belgian people as the wave of invasion rolled over the land. His account of the fall of Antwerp is especially interesting, since he was a witness of Winston Churchill's dramatic entry at the last moment to "save the city." Up to October it was possible for the correspondents to live in Antwerp and "go out to the front" every day as a commuter goes to his office, a strange situation as he says:

For one whose previous campaigning had been done in Persia and Mexico and North Africa and the Balkans, it was a novel experience to leave a large and fashionable hotel after breakfast, take a run of twenty or thirty miles over stone-paved roads in a powerful and comfortable car, witness a battle—provided, of course, that there happened to be a battle on that day's list of events—and get back to the hotel in time to dress for dinner. Imagine leaving a line of battle, where shells were shrieking overhead and musketry was crackling along the trenches, and moaning, blood-smeared figures who no longer moaned were sprawled in strange attitudes upon the ground—imagine leaving such a scene, I say, and in an hour, or even less, finding oneself in a hotel where men and women in evening dress were dining by the light of pink-shaded candles, or in the marble-paved palm court were sipping coffee and liqueurs to the sound of water splashing gently in a fountain.

The sending of Irvin S. Cobb to Belgium as a war correspondent was criticized on the ground that the battlefield was no place for a humorist. But those who were acquainted with Mr. Cobb's work as a whole knew that he was more than a mere funny man and they are not surprised now to see that he has given in his *Paths of Glory* a very moving and vivid narrative. Like all this group of amateur and professional war correspondents and unlike most war correspondents of the past, Mr. Cobb came back with an ineradicable horror of war in itself regardless of how it is conducted. Also like his associates he found no direct proof of any of the brutalities charged against the Germans by the Belgians, or *vice versa*, but as he rightly says, "Belgium herself is the capsheaf of atrocity of the war" and of her misery and ruin there is no question. Mr. Cobb had a better chance than

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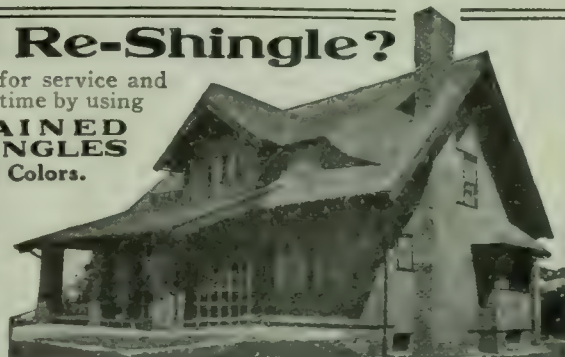
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most of the correspondents to get close to the fighting, for he was with the German army at the front, and he tells us many little but important things not mentioned in the dispatches. For instance, the steel arrow dropt by the French aviators, which we pictured in our issue of January 18, is a more effective weapon than has been supposed, according to the account of a Red Cross civilian:

One dart hit a trooper on top of his head. It went thru his helmet, thru his skull, his brain, his neck, his body, his leg—all the way thru him lengthwise it went. It came out of his leg, split open his horse's flank and stuck in the hard road. I myself saw the man afterward. He died so quickly that his hand still held the bridle rein after he fell from the saddle.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who was in charge of a British ambulance under the French Red Cross at Namur during the siege, tells of her experiences in *Six Weeks of the War*. She, like the rest of the world, is unable to understand why the Namur forts were taken so quickly and why the Belgian General Staff went away and left their troops without officers. She was passed out of the German lines thru the aid of our Minister, Brand Whitlock.

Dr. Charles Sarolea, who was with Mr. Powell at the battle of Malines and came near being captured by the Uhlans, has presented the Belgian cause in a most effective way in *How Belgium Saved Europe*. Besides his experiences as an eye-witness of the first month of war he discusses the past and future of Belgium. He explains how Belgium was made a neutral state in 1831 and debarred from entering into any treaty of alliance or seeking the protection of any single power. He tells how the little Belgian army held back ten times their number of Germans in daily expectation of the arrival of the French and British troops, which had been promised to come to their aid but never came. He has a great deal to say in praise of British generosity and hospitality to the Belgian refugees but not a word about the American.

Mr. Kauffman, in his volume on Belgium, *In a Moment of Time*, is concerned with the bread-line rather than with the firing-line. He makes a strong appeal for American financial aid for "the nation crucified" and will devote all the profits of the book to the relief fund. From the refugees he has gathered abundant evidence of German atrocities, the burning of buildings, the butchering of babies, the outraging of girls and the mutilation of men. Mr. Kauffman was in Antwerp during the siege and in Scarborough during the bombardment.

*From the Trenches* is the only one of this group of books which attempts to deal with military movements and this part of the volume is of comparatively little value. Mr. Young had exceptional opportunities. He was near the French front on the Marne, the Aisne, the Oise and the Somme, and in Brussels, Louvain, Antwerp, Namur and Paris, but it is impossible to give in diary form any intelligible account of these grand maneuvers and what they mean, especially under the restrictions of the

censor. On the other hand, what he says of the attitude of the French and English soldiers, of the conduct of the Belgian and French people, of the appearance of a battlefield and of the mechanism of the modern army, is interesting and often new to us. For instance, we had heard little about the looting of German shops in Paris and harrying of German men, women and children in France at the outbreak of the war.

It is, as we might expect, Mr. Altsheler who gives us the first boys' novel on the war. *The Guns of Europe* begins a new trilogy which should be as popular as his Civil War and Texan Series. In fact it should be better, for Mr. Altsheler is too young to remember the Civil or Mexican wars, while he was on the spot when the European war broke out. The publishers state that "both the story and the illustrations are historically accurate in every particular." But this does not prevent them from publishing as an illustration of a 42-centimeter German gun on a concrete base a 28-centimeter Austrian gun on caterpillar wheels.

It is hard to know how to take *What I Found Out in the House of a German Prince*. The publishers vouch for its genuineness and it is told with seeming sincerity and ingenuousness. But there is no apparent reason why the "English-American governess" should not sign her name, for she gives details enough to identify her and her "German prince," if these are true. If not, we cannot tell how much of the rest is falsified. Then, too, her story reads like the well-made drama or the conventional historical novel. Just those characters appear that we want to see and they behave just as we should expect them to behave from reading the British war literature. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Enver Bey, Bernhardt, Zeppelin, the Krupps, Kluck, Dernburg, Hindenburg, the cast is complete with the exception of the ghosts of Nietzsche and Treitschke. Even the 42-centimeter guns are not missing, and we learn that their concrete foundations at Soissons were prepared under the personal direction of General von Kluck. As for the war games of the children and the toy Zeppelins dropping bombs on London—well, it is lucky for our reputation in England that the authoress never happened upon a group of American children "licking the Britishers."

<sup>1</sup>*Fighting in Flanders*, by E. Alexander Powell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

<sup>2</sup>*The Paths of Glory*, by Irvin S. Cobb. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup>*Six Weeks at the War*, by Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.

<sup>4</sup>*How Belgium Saved Europe*, by Charles Sarolea. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

<sup>5</sup>*In a Moment of Time*, by Reginald Wright Kauffman. New York: Moffat Yard & Co. \$1.

<sup>6</sup>*From the Trenches*, by Geoffrey Winthrop Young. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.

<sup>7</sup>*The Guns of Europe*, by Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.30.

<sup>8</sup>*What I Found Out in the House of a German Prince*, by an English-American Governess. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. \$1.25.



## THE FOE AT THE DOOR

There are probably no more interesting present-day medical questions than those concerning cancer. There are said to be at least half a million deaths a year from this disease among civilized peoples alone. Is it on the increase? Is it inherited? Is it due to certain kinds of food? Is it contagious? Can it be prevented? Can it be cured? Dr. Bainbridge in his comprehensive and valuable book, *The Cancer Problem*, from the latest literature and his own experience gives the answers to these questions as far as they can be given at this time. Cancer is probably not increasing, physicians are better able to recognize it and so more cases are reported. But in spite of all the investigations of recent years and many promising announcements doctors are forced to confess that they do not know its direct cause.

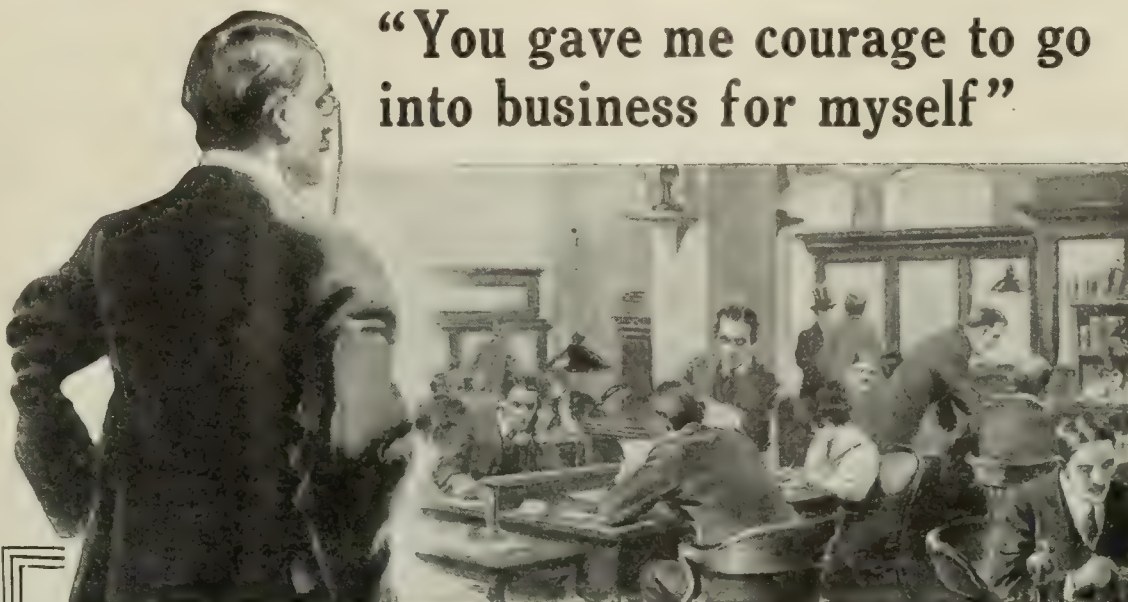
As to cure, only early surgical intervention is of real service. Recent hopes raised by announcements of radium cures have an interesting commentary in the news that one investigator thinks that the reason why the clay pipe is more frequently followed by cancer of the lip than any other form of smoking is that pipe clay gives off radioactive emanations which set up chronic irritation.

With Dr. Bainbridge's book Dr. Keen's *Animal Experimentation and Medical Progress* properly finds a place. Practically all that has been learned of definite value with regard to cancer has come from animal experimentation. Dr. Keen brings out very clearly all the value that experiments on animals have been for medicine and surgery and shows how utterly lacking in good faith have been the opponents of animal experimentation. Dr. Keen dwells on the fact that progress in medicine can only come by experiment. Shall the experiments be made on human beings or on animals? With proper safeguards surely the latter. He calls attention to the fact that every experimental laboratory is open to any one who wishes to visit it, and see that the experiments are humanely performed. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell just before his death visited an anti-vivisection exhibition and assured the committee that they needed just one more exhibit. That should be a dead puppy beside a dead baby with the label, Which?

*The Cancer Problem*, by William Seaman Bainbridge, M.D. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.  
*Animal Experimentation and Medical Progress*, by Prof. William Williams Keen, M.D., LL.D., with an introduction by Charles W. Eliot, LL.D. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.75.

## THE GOSPEL OF BIGNESS

Since the days when, fresh from Princeton, Booth Tarkington wrote *Monsieur Beaucaire*, his has been one of the brighter promises of American fiction. In *The Turmoil* the subject is the largest that Mr. Tarkington has yet attempted. He has tried to give a picture of the confusion, recklessness and waste of modern industrial life; to do this not as a "problem," but as the background on which to paint the inevitable romance between two very young people. He is still more the teller than the novelist, for his main char-



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## UNEASY NEIGHBORS

With Mexican affairs again at a crisis a dispassionate study of its problems and its leaders would be valuable. But this is hardly the time for such a study, least of all by a Mexican. However Carlo de Fornaro is an enthusiast if not an historian, and his account of *Carranza and Mexico* at least gives an idea of the situation as it appears to one party of the combatants.

Kennerley. \$1.25.

## POETRY OF THE CHURCH

Every lover of hymns has his favorites and marvels that any collector should omit these. Amos R. Wells includes in his *Treasure of Hymns*, for instance, few from ancient liturgies and other tongues. But he has gathered many of the best known and loved from more modern authors, making each hymn the text for an interesting account of the writer and the lines.

Boston: Society of Christian Endeavor. \$1.

## THE PETROLEUM BUSINESS

The strategic importance of oil wells is now realized as never before, for the Gallician, Caucasian and Persian fields are the centers of fierce conflict and Germany seems likely to lose her mobility for lack of gasoline. To realize the dependence of modern civilization on petroleum products one needs only to read F. A. Talbot's *Oil Conquest of the World*, a fascinating account of the development of the industry and its processes.

Lippincott. \$1.50.

## NUGGETS HIDDEN IN SAND

Appreciative of life's caviar, especially as it relates to sex and the charm of women, are the leisurely, colorful tales from the odd corners of the earth Frank Harris has grouped together in *The Veils of Isis*. Piecing together bit by bit the romance of a pearl-fishing voyage in the South Seas, or of bohemian life in Paris, Moscow, or Nice, after Conrad's fashion, such stories as *A Daughter of Eve* and *A French Artist* are far superior artistically to any others in the book.

Doran. \$1.25.

## APRIL, 1865

Seventeen addresses made by prominent men at the time of Lincoln's death are here reprinted in the memorial volume, *Our Martyred President*. These speeches and sermons all have the value of contemporary comment, but that of Dr. Cuyler still vibrates with the feeling of those tragic days, and Dr. Storrs even then pictured that strange, great figure in the proportions in which it is seen today, now that a half century has soothed prejudice and emotion.

Abingdon Press. \$1.

## EUROPE IN 1870

Bismarck—*The Man of Iron*—lives in Richard Dehan's book as a personality unique in power and magnetism. Watching by his side the great game of strategy played below, or stumbling over fresh fields of battle with a young war correspondent, absorbing all its horror and agony—one only changes names and dates to see a merciless picture of Today. One does not forget the streets of Berlin after the declaration of war, but one remembers, too, the odd little newspaper editor in England to whom life is a series of headlines. It is a fine piece of work, this blending of fact and imagination in an historical novel of timely significance.

Stokes. \$1.35.



PEBBLES

HINT TO THE GERMANS AT ST. MIHIEL  
"Alas! What boots it with incessant care  
To strictly meditate the thankless Meuse?"  
—Punch.

Whenever a man begins to take himself  
very seriously everybody with a sense of  
humor moves up nearer, so as to miss  
nothing.—Puck.

Jessie—Please, auntie, the new lady next  
door says, her compliments, and will you  
play very low, because her husband is ex-  
tremely musical.—Sydney Bulletin.

Perhaps the most amiable and mischiev-  
ous type of fool is the one who writes a  
piece for little children wherein he says:  
"Yes, Mary, there is a Santa Claus."—  
E. W. Howe's Monthly.

"Why does the Senator keep talking in  
that rambling way? I don't know what he's  
aiming at; do you?"  
"Sure I do. He's filibustering to keep his  
daughter from singing."—Puck.

"What is your idea of the duty of a  
patriot?" "He ought to be willing to fight  
for his principles," replied the member of  
Congress. "What principles?" "That's what  
I'm going back home to learn from my con-  
stituents."—Washington Star.

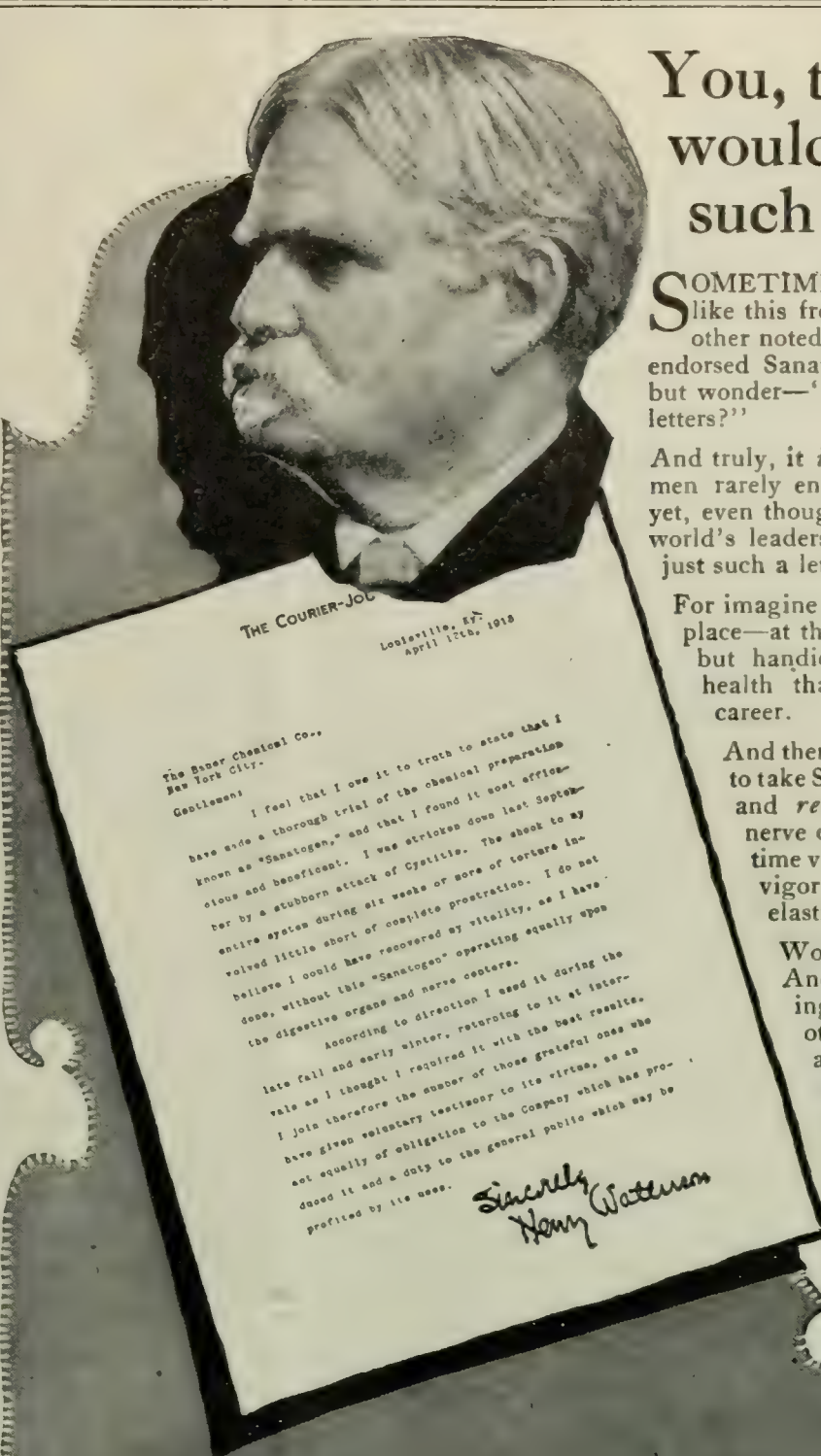
"Young man, what profession do you ex-  
pect to follow when you grow up?"  
"I'm going to be a doctor," answered the  
young man, taking out a notebook and pen-  
cil. "May I count on you to save your  
appendix for me?"—Judge.

She—No, I won't have the fish. I don't  
like the look of it.  
Hawker—No, and yer wouldn't like the  
look of yerself, missus, if you'd been chiv-  
vied abaht by submarines ever since the war  
started.—Punch.

Arthur sat on the front doorsteps cry-  
ing softly.  
"What is the matter, little boy?" asked  
a kind hearted woman who was passing.  
"Ma's gone an' drowned all the kittens,"  
he sobbed.  
"What a pity! I'm awfully sorry."  
"An' s-she promised—boohoo—at I  
c'u'd do it."—Boston Transcript.

William Allen White, writing in the Em-  
poria Gazette, claims that as a result of  
Kansas being "dry" there has been a sav-  
ing of \$20 per capita, and he then an-  
nounces that he can furnish an itemized  
statement of the manner in which this \$20  
is spent. He submits the following:

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1 set of the works of Bulwer-Lytton.....	1.75
1000 shares of Mexican mine stock..	2.25
2 cakes of scented toilet soap.....	.15
1 pigs-in-clover puzzle.....	.10
1 box mail order cigars.....	1.65
1 copy of The Life and Times of James A. Garfield.....	1.40
Chautauqua season ticket.....	2.00
For the heathen in Borneo.....	.10
For the ditto in Formosa.....	.05
For the ditto in Guatemala.....	.05
4 bottles of cologne water.....	.35
Peanuts and chewing gum.....	6.00
1 Brazilian diamond scarfpin.....	.40
1 copy of Night Life in Chicago....	.10
1 copy of Confessions of an Actress Postage on 62 applications for Gov- ernment documents .....	.62
Postage on 38 answers to fake ad- vertisements .....	.76
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G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### D. C. HEATH & COMPANY BOSTON Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable April 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record March 25, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

### OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO. 15 Broad St., New York, March 16, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 16th day of March, 1915, a dividend of \$2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of April, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of March, 1915.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

### UNITED FRUIT COMPANY. Dividend No. 63.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

## The United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1915.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

### THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. New York, March 19, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable May 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1915.

For the purpose of a Special Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, which will be held April 20, 1915, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 p. m. April 1, 1915, and reopened at 10 a. m., April 21, 1915.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer

# THE MARKET PLACE

### FROM THE COTTON FIELDS

If the cotton-growers of the South could have foreseen the Great War they would have sought to reduce last year's output by using a part of their cotton land for other products. With the war at hand they gave to the world's markets the greatest crop ever harvested here. The Census Bureau's report, published last week, shows that the yield was 16,102,143 bales of 500 pounds each, to which may be added 791,461 bales of lint. With this crop may be compared those of the three years immediately preceding. These were 14,156,486 bales in 1913, 13,703,421 in 1912, and 15,692,701 in 1911. No one of these totals had been reached before 1911. The value of last year's great crop, reduced by the war, is now estimated to be about \$700,000,000.

For a time after the beginning of the war our exports of cotton, as everybody knows, were very small. In August they were only 21,210 bales. Nearly two-thirds of our cotton is sold abroad, in normal times. But the shipments steadily increased, and in February they amounted to 1,501,701 bales, or nearly twice as much as was exported in February, 1914, and a greater quantity than had been sent out from our ports in any other February. The total for the seven war months, however, is only 5,481,040 bales, against 7,240,765 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. In these seven months the quantity sent to Germany was only 236,000 bales, or less than five per cent of the exports. Shipments have not thus far been considerably reduced by the new sea policy of the belligerents. Last week's total was 254,055 bales.

When the loan pool for the relief of the cotton-growing industry was formed, the cotton planters of the South were urged to reduce acreage for this year's crop. Bankers were advised to withhold credit from those who would not promise to make the proposed reduction. Such methods were commended by prominent officers of the Government. Market conditions and prices improved, the loan pool was not used, and the movement for acreage reduction lost some of its force. But this year's cotton fields are not to be so large as those on which last year's great crop was grown.

An inquiry recently made in Texas and Oklahoma points to an acreage reduction of twenty-five per cent in the first of these states and thirty per cent in the second. The land withdrawn from cotton is used for wheat, corn and oats. Little reduction is expected in the Mississippi valley, it is said, but in states east of the valley the wheat, corn and oats acreage is to be increased largely. In parts of the South there will be more idle land than there was last

year, owing to the sale of mules and horses to the European belligerents. Much of the South's agricultural industry depends upon credit. Cotton acreage reduction is restrained, it is said, because bankers, accustomed to finance cotton, are slow to promote the production of grain in the same way. But a considerable reduction of the cotton field area appears to be assured.

### LOANS AND WAR EXPORTS

Owing primarily to the large orders for war supplies, but immediately and directly to the volume of bills or drafts offered to the various agencies in connection with payment of the debt, the rate of exchange on London declined again last week, almost to the lowest point reached a few weeks ago. While the debtor foreign governments avoid, so far as possible, the shipment of gold, the receipts of gold here are steadily increasing. Several millions from Canada were engaged last week. Most of this is virtually from the Bank of England. The quantity of gold received since January 1, with the amount now on the way, exceeds \$26,000,000.

As the issue of foreign securities in London is prohibited, and the French and German markets are virtually closed, several foreign nations are looking to New York for loans. We spoke last week of the Swiss loan of \$15,000,000. It is now said that Brazil seeks here a loan of \$15,000,000, and that Uruguay desires to borrow in New York. Our recent loans to Canadian provincial governments, cities and great corporations amount to \$56,000,000. The stock of gold in the United States is large. Foreign financiers admit that New York is rapidly becoming the leading international money market of the world. Very little has been heard about the attempt to borrow here for Germany. It is said that a syndicate of bankers has taken \$10,000,000 of short-term notes at a price which will yield about six per cent.

Exports thus far in March have been very large. In the second week of the month the reports from the thirteen chief ports, which amount to eighty-six per cent of the total, showed an excess of \$47,000,000 of exports over imports. This made a new high record. The excess for March promises to be larger than that of any preceding month. This balance in our favor amounted to more than \$411,000,000 in the three months of December, January and February.

As the war goes on, the demand for horses, arms, shrapnel, etc., continues. Altho Italy is not yet in the fight, her expenditures here for war supplies have been large. Last week fifty of her cavalrymen, with six officers, arrived at New York to supervise the shipment of munitions and 10,000 horses. On the



15th a contract was signed in Kansas City for 26,000 horses to be used in the artillery and cavalry of a belligerent. Since September 1 there have been received in Kansas City, to supply foreign orders, 72,316 horses, more than 60,000 of which were taken by the British Government. These purchases called for more than \$12,000,000. France is making arrangements for a new credit of \$3,000,000 in New York, in addition to \$10,000,000 procured some time ago. This money is for war supplies. It is reported that Russia has given to a great air-brake company an order for \$30,000,000 worth of shrapnel shells, and is in the market for \$42,000,000 worth in addition. We hear of an order for 10,000 tons of bars, at Pittsburgh, to be used in making shrapnel, and of another placed there for \$15,000,000 worth of shrapnel. Russia has bought 10,000 tons of ship plates. A Brooklyn firm received an order last week for 150,000 uniforms. These contracts and others have required the erection of new buildings and other plant enlargements at a cost of more than \$2,000,000.

#### BUCKETSHOP BILLS

We spoke a few weeks ago of the successful efforts of a committee of the New York Stock Exchange to prevent the enactment, in the Connecticut Legislature, of a bill clearly designed to promote the interests of what are called bucketshops. The bill, if it had become a law, would have permitted or compelled the telegraph companies to deliver or sell the current daily stock quotations of the Exchange to any applicant, and one of those desiring the proposed legislation was a man whom the national Government prosecuted to conviction in the bucketshop cases of four years ago.

The Stock Exchange committee also opposed a similar bill then pending in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and was confident that it would be successful in that state. We are glad to hear that this bill is now dead. But measures of the same kind are pending in two or three other states, and there is work still to be done by the representatives of the Exchange. The contract of the Exchange with the telegraph companies provides that the quotations shall be delivered only to those whose applications the Exchange approves. Those who desire to make a proper and legitimate use of the quotations can easily obtain them, and the Exchange's approval has been given to more than a hundred applicants in Massachusetts and Connecticut. It strives to have the quotations withheld from the bucketshops, which are merely houses for gambling and betting.

The following dividends are announced:  
 American Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$2 per share, payable April 15.  
 D. C. Heath & Co., quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable April 1.  
 Niagara Falls Power Company, \$2 per share, payable on and after April 15.  
 United Shoe Machinery Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent per share; common, quarterly, 2 per cent per share: both payable April 5.  
 The New York Central Railroad Company, 1½ per cent, payable May 1.

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NEW YORK







attention during recent years, and a few of them are convinced that some measure moderating its increasing unfavorable effects will eventually become necessary. Some of the more far-seeing companies have already advanced the interest rate on this class of loans, hoping thereby to discourage them among policyholders.

#### THE RESERVE IN PRACTISE

A recent statement issued by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company enables us to use some actual facts and figures to illustrate our explanation of March 8 last, of life insurance reserves. We find that at the end of 1914 the Northwestern Mutual had in force \$1,365,299,749 of insurance, against which it held reserves aggregating \$296,033,374. By deducting the amount of the reserves from the total insurance in force we will arrive at the net amount at risk. This is found to be \$1,069,266,375. So that the mortality portion of the premiums paid by policyholders in 1914 was to carry \$1,069,266,375 of risk and not \$1,365,299,749.

The total amount thus contributed by policyholders last year was \$14,030,193. This was the amount called for by the Mortality Table in use by the company, and it represented the net amount at risk on about \$22,000,000 of insurance that would mature by death. But the actual death rate was much lower than that provided for in the Table. It was, in fact, \$12,466,635, gross, and it was met by reserve funds in the keeping of the company amounting to \$4,628,554, making the net mortality \$7,838,081. The difference between the expected and the actual, \$6,192,112, constitutes a portion of the dividends to be distributed among surviving policyholders.

To sum up: the outstanding insurance was \$1,365,299,749; the accumulated reserve was \$296,033,374; thus making the company's total net liability \$1,069,266,375. The expected mortality in 1914 was calculated under the Table at \$14,030,193. The actual death losses were \$12,466,635 under policies which had to their credit \$4,628,554 of reserve, leaving the net actual mortality cost \$7,838,081.

A careful study of these figures should enable any one interested in the subject to get a clear idea of the use of reserves in an old line level premium company.

J. L. R., Kansas City, Mo.—The company was organized in 1912 and commenced business in January, 1913. It is comparatively small but clean and sound. Its directors and officers are men of ability and integrity. It writes non-participating policies only, for a maximum amount of \$5000 on one life. The company is well managed, its investments are sound and you will find it reliable in every particular.

An examination by the California Insurance Department of the Commonwealth Bonding and Casualty Company of Fort Worth, Texas, discloses an impairment of capital which the company promises to make good immediately.

According to the figures of the Philadelphia Fire Insurance Patrol, the losses by fire in that city in 1914 were \$2,754,000 as against \$2,189,936 in 1913. The insured losses were, respectively, \$2,520,000 and \$1,920,836.

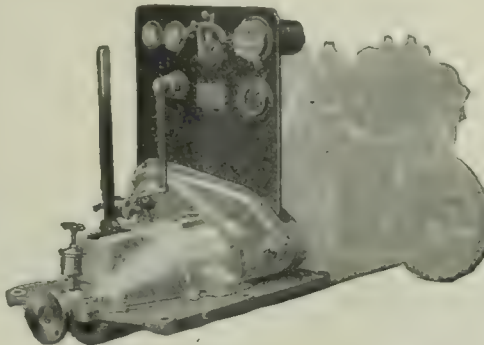


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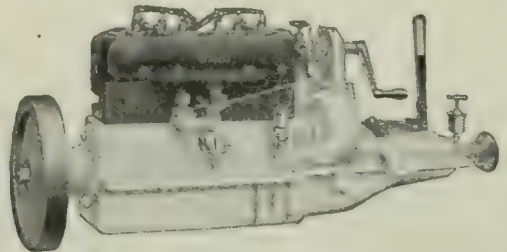
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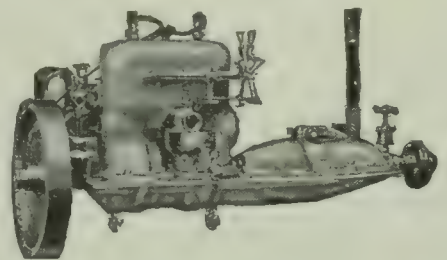


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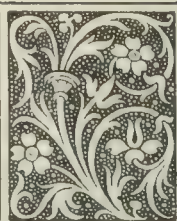
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48. Mr. J. G. H., Chicago. "Does the body serve us most perfectly, and in the most vigorous condition, when we are thinking most or least about it?"

The purely animal functions work best when left alone—the purely human functions work best when completely governed by the human brain. Animal functions include the vital processes that we share in common with our neighbors of the forest—eating, sleeping, bathing, exercising, and the like. Human functions include the operations of mental or manual skill exacted by our industries and pleasures. Think about your work—don't think about your digestion.

49. Mr. W. M. B., California. "I am at the head of a department in a concern employing several thousand men. Certain employees under my charge have been with us for years, but do not yet seem able to perform their duties as effectively as they should. Ought I to discharge them, in spite of their faithfulness and good intentions? Is it my responsibility to be just to the men, or to the company?"

You can be just to both—and to neither unless to both. It is estimated that the cost to a company of discharging an old employee is from \$25 to \$40. If you discharge only three workers you are losing probably \$100 to your firm; which amount has to cover the mistakes of the new men, your own time in training them, and the disorganization and readjustment, mental, industrial and financial that new associations in a business always involve.

Each of your unsatisfactory workers may somehow be made efficient. His talent and interest may belong in some other branch of the business, to which he might be transferred; a class in personal or technical efficiency might be formed, and awards voted to the men who make the most improvement in their work; methods of scientific management might be installed. The discharge of a man who tries to do good work is generally an indication of unfitness on the part of his chief.

50. Prof. C. W. H., Illinois. "How would you force a child, who hates his books, to study a prescribed course, regularly and conscientiously? When a youth fails in a subject, mathematics, for instance, tho he has studied earnestly and long, is it just and right for the officers of the school to hold the pupil back, in view of an apparent inability to master one subject?"

When a child "hates his books," the books are generally to blame. A normal child wants to learn all about life, but must respect and admire the teacher, and must have the subject of study presented in an attractive way. Stupid children are the product of stupid methods of teaching, save in the rare case of "defectives" or other abnormal types. The text-book, the teacher and the school are the first objects to investigate when a child refuses to study. A scheme of rewards for good study, or of merit marks entitling the child to some special privilege on gaining a certain number; or an "honor system" among the pupils themselves, granting prizes to the best scholars and laying penalties on the worst ones—some such plan might be thought out, appealing to the ambition, pride and expectation of even the poorest student. I am

not sure that "trading stamps" would not thus perform a noble service.

Your second query may be answered in a word, but the remedy cannot be given in a library of words. When a youth fails in a subject, after doing his best, of course it is unjust, unwise and unpsychological to hold him back in the same grade or class because of this inborn defect of mind. A friend I had in college used to spend three hours a day on "higher mathematics," and he couldn't tell the difference between a logarithm and a cube root. He was "passed" because he was the son of a professor in the college, but for ten years after graduation he used to be haunted by the nightmare of "failure"—he would wake up in a cold sweat, just in the act of being refused his diploma in the scornful view of the assemblage at commencement day exercises. The teachers of that youth were guilty of intellectual malpractice—they injured his mind as a quack doctor injures people's bodies, and they should have been prosecuted accordingly.

There should be a reliable character analyst on the faculty of every college, to decide what the talent, temperament and character of each freshman would require as a proper course of study; and if one was born to be a blacksmith, a chair in the Honorable, Scientific and Remunerative Art of Blacksmithing should forthwith be established. One of the first duties of a college is to find what a man can do best, and immediately prepare him to do that thing in a scientific and satisfying manner.

51. Mrs. R. A. L., Maine. "How can the daughter of the house learn domestic science, as you recommend, and at the same time acquire a college education which now is considered an essential for women as well as for men? We should like our daughter to receive both kinds of efficiency training, but do not see how to combine them."

Select a college where the rudiments of home science are now being taught, then let your daughter take a correspondence course in domestic science during her summer vacation. The average college girl is a very proud and haughty person; she will not be greatly attached to humble household tasks, economies or appliances unless they be properly endorsed by one of her favorite college professors. Accordingly, the value of giving her a start in home duties while at college is of great importance.

I am by no means sure that a complete college education is now, or ever will be, "an essential," to either young men or young women, till the college curriculum is so changed as to prepare young people for the active work of real life. Unless your daughter has a professional career in view, such as that of teacher, writer, lawyer or physician, there is reason to believe that two years of ordinary college experience will suffice for both cultural and practical advantages. This belief is personal and may not express the opinion of *The Independent*.

52. Mr. E. F., New York City. "Do you regard a dictating machine as the most efficient method of taking business correspondence? A number of these are widely advertised, but I hardly wish to spend \$100 on the experiment for our work in a small office, unless the machine is likely to pay for itself."

A business phonograph is economy in some cases, extravagance in others. If most of your important letters are individual and unique, not mere business forms; if the time of the man who dictates them, and of the stenographer who transcribes them, is of exceptional value—and if these two officials are now overworked; if the volume of your correspondence is large and growing, with clients or customers demanding personal attention by mail steadily increasing; or if any dictation of a literary or commercial nature is done at the home of

a leading official—you will probably find a dictating machine a wise investment.

Most companies manufacturing these machines will, if you insist, allow you to rent an instrument for a month or two on trial, with the rental payments applied on the purchase price in case you buy.

53. Mrs. F. P., Ohio. "My husband and children are very fond of fried oysters, potatoes, crullers, and other articles of food cooked in lard. I do not believe that lard should be eaten, but wish to prepare meals acceptable to my family. Is there a way out of the dilemma?"

There is always a "way out." Of course you know that frying should be done in very hot fat, with great rapidity, then the food allowed to drain thoroly, so that "swimming in fat" would be a nautical impossibility. Fried food served not more than once a day and made crisp instead of greasy should not be harmful to people of active life and good digestion. But if you do not wish to use lard, there are several vegetable cooking oils and fats which are palatable and wholesome. See what your grocer has, find what he can get.

54. Miss R. Y., Tennessee. "I am a high school pupil, and am going to write a paper on 'Our Country Tomorrow,' as a forecast of general improvement and a help to practical patriotism. I will appreciate any suggestion you can give me."

You would probably find material in your nearest public library; ask the librarian. We may suggest *The New Era*, by Josiah Strong (Doubleday); *True and False Democracy*, by Nicholas Murray Butler (Macmillan); *The Promise of American Life*, by Herbert Croly (Macmillan); *Four Aspects of Civic Duty*, by W. H. Taft (Yale University Press); *Christianity and the Social Crisis*, by Walter Rauschenbusch (Macmillan).

55. Mrs. R. D., Connecticut. "I have lately read the advertisements of a brewing house, claiming that physicians advise the use of beer for digestion, vitality and longevity. While I am in need of such a tonic, I cannot, as an advocate of temperance, indulge in alcoholic beverages. What do you recommend?"

Beer is only slightly alcoholic, but the habit of drinking anything alcoholic tends to both mental and moral deterioration—no matter what may be said in print even by physicians. There are preparations of malt, hops and all the beneficial ingredients of beer to be found in a first-class drug store. The druggist, not the saloon-keeper, should be the dispenser of alcoholic products—if they should be sold at all.

56. Dr. L. A. S., Michigan. "Does not the question of health underlie the problem of efficiency, and should not a system of health instruction be adopted by the U. S. Government?"

Emphatically yes, to both questions. Write Professor Irving Fisher, New Haven, Connecticut, for particulars of the work of the National Health Committee of One Hundred, and associated endeavors.

57. Mr. M. M. G., Illinois. "Some teachers of mental science tell us that such emotions as anger are extremely injurious, acting as a poison to the system. Others assert that occasional outbursts of temper (as indignation) act upon the mind and body as a tonic. What seems to you to be the truth?"

The truth, as usual, may be found halfway between.

Anger is a poison. But so are emetics and purgatives—which we sometimes need to counteract the effect of other poisons already in the system. Anger is a powerful antidote for such deadly things as injustice, insincerity, incompetency. To be thoroly indignant because of a wrong is purifying, stimulating, hygienic. But to be "mad" at people is confusing, depressing, suicidal.



# The Independent

VOLUME LXXXII

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APRIL—JUNE

1915

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THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INC.  
NEW YORK







# THE INDEPENDENT

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## KITCHENER STORIES

Behind Kitchener's army is Kitchener—K. of K. hitherto, K. of something else, something much bigger than Khartum, hereafter; but we are not presumptuous enough to prophesy just how his handling of the Great War will be translated into a nickname. Just now Kitchener books and Kitchener stories are many. The old anecdotes are being revived and new ones are cropping up. From Mr. Begbie's *Kitchener, Organizer of Victory*, reviewed this week in our book columns, we take a group of stories worth retelling:

Mr. Lloyd George called one day upon Lord Kitchener to explain to him that recruiting in Wales would be far quicker if the men were told that they would form a Welsh army and serve under a Welsh general who understood their traditions and spoke their language. "But where is your Welsh general?" demanded Kitchener, who does not greatly like to be bothered with details of nationalism. "We had better discuss that with Colonel Owen Thomas, who has come with me, and is now in your waiting-room." Kitchener rang his bell and gave orders for the visitor to be admitted. As soon as he saw him he said, "You were in South Africa?" "Yes, sir," replied the colonel. "Well, you're now Brigadier-General Commanding the Welsh army; you'd better go and get to work at once."

Kitchener's family knew long before the world did just what Kitchener expected to do. Here is evidence:

A brother of the present writer was a cadet at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst at a time when one of Kitchener's brothers was on the staff of lecturers. It happened one day—this was in the early eighties—that my brother was walking in the grounds of the college with Kitchener's brother, and as they went along the lecturer said to the cadet, "My young brother has got himself appointed to Egypt; he'll never come out till he's at the top."

Kitchener's mechanical, heartless methods are familiar in tradition. Mr. Begbie offers the record of two cases where in the view of the common man Kitchener showed himself sadly lacking in ordinary sympathy:

I will now tell the two worst stories I know about Kitchener, and get rid as quickly as possible of this particular aspect of his character. One is of Egypt and one of South Africa; both are true.

It happened that Kitchener, during his Egyptian command, wanted a certain bridge to be built and sent for an engineer to give him his orders. When the command was finished he added, "I will inspect the bridge on —," naming a certain date. The engineer expressed his doubt whether the bridge could be finished in so short a time. He was told that on that day Kitchener would come to the spot and if the bridge was not finished there would be trouble. There the interview ended.

The engineer set off on his labor of Hercules. He was young, devoted and ambitious.

He worked by night and by day, did incredible things, and at the moment when Kitchener arrived had everything ready for inspection. His eyes shining with pleasure, his hands still grimed with the anxious work of last touches, he advanced to Kitchener, saluted, and said, with a smile, "Well, sir, we've just managed to do it in time." The only answer he received, the dreadful eyes fixed upon him, the voice cold with authority, was this: "Yes, but you ought not to appear before me unshaved."

This is what I call the Prussian element in Kitchener's character, and for myself I hate it so much, detest it so spiritually, that I would give much to add to my story that the engineer threw the piece of cotton-waste on which he was wiping his dirty hands straight into K.'s face, even if one had to record that he was subsequently buried in close proximity to his bridge. Nevertheless, I remind myself that Kitchener is a man burdened with responsibility, that the East is not good for the liver, and that perhaps something had occurred that day to put him out. But I don't like to hear that when this story was retold to Kitchener in after years he laughed heartily. It would have been rather nice to record that he covered his face with his hands.

The other story is this. During the war in South Africa it was necessary on a certain occasion for Kitchener to make a quick and highly perilous journey by train. A daring and high-spirited youngster volunteered to drive the engine. The journey was accomplished. The volunteer driver, delighted that he got the great general safely thru most dangerous country, said to Kitchener as the Chief of Staff passed him standing beside his sweating engine: "We weren't so very long, were we?" To which K. of K. replied, scarcely looking at him, "You'll have to be quicker going back."

But K. of K. is by no means unable to be gallant on occasion, and Queen Victoria once provided the occasion:

When he was at Simla and at a time when he was exceedingly busy, one of his friends died at Lahore. As soon as the news reached him, Kitchener started off from Simla, not to be present at the funeral, but to comfort the widow of his friend, a woman for whom he entertained great respect and affection. The idea that Kitchener is a woman-hater is false, and has its origin only in a busy man's natural distaste for chatter and frivolity. It is said that Queen Victoria challenged him on this question, anxious to arrange a match for the triumphant young general, and that Kitchener replied, "But I love one woman already, ma'am, and always have loved her." Here was romance and mystery. The old Queen raised her head. "Who is she?" asked Victoria. "Your Majesty," replied Kitchener.

Some of the finest jokes extant come thru the fact that the printer's finger slips. Here is one which, like all others, is funny a long long, long time afterward—not at the time.

A Buffalo paper, in describing the scene when Roosevelt took the oath of office as President, said it was a spectacle never to be forgotten when Roosevelt, before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and a few witnesses, took his simple bath.—Associated Advertising.





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FOR US THE FIELDS ARE NEW,  
FOR US THE WOODS ARE RIFE  
WITH FAIRY SECRETS, DEEP AND TRUE,  
AND HEAVEN IS BUT A TENT OF BLUE  
ABOVE THE GAME OF LIFE.

—Henry van Dyke



# The Independent

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## WHILE IT WAS YET DARK

**A**MID the confusion of the early records which tell about the great event which Easter celebrates one thing stands out very clear. No human eye saw the resurrection of Jesus or watched the inscrutable process. The Christian witnesses bore testimony only to the accomplished fact. The change from death to life culminated in the obscurity of the tomb. "While it was yet dark," there came, according to the most philosophical of the Gospels, anxious watchers who found the transformation already complete and the tomb empty. The darkness which shrouded the event is paralleled by the confusion and uncertainty of the conflicting testimony that has reached us. In fact the whole course of Christian beginnings lies shrouded in the mystery of indefiniteness and the shadows of the unknown.

But all great beginnings are thus conditioned and surrounded. Man becomes conscious of the result long after the causes have apparently ceased to operate. He sees the product after the early stages of the process have receded into the dim past. Only the scantiest remains mark the pathway of early developments, and the highest intelligence is necessary to descry the scraps of evidence and by comparison and imagination reconstruct the methods and movements of these living forces.

Nestled in the darkness of mother earth the seed takes on the new life which is first observed springing in vigor from the soil. Out of the mothering womb of time has come forth the human race thru its various stages, progressing thru barbarism, primitive civilization, and the historic era.

Since man began to think upon the past he has evolved unnumbered theories of his beginning, and still to the most instructed the early stages in each onward course of development must be approached thru a twilight that ends in darkness. The rude beginnings of his culture are buried beneath the rubbish heaps of time. The institutions of religion, home and government we know only in their higher forms. Language, art and thought can be studied in their monuments alone. The keenest and most critical investigations have only partially revealed

the successive steps of Hebraism and the founding of Christianity. Those centuries in which directive forces were forming the incipient movements which have culminated in what we call western civilization are often termed the Dark Ages. On the whole we must conclude that the great forces operating in society and in life conceal their most significant phases, those phases which carry the greatest import for the future, from the contemporary eyes of men. We cannot "look into the seeds of time, and say which grain will grow and which will not." While it is yet dark the great movements of the future are being planned and the first steps toward the realization of the plans are being taken.

Around us at this Easter time the darkness and confusion of human affairs are almost beyond parallel. A crisis in history has, no doubt, been reached. We seem to see not only the disruption of international and national life, but the clashing ideals of races, the spread and deepening of hatred and strife, the failure of human capacity for organization to hold in check the elemental passions and aspirations of mankind, and even the breakdown of Christianity itself.

Nevertheless, the seeds of a new and grander future have doubtless been already sown. The ways of nature and human development lead us to expect that this is so. Life is positive, death is negative. The breakup and sloughing off of the old and outworn may appear as the darkness of dissolution, but the stirrings of a new life to result in a higher order are scarcely to be apprehended until the growth directed by the Unseen Mind has brought some reorganization out of the old chaos. "Out of the cradle endlessly rocking" come the strength and wisdom that shape and advance the world's destinies. The patient, brooding spirit of man, inspired by hope and faith in the Divine Order, will yet bring to power and dominion the living principles of international brotherhood and service now obscured in the bitterness and darkness of war and racial strife. Future generations will surely say: "While it was yet dark" we discerned the birth throes of a new world order.

## THE JUSTICE AND DESIRABILITY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

**T**HE men of three eastern states—Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey—will have an opportunity this fall to put themselves on record for or against woman suffrage. In each state a constitutional amendment extending the suffrage to women is to be submitted to the voters at the polls. What will the men of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey do with the opportunity? Will they follow the enlightened example of the men of Wyoming, Colo-

rado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Alaska, Illinois, Montana and Nevada? Or will they choose to keep their states a while longer groping in the mists of reaction?

Women should vote for four good and sufficient reasons—and for one other reason greater than all four. And the four reasons are these:

It will be good for the women.

It will be good for the men.



It will be good for the family.

It will be good for the state.

In the first place, then, it will be good for women to vote—not, it should be noted, to have the right to vote, but *to vote*, for the suffrage is not only a privilege but an unescapable obligation—because it will broaden their mental and moral horizon. It will give them something new to think about; and there is no better, one might almost say no other, road to intellectual development than thinking. It will give them new responsibilities—responsibilities to their neighbors, to the community, to the state. There is no better road to moral development than the assumption and the bearing of responsibility.

In the second place, to have women vote will be good for men. It will put them on their mettle, for it would go hard with masculine pride to find the “weaker sex” beating them at their own traditional task. It will make the men think too. For there is no greater incentive to clear thinking than, first, the necessity of explaining a matter to an inquiring mind and, second, the need of defending one’s own position in argument. It will sharpen men’s moral responsibility. For women have a way of going straight to the heart of things; and it might be a new and stimulating experience for a man to have to explain to his wife, or his mother or his daughter—as fellow voters—just why he was voting on the side of a corrupt boss or in favor of the liquor traffic or against the suppression of child labor.

In the third place, the voting of women will be good for the family. It will create a new bond of union among its members. Husband and wife with a common duty to the state will find themselves drawn closer together. The mother who goes to the polls with her son, the father who accompanies his daughter to the performance of their common civic task will find a new pleasure in their parenthood and a new outlook upon its possibilities. The son who grows up to find his mother a voter, informed on public affairs and intelligent to discuss them, will have a new appreciation of his mother’s companionship, a broadened respect for womanhood.

In the fourth place, woman suffrage will be good for the state. The comment has been keenly made that the state, like the family, needs not only a father but a mother. Women, by the very nature of their being, and of their normal existence, are experts on certain vital subjects. And the state needs expert knowledge quite as much as it needs good intentions and sound principles. Municipal housekeeping could not but gain in efficiency from the participation in its affairs of those in the community whose peculiar business housekeeping is. Women will bring to the activities of government a new point of view, valuable because it is a sound point of view and no less valuable because it is a different point of view. On such subjects of the highest importance to the well-being of the state as education, working conditions for women, the purity of food, child labor, the liquor traffic, the social evil, and war, women have that to contribute in the way of special knowledge and special sympathy which the state can ill afford to be without.

Women have different qualities of mind from men. Men are, in theory at least and often in practise, reasoning beings. Women are creatures of intuition. Men plod to a conclusion; women leap to it. It is sometimes startling to observe how woman’s intuition surpasses man’s reason in soundness of result. But to whichever

quality be awarded the palm for usefulness, there is no question that the two taken together are greatly more valuable than either alone.

But to come to the last and greatest reason of all.

Partial suffrage—the suffrage of men alone—is a denial of democracy. Democracy will never be full and complete until every individual in the community has an equal right to determine how the affairs of the community shall be managed. Democracy—the rule of the people—is no democracy while half of the people are excluded from the ruling. The United States is a nation “conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.” There is no liberty while women are free only to be governed and not to govern. There is no equality which does not include political equality—and political equality for all persons regardless of sex.

### THE INFERNAL TRENTINO

WHAT sort of land is this that Italy covets so that she is willing to fight Austria to get it? Nothing less than that which Dante sketched in his *Inferno*. For Dante once lived at Trent in what is now Austrian Tyrol. If the tourist doubts it there is Dante’s statue in front of the railroad station to prove it, an eyesore to the Austrians who look with not unnatural suspicion on the devotion of their Italian subjects to the literature of their would-be fatherland. More than one Dante culture club has been found to be a nest of hot-headed Irredentists.

But tho Dante was a dweller in the Trentino he did not like it, for he hated mountains and feared rocks. So when he came to describe the descent into the Seventh Circle of the *Inferno*, where are confined the men of violence, he draws his comparison from his Alpine reminiscences:

The place where to descend the bank we came  
Was Alpine and from what was there moreover,  
Of such a kind that every eye would shun it.  
Such as that ruin is which in the flank  
Smote, on this side of Trent, the Adige,  
Either by earthquake or by failing stay,  
For from the mountain’s top, from which it moved  
Unto the plain the cliff is shattered so  
No path ’twould give to him who was above;  
Even such was the descent of that ravine.

This is the passage which Ruskin picks out to prove his point that the taste for wild and rugged scenery is a recent acquirement of the race. In his *Modern Painters* he comments on the lines in this wise:

The fact is that Dante, by many expressions thruout the poem, shows himself to have been a notably bad climber; and being fond of sitting in the sun, looking at his fair Baptistery, or walking in a dignified manner on flat pavement in a long robe, it puts him seriously out of his way when he has to take to hands and knees or look to his feet; so that the first strong impression made upon him by any Alpine scene whatever is, clearly, that it is bad walking. When he is in a fright and hurry and has a very steep place to go down, Virgil has to carry him altogether.

But the mountain scenery which was abhorred by the classical and medieval authors is, thanks to the rise of Romanticism, beloved of the modern man. The attractiveness of a landscape increases with the angle of inclination to the horizon. At forty-five degrees it begins to get interesting, at ninety it is thrilling. So the barren lands of the world have now become the most productive and rocks pay better than soil. Tourism is already the most profitable industry of the Tridentine Tyrol and in Italian hands it will be worked more skil-



fully. From all parts of the world people will flock to the Triple Toothed country and have their photographs taken as they clamber down the Adige landslide that leads to the Seventh Circle.

### "REAL WAR" AND WAR AS IT IS

ARE exhibitions of the motion or still pictures which are coming from Europe one often hears expressions of disappointment that there are no photographs of "real war." These soldiers entrenching—they might as well be Italians laying sewer pipes. This gun going off—where's the enemy? These sick and wounded, doctors and nurses—they might be in any hospital. This train of supplies—it is as dull as the loading of a ferry-boat. These refugees—why, they can't be real, for, see, the children are laughing, not crying, and the women have on their best clothes.

The popular disappointment is natural, but it arises from the fact that we are now getting for the first time real pictures of real war. This is actually what war is, nine-tenths of it, ninety-nine hundredths of it, mere ditch-digging, and firing at an invisible target and convalescing in the hospital and carting and being cheerful in adversity. What the painters have palmed off upon us before the rise of photography is not real war, or at most, only a small part of it. There are still occasionally hand-to-hand fights with the bayonet and cavalry charges, but one who gets his idea of warfare from Meissonier, De Neuville or Détaillé will find it a very different thing when he enlists. Thanks to the silver film war is now being stripped of the glamor with which artists and poets have conspired to invest it and now stands revealed in all its dreary nakedness.

### A MISSING WORD CONTEST

This dastardly affair on the part of the —, who could not attack like men. This deed of barbarity of which none were deemed capable but savages. Those cruelties enacted at — by destroyers of the weak and defenceless, besiegers of boudoirs, who bombarded drawing-rooms and nurseries and made the name of — a byword among nations.

Puzzle: to supply the missing words and give the date and origin. But we fear this may be too hard for the reader, so we will add that the blanks are to be filled out by the word "Yankees," "Vera Cruz" and "America," and the quotations are taken from British newspapers of March, 1847, according to the *Silver Standard* of Roger Bros.

### THE SHIFT IN MODERN LANGUAGES

ONE curious effect of the war on America is a decline in the popularity of the German language. In recent years German had been gaining and French losing ground in our schools and colleges. Where the two languages were offered as alternate electives, it was common for at least three or four times as many students to choose the German. But at the fall opening a great change was observable. The entrance and optional German classes fell, in many places, to a small proportion of their former size. The students declining German have not, however, gone over to French as a rule. Some take Latin, but most of them have gone in for Spanish wherever this is offered. The Spanish classes

everywhere have been swamped and there is great difficulty in getting enough qualified teachers for it.

The influence of the war is also shown in the increased attention given to Russia. Courses in Slavonic languages and history have been offered for some years in a few universities, but were poorly attended. This year their numbers will probably be five times what they were last year.

This new interest in Spanish and Russian is a good thing, for they have been deplorably neglected by our students. But the present popular aversion to Germany should not blind us to the importance of a knowledge of the German language. Before the war our commerce with Germany alone was twice the value of our commerce with the whole of Spanish America, and while we hope that intercourse with the countries south of us will increase it will be a long time before it equals that with Germany. Unless the German nation is completely crushed out by the war its literature, science, art and industries will continue to be worth our study.

### AN EVIL RECRUDESCENCE

IT has been a satisfaction to lovers of law that the annual register of lynchings in this country has shown a pretty regular decrease. This comes from a growing public sentiment, both North and South, which is unwilling to tolerate or excuse what is the chief shame of our country in the eyes of foreign peoples. But this is dependent on the reiterated expression of indignation against the evil.

We have received lately letters from both Georgia and Florida which tell of a recent increase in the number of lynchings of negroes, and that for offenses not of the most flagrant character. Take the case that came recently to us from Florida. A negro entered a store, bought cigarets, and handed an insulting letter to the lady clerk. He is said to have hung about the store outside, until he was arrested. The courts would have speedily tried the man without fear or favor, but tho he denied that he was the one who had committed the offense, sixty masked men took him from the sheriff and riddled him with bullets. The *Time-Union* of Jacksonville prints the full story from Anthony, Florida, ending with the usual defense:

This is a peaceful community of law-abiding citizens, who do not under any circumstances hold with lynching; except for the one offense and its associate suggestion. And this we say to the self-appointed headlights in other parts of the country who stand dismayed at "Southern barbarity" in protecting white women from being insulted and outraged.

Those guilty of lynching always boast thus that they are the defenders of our social institutions.

The pronunciation of Przemysl and other Polish names would give less embarrassment to the reader if a rational system of transliteration were used in putting foreign names into English. Our custom of spelling by sight instead of by sound is the cause of endless trouble. In this word the *r* is silent; the *l* barely sounded. The *z* is pronounced like *zh*. The *e* has the sound of *ay*. The accent is on the first of the two syllables. As pronounced by a native it sounds almost like *Pshame'-ish*. The Russian for it is Peremysl and this may become its name to the outside world if it remains in the hands of the Russians. But we had better not anticipate the outcome of the war. Otherwise we might have to use Lüttich for Liège.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Attack on the Dardanelles

Since March 18, when the Anglo-French fleet which entered the Dardanelles lost three battleships, there has been no renewal of the attempt. On the 24th the "Queen Elizabeth," the "Agamemnon" and the cruiser "Cornwall" did venture in again, but this time after dark and only for the purpose of protecting the mine-sweepers, which have continued their work during the week. Two destroyers are said to have gone up the strait as far as the Narrows beyond Chanak. The unfavorable weather and the heavy sea running thru the Dardanelles are alleged as the reason for the suspension of operations. Besides this, it is known that most of the vessels which took part in the attack on the 18th suffered more or less from the Turkish shells and needed repair. As to the damage done to the forts, reports differ. According to the Allied account the fort near the ancient city of Dardanus, which gave name to the Dardanelles, was completely demolished, and several of the forts about Kilid Bahr and Chanak were disabled. On the other hand, a German observer states that the Allied fleet expended more than 2000 shells in the seven-hour bombardment without

## THE GREAT WAR

*March 22*—Przemysl, chief Galician fortress, surrenders after six-month siege. Germans regain Memel on the Baltic.

*March 23*—Russians gain Lupkow Pass in Carpathians. Germans take 2500 Russian prisoners northwest of Ostrolenka.

*March 24*—"Queen Elizabeth" and "Agamemnon" again enter Dardanelles. Russians invade Hungary thru Dukla Pass.

*March 25*—Kurds massacre Christians about Urumiah, Persia. Albanian insurgents shell Durazzo.

*March 26*—French take Hartmannsweilerkopf near Thann, Alsace. Turkish attack on Russian Transcaucasia along Black Sea repulsed.

*March 27*—Germans bombard Arras. Italian Alpine troops called to colors.

*March 28*—Ten more warships join Allied fleet at Dardanelles. Okuma ministry wins Japanese elections.

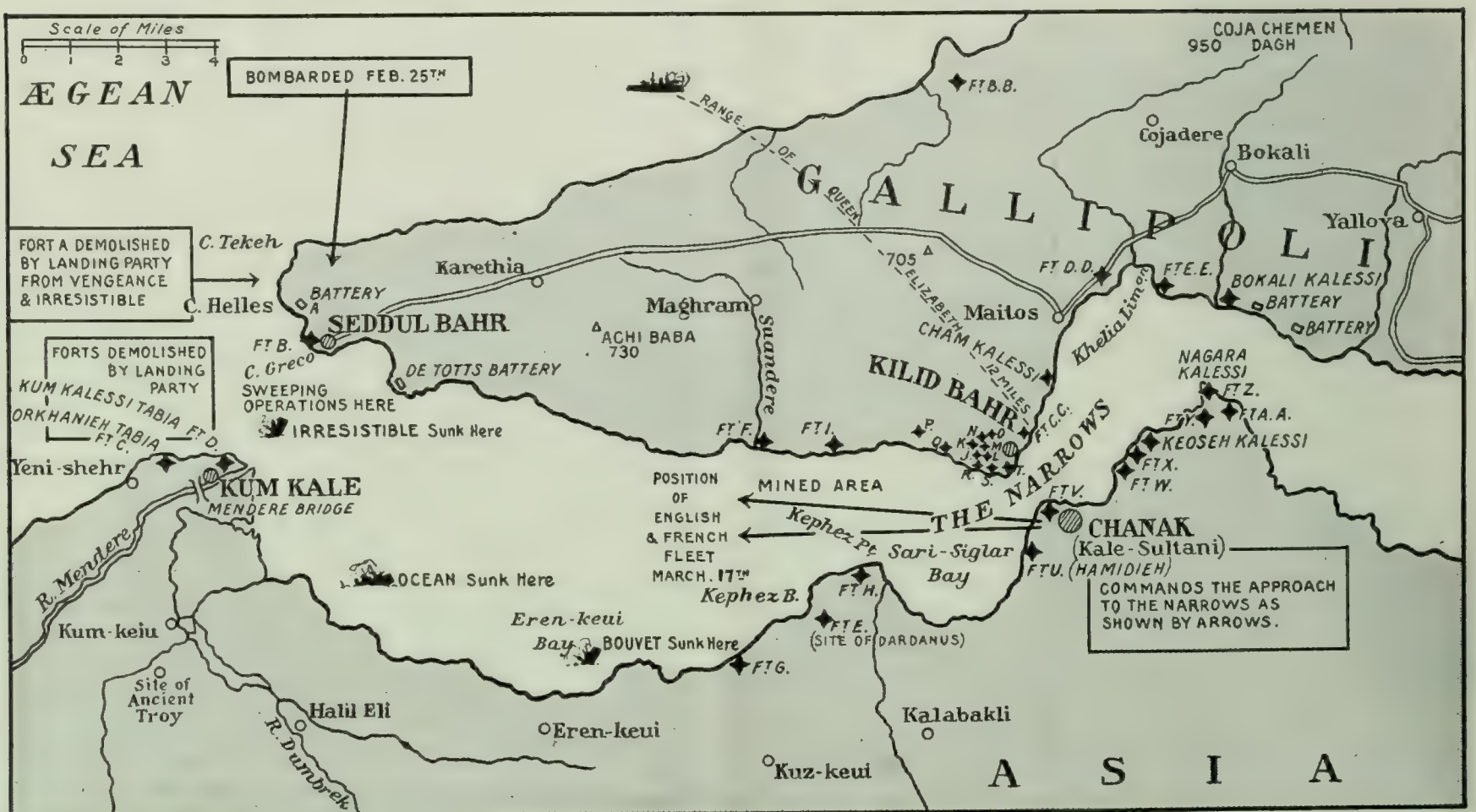
putting out of action a single shore battery. Doubtless we shall have to wait till another attempt is made to force the Dardanelles before we find out which report is correct, if either.

The Allied fleet has been reinforced during the week by ten more warships, tho what they are is not stated. Possibly one or more of the new superdreadnoughts, sisters of "Queen Elizabeth," may be among

them. Since the penetration of the Dardanelles has proved so dangerous the 15-inch guns of these vessels, which can carry over the Gallipoli hills, are likely to be more in demand than ever. On Sunday, March 28, the "Queen Elizabeth" again tried indirect fire over the peninsula under the guidance of warships at the entrance to the Dardanelles. The forts about Kilid Bahr on the European and Chanak on the Asiatic side of the Narrows were reported hit.

Transports bringing British troops from Egypt are reported at Smyrna and a force is said to have been landed on the Gallipoli peninsula from the Gulf of Xeros. The upper end of the peninsula is said to be occupied by a large body of Turkish soldiers under German command protected by entrenchments across the neck of the peninsula at Bulair.

General von der Goltz, the German officer who organized the Ottoman army many years ago and now has charge of it, has left Constantinople for Sofia and Bucharest for the purpose of persuading Bulgaria and Rumania not to enter the war against the Turks. Bulgaria is said to have been offered all the territory she conquered in the first Balkan war of 1912.



THE FORCING OF THE DARDANELLES

This map, adapted from the London *Sphere*, shows that the Allied fleet has now before it the most difficult part of its task in reaching Constantinople, the Narrows where the channel is little more than a mile wide and both shores are lined with batteries. The new oil-driven superdreadnought, "Queen Elizabeth," has been bombarding these across the Gallipoli peninsula at a distance of twelve miles or more, and on March 18 the fleet steamed up the Dardanelles nearly as far as Kephez Point and attacked the forts by direct fire. But floating mines, sent down the straits with the current, struck and blew up the French warship, "Bouvet," and the British "Ocean" and "Irresistible"

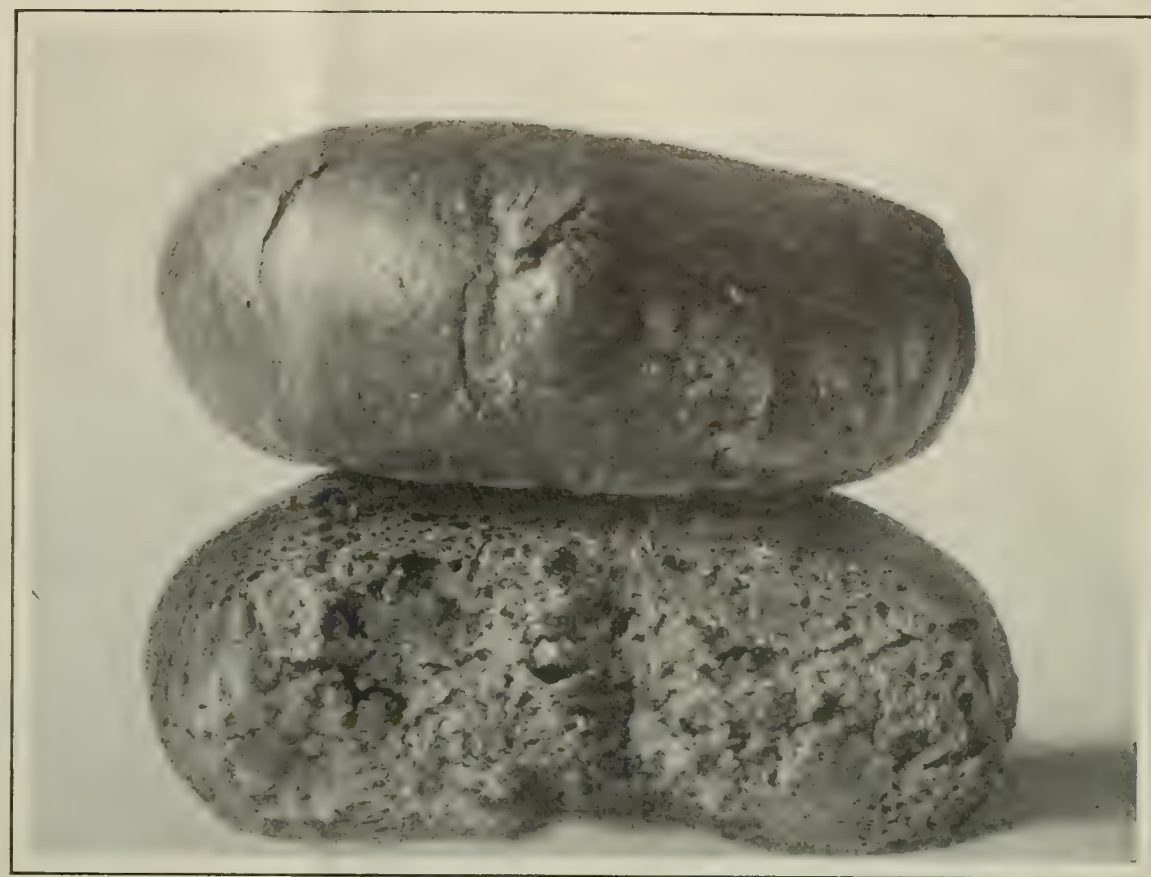


**The Fall of Przemysl** On another page of this issue we tell the story of the long siege of the Galician fortress and discuss its strategic significance. The Austrians console themselves as best they can for its loss by the thought that it held out a month longer than the Russian fortress of Port Arthur and that the garrison was starved out, not conquered. When Port Arthur fell into the hands of the Japanese there was still a good stock of food and ammunition. At Przemysl, every domestic animal had been killed for food. Attempts had been made to bring in concentrated food by airships, but of course such a supply could not suffice for 120,000 soldiers and the civil population. According to the official Austrian report, there were 28,000 disabled from disease and wounds, and they were dying at the rate of 200 a day for lack of drugs and dressings. The troops had not had full rations since December and for the last week or so had been living on horsemeat and rice. The outer ring of fortifications had a circumference of twenty-five miles, too great to be adequately manned by the reduced and exhausted garrison.

Finally the capture by the Russians of a hill 400 feet high commanding the city brought matters to a crisis. A sortie was ordered to regain it, but few except the Honved or Hungarian militia responded to the call. They set out in the early morning singing, but after a few hours of hard marching and fighting returned to the shelter of the forts reduced in numbers but with sufficient spirit still to sing. On the 20th the Russians began a bombardment from this quarter and made an assault, which was repulsed.

Then General Kusmanek concluded that it was useless to hold out longer than two days more. The remaining rations were distributed and each man was given two cans of meat with orders to eat one each day. Driven by hunger many disobeyed, but this unaccustomed food was too much for their weakened stomachs and they became sick. Their surplus ammunition was used in a furious cannonading continued during two nights. Between four and six in the morning of the 22d 10,000 shells are said to have been fired, with little damage to the enemy. Then guns, with their muzzles filled with sand, were exploded in the midst of the magazines in order to demolish the forts.

At eight o'clock on the morning of March 22 the besiegers saw white flags hoisted to the top of the factory chimneys in the city and from each of the forts there emerged a group



Underwood &amp; Underwood

## A SAMPLE OF WAR BREAD

Since the German empire has been isolated it is short on wheat and long on potatoes, so the Government has ordered that bread be made with ten or twenty per cent of mashed potatoes or potato flour. Every individual, high or low, is limited to a daily ration of 200 grams (seven ounces) of this *Kriegsbrot*, obtainable only by presentation of a non-transferable ticket good for a particular date

of officers and unarmed men who marched quietly forward under a flag of truce and saluted as they surrendered.

Four dirigibles and four aeroplanes carrying eighteen men and important papers were sent out from the city during the last few days, but some of them fell into the hands of the Russians. The victorious troops as they entered the city found 1350 Russian prisoners, mostly wounded. According to the Austrian version the Przemysl garrison consisted at the end of less than 40,000 soldiers instead of the 120,000 claimed by the Russians.

Przemysl was twice captured by the Russians in earlier wars; by Oleg in 907 and by Jaroslav in 1031, on their way to conquer Constantinople. In 1349 it was taken by Casimir the Great of Poland and remained in Polish hands until the partition of the Kingdom by Austria, Prussia and Russia.

#### The Capture of Carpathian Passes

The army which has been employed in the siege of Przemysl, and which is variously reported to number from less than 100,000 to more than 150,000, will probably be employed next in the direction of Hungary. There are said to be 750,000 Russian troops now assembled in Galicia for this purpose. All thru the winter the struggle for the possession of the passes has continued regardless of snow which filled the defiles and the

storms which swept over the mountains. The Austrians and Hungarians, aided by Germans, have been able to hold these gateways of the Carpathians and even at times to throw a sufficient force thru them into the lowlands of Galicia to threaten the relief of Przemysl. These efforts were, however, always frustrated, and now that their objective has been lost it is not likely that the offensive will be again attempted, for the Austro-Hungarian forces will have all they can do to prevent the invasion of Hungary. In fact, their ability to do even this seems doubtful now spring has come, for already the Austrians report the capture of Lupkow Pass, south of Przemysl.

Dukla Pass, to the westward of Lupkow, is also in the possession of the Russians, and thru these two passes they have penetrated some ten miles into Hungary. The passes further to the east, Uzsok and Beskid, are apparently not yet forced. The utmost ingenuity has been used in protecting these mountain ravines. Concealed batteries and mines, barbed wire entanglements and wolf-traps, ditches and palisades are so placed among the rocks and trees as to make every movement dangerous.

Bartfa or Bartfeld, the first Hungarian town to be occupied by the Russians, is about ten miles south of the watershed which separates Galicia from Hungary. It is an ancient town, now a watering place, with an



altitude of 910 feet, and stands at the head of the railroad leading down the Theiss Valley toward Budapest.

The efforts of the Russians to regain Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, seems not to have been so successful as was at first claimed to be the case.

#### The Fighting in the Vosges

The French began the war in August by an attempt to regain the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and an expedition sent across the border from Belfort succeeded without much difficulty in taking Mülhausen and advancing as far north as Colmar. This movement, dictated by politics rather than strategy, had no other result than to set the French heart to premature rejoicing and to give the Alsatian society of Paris an excuse for removing the mourning which had draped the statue of Strassburg in the Place de la Concorde since 1871. If the Germans had attacked France from the eastern side then the French invasion of Alsace would have threatened their left flank. But when, instead of this, they invaded France from the north thru Belgium the French army in Alsace was worse than useless and had to be withdrawn.

After the German advance had been checked and the opposing armies settled in the entrenched lines which they have maintained for the last six months, the French renewed their attempt to conquer Upper Alsace. This time they did not find it so easy, for the Germans were prepared for them and have contested



Paul Thompson

#### VILLAGE ENTRENCHMENTS FROM AN AEROPLANE

A Russian village in which the Austrian trenches (indicated by crosses) run from house to house and make the soldiers' quarters safely accessible

every foot of the ground, so that, after fighting all winter, the French have only been able to get possession of a strip of territory from five to ten miles wide along the border north of Switzerland.

Now, however, an advance may be expected, for there are indications that the French intend to open the spring campaign in this region, leaving to Kitchener's new army the attack on the German lines in the west. For such a movement the French have the best possible base of operations in the Vosges Mountains, of which they have secured a strong hold in the course of the winter. This little knot of tangled mountain peaks and ridges dominates the Rhine Valley, which lies to the east of it. It has been called "the Key to France," and might as well be used as "the Key to Germany." That is why Moltke insisted in 1871 on its being ceded to Germany, for he insisted that it was necessary for the defense of the Rhine.

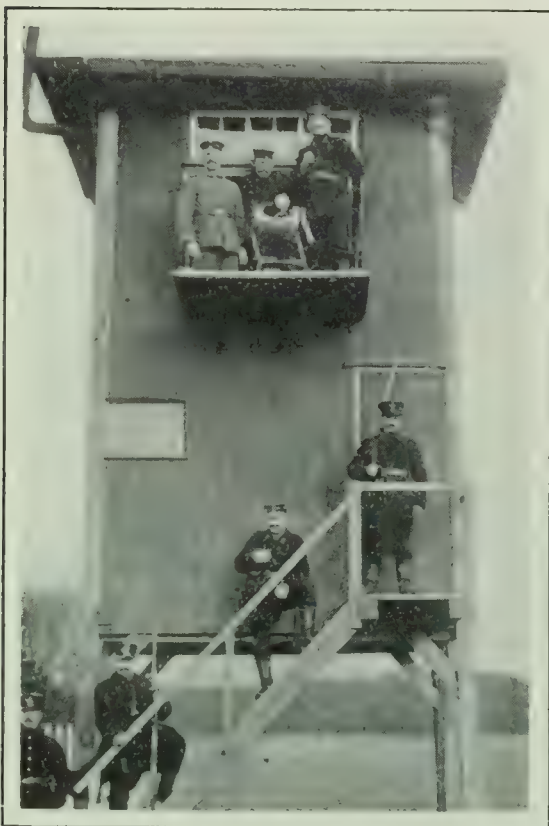
The part of the Vosges which the French have been able to regain is the southern. Thann they took some time ago, but the Germans have been able to bombard it from the mountains to the north and east. Many buildings in the town have been demolished by their shells, but they have avoided hitting the cathedral of St. Thiébaud, which ranks next to Strassburg as the finest Gothic church in Germany, so this is undamaged except by the smashing of the stained glass windows from the concussion.

About five miles northeast of Thann stands Hartmannsweilerkopf, a steep and rocky peak of 3000 feet

in height. For over a month the French have been trying to capture this position and on the evening of the 26th they succeeded. Alpine Chasseurs, commonly known as "the blue devils of France" from their blue bonnets, carried the summit in a daring charge, altho the Germans defended their trenches with hand grenades and streams of blazing oil. The importance of this achievement lies in the fact that this mountain stands isolated on the eastern edge of the Vosges and overlooks the Rhine twenty miles beyond. A further advance in this direction as the coming spring again makes marching possible would force the Germans to evacuate Mülhausen and Upper Alsace or run the risk of being cut off from Strassburg and Germany.

#### Memel Regained

On March 18, Memel, the most northern of Prussian seaports, was captured by a force of 6000 to 10,000 Russians. The town was defended by a small force of the Landsturm or militia, with the assistance, according to the Russian account, of civilians. Four days later, on the approach of a land force of German troops from the south and the arrival of German warships in the harbor, the Russians retired, taking with them the mayor of Memel and three other prominent citizens whom they had seized as hostages. But the car carrying the hostages broke down, their escort fled and the prisoners escaped. The raid on Memel was, according to the Russian version, for the purpose of breaking up the contraband trade which has been



Modern Service

#### THE WATCHERS

A German observation tower with searchlights ready for the French





Paul Thompson

## DESOLATED BY WAR AND WINTER

Gerdaun, an East Prussian town, after the Russian invasion had rolled over it and the snow had added to its dreary loneliness

passing thru that place. The Russians seized large quantities of goods stored here and burned what they could not carry away.

The Germans accuse them of burning fifteen villages in the vicinity and wilful destruction of private property. As reprisals for the sacking of Memel the Germans have imposed an indemnity of \$250,000 on the city of Lodz, Poland, and \$25,000 on the town of Suwalki.

A similar raid was attempted on Tilsit, but was not successful. Along the Niemen, in the forest of Augustowo and on the eastern frontier of East Prussia there are rumors of fighting, but their significance is obscure.

The German bombardment of the Polish fortress of Osowiec (Ossowetz) seems to make little progress. Their big siege guns were brought up to within three miles of the fortifications, but were obliged to withdraw. The new 42-centimeter howitzers were used at long range, but, according to the Russian account, did not make a single hit, and the 28-centimeter howitzers did little damage to the concrete casements when they struck.

The largest of the Christian villages, Geogtopa, five miles east of Urumiah, defended itself against the hordes for three days with arms left by the Russians, but was finally captured and burned. The men were then put to death and the young women carried away as slaves by the tribesmen.

Some of the Christians were saved by the bravery of Dr. Harry Packard, of the Presbyterian mission, who unfurled the American flag and, advancing between the lines, took them under its protection. Fifteen thousand Christian refugees are now sheltered in the American Presbyterian mission at Urumiah and 2000 at the French Catholic. But they are not safe, for the Turks invaded the French mission, set up a gallows in the yard and hanged sixty of the men who had sought protection there. Five who were taken from the American mission were also hanged there. The Rev. Dr. E. T. Allen, of Portland, Oregon, was beaten by the Turks. There are fourteen American missionaries in Urumiah besides their children, and the danger of a general massacre is great.

fused to give them to her. Whereupon her captain ordered a customs inspector, who was on board, to leave the ship. After he had declined to go he was forcibly placed in a boat and carried to the shore. As the ship was going out her attention was called to the violation of neutrality by a shot from the Morro fort. When she ignored this reminder, it was followed by shots from a machine gun, and, finally, by a shot fired across her bows from a 5-inch gun. Then she thought better of her rash intention and dropt anchor.

It is suspected that, in obedience to orders from somewhere, she had set out to carry coal and other supplies to the "Kronprinz Wilhelm," the last survivor on the seas of Germany's group of roving auxiliary cruisers, which had recently been seen in West Indian waters. Our Government sent two destroyers to be on guard if she should again attempt to go out. It also proceeded against her in the courts by libel, or attachment, and has asked, it is reported, for confiscation. A law recently passed provides for the forfeiture of an interned ship that attempts to leave port without clearance papers, if there is reason to believe that she intends to carry supplies to a warship.

As there were indications that the German rover, "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," was preparing to go to sea from Newport News, our Government sent a battleship to those waters and held other battleships in readiness to prevent an attack upon her within the three-mile limit. There were three British cruisers in the vicinity, waiting for her. Germany will be asked to pay for the American ship "William P. Frye," destroyed by this rover in the Pacific while carrying a cargo of grain from Seattle to Queenstown, and for her cargo.

It is understood that Major George T. Langhorne, recently our military attaché at Berlin, was recalled, not for any misconduct on his part, but because persons unknown had been sending, over his forged signature, dispatches and reports designed to mislead those into whose hands they might fall, and to excite controversy between the United States and the Allies. These dispatches, like his own, were forwarded by wireless under the control of the German Government. They were picked up at Paris, as doubtless had been foreseen, and thus they became known to the French and the British Governments. Major Langhorne was recalled from the post, it is understood, in order that disagreeable complications might be avoided.

#### Christians Massacred at Urumiah

The withdrawal of the Russian

troops from the northwestern corner of Persia, which they had occupied before the war, left this region without protection, and it has been ravaged by the Kurds and Persian Moslems. Seventy of the villages about Urumiah have been burned and thousands of men, women and children are said to have been killed.

#### War Cases Here

The Hamburg-American Company's steamship "Odenwald" attempted to leave the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 21st without clearance papers. She had been interned in that harbor since August 6. A few days before her attempt to go out she began to take on coal and provisions, and large quantities of both were on board when she asked for clearance papers. The authorities re-





© Brown &amp; Dawson

## A PROSPEROUS-LOOKING CORNER OF BELGIUM

While hundreds of thousands are suffering it must not be supposed that Belgium is entirely prostrate. This is a recent photograph of a shopping street in Brussels, where a "White Sale" is in progress and there are plenty of people who look busy

## The Condition of Mexico

Reports from parts of Mexico not directly involved in the war between Carranza and Villa show disheartening conditions. There is anarchy in Oaxaca and Chiapas. In Sonora, General Maytorena, sometimes a follower of Villa, has been overcome by a revolt of his Yaqui Indian troops and placed in prison. The Yaqui leader, Chief Uberlejo, rules in Hermosillo, where there have been many executions. He is collecting heavy taxes. His men have looted several American ranches in Sonora. Independent groups of soldiers or bandits are robbing and killing the people in several other states. Refugees from the capital who arrived in this country last week tell appalling stories of the outrages committed by Zapata's men and of the sufferings of residents.

Roque Gonzales Garza, the latest Provisional President, who was said to have been killed by Zapata, is now

in the city, and there have been sessions of the convention. Villa, who proclaimed himself President, does not question Garza's title. Obregon says that Villa plans to put Angeles in Garza's place. Villa insists, it is said, that Garza shall take into his Cabinet the three Ministers appointed by himself when he recently took the office. Zapata objects because in this way Villa would have a majority. Zapata and Villa are not in agreement, but the condition of the country does not permit them to meet in the capital.

When McManus was killed by Zapata's soldiers they tore down the American flag that was over his door, shot it full of holes, and dragged it in the dirt. This was reported to our Government by the Brazilian Minister. It is understood that an apology has been demanded. Zapata has formally expressed regret for the murder of McManus, and negotiations for indemnity are in progress.

Villa explains that the tax levied by him recently in Monterey was for the benefit of the poor, and says that no American resident was asked to pay. Americans were excepted on account of the work done there by the American Red Cross.

Villa was at Monterey last week, directing a Campaign movement of his forces against Matamoras and Nuevo Laredo. Control of these points and ports of entry on the northern border would leave little or nothing along the line in the hands of his enemies. Carranza had in Matamoras a garrison of 3000 men, and the place was strongly fortified. The attack upon it began on the 27th, Villa using 5500 cavalry and also machine guns. His artillery had not arrived. Matamoras is only a mile and a half from Brownsville, Texas, and our Government warned Villa that he must not shoot across the Rio Grande into that town.

He was represented in the movement against Tampico by General Chao, as to whose course there were conflicting reports. It was said that he had been defeated at Ebano, but later dispatches asserted that he had captured the place. It is difficult now to ascertain just what is going on in Mexico. One report says that Chao has been victorious in twelve battles and has lost 8000 men, while the losses of his foes have been larger. Obregon, Carranza's military chief, made a quick passage from the capital 435 miles to the vicinity of San Luis Potosi. He had 30,000 men, and it was his purpose to check Villa's movement against Tampico by separating him from his bases at Torreon and in Chihuahua. But he does not appear to have been successful. He does not forget that when he attempted to bring Villa and Carranza together, in September last, Villa twice ordered that he should be put to death.

It is now known that Gen. Lucio



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## GUARDING THE CITY—FRENCH AIRSHIPS PATROLLING ABOVE PARIS





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## THE WEARY WAY TO BATTLE

Austrians advancing to Siljak, Serbia, after a roadside skirmish with Serb outposts. The Austrian dead are left in the snow, for the regiment cannot stop to bury them

Blanco was shot, by Villa's order, at Aguascalientes in January. Blanco, a cavalry commander, whom some called the Phil Sheridan of the revolution, was Minister of the Interior under Gutierrez, whom he accompanied when the latter fled from the capital. Villa found him guilty of treason. It was reported last week that Gutierrez, who recently sent an envoy to Washington, had been killed near San Luis Potosi.

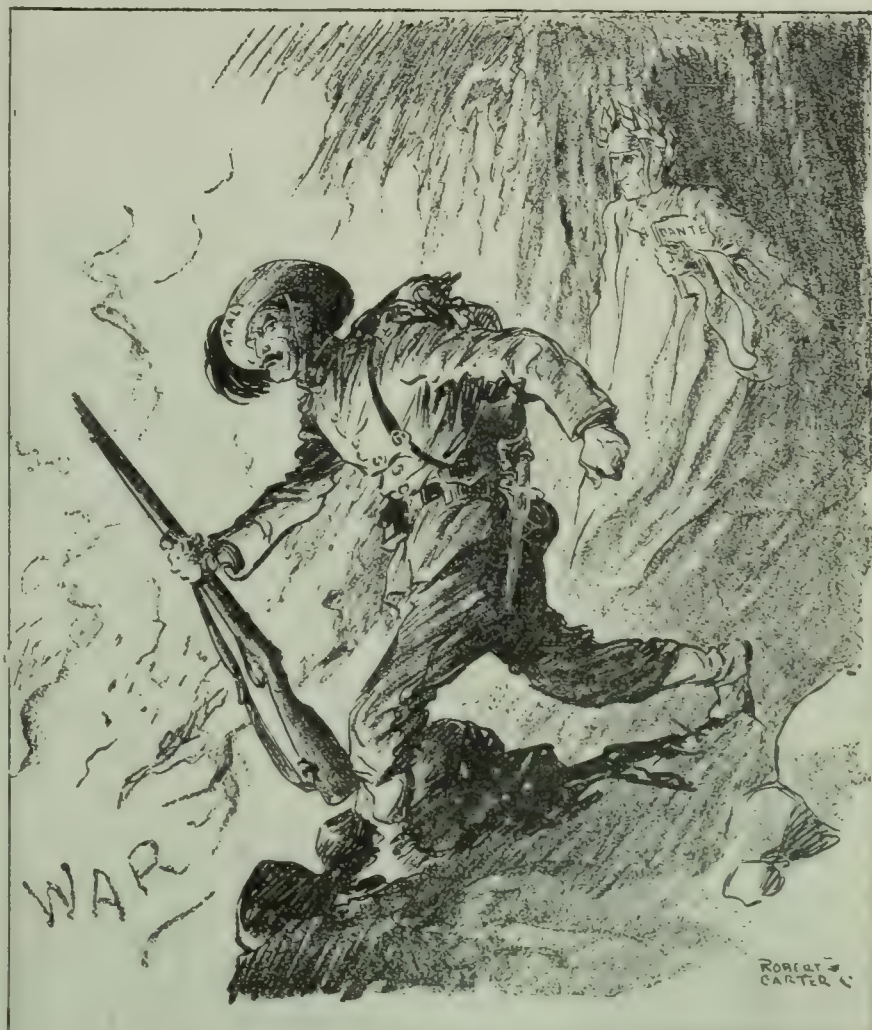
**An American Submarine Lost** The United States submarine "F-4," carrying a crew of twenty-one men and commanded by Lieutenant Alfred L. Ede, was submerged while engaged in target practice on the 25th, two miles from the harbor of Honolulu. As she did not rise again, attempts were made to bring her up by grappling hooks. She was found at a depth of 300 feet. On the 27th, after the grappling chains had been placed, and the vessel had been lifted fifty feet, they slipped and she fell back. Efforts to raise her were renewed, but all hope of saving the lives of the men on board was given up.

The submarine had all the known devices for safeguarding the men. As no signals came from her on the first day, it is thought that she struck a rock and that those on board were drowned. She could remain submerged for twenty-four hours, when in good condition, without inconvenience to her crew. This is the first accident of the kind in the history of American submarines. But the rest of the world has been so fortunate, as there have been sixteen similar disasters in the submarine fleets of other countries, with the loss of 225 lives.

**The Sisal of Yucatan** After Carranza had opened the port of Progreso, in Yucatan, in response to the demand of our Government, it was decided at Washington that ships of the navy should be used in procuring the sisal which is needed for the manufacture of binding twine. The battleship "Georgia" was sent to Progreso, and she carried \$625,000 contributed by our manufacturers. This was to be paid to the Yucatan Government, upon delivery of the sisal, 200,000 bales of which were ready to be sold. But Carranza controlled the port and had taken possession of the Yucatan railroads. Therefore it was foreseen that the money would fall into his hands. He had already sought to increase his Government's revenues by trebling the tax on sisal.

There was fighting in some parts of Yucatan, but Progreso was temporarily at peace. At the end of last week three ships were loading there

with sisal for the International Harvester Company. To hasten the shipment of this product the naval collier "Brutus" was made a carrier of freight, and on the 27th she started for the north with a cargo of the sisal, or hemp. It is expected that the wants of our grain growers will be supplied. This is of vital interest to every one, for there is the most direct possible connection between the farmer's supply of binding twine and the country's loaf of bread.



New York Evening Sun

ITALY'S DESCENT INTO THE SEVENTH CIRCLE  
(See editorial, "The Infernal Trentino," on another page)



# KITCHENER'S ARMY IN THE MAKING

WRITTEN BY AUTHORITY OF LORD KITCHENER

BY HENRY BEACH NEEDHAM

IN the hall of the White Horse Inn the proprietress is mothering four kilted Highlanders, subalterns of a new battalion of an historic regiment, who have tramped from miry Bramshott Camp in quest of bath and refreshment. From the sitting-room, commandeered for officers, come the strains of "Who Paid the Rent for Mrs. Rip Van Winkle?" mechanically rendered. In the upstairs sitting-room the bride of the day before is being told by her young husband, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, that by telegraph he has been ordered to rejoin his ship at Portsmouth, which means that their wartime honeymoon is to be cut from ninety-six to seventy-two hours. Outside, the regimental fife-and-drum corps, blatant rather than melodious artists, are wholeheartedly interpreting "John Brown's Body." Before the Town Hall, now the guard-room, a sentry is doing a lion-in-a-cage act, but with soldierly angularity. At the corner shop, where not long since one of the local butchers had to sell out his fixtures, and which is now the adjutant's office, red-coated young men are lined up to receive their weekly army pay at the rate of a "bob" a day. Everywhere are soldiers—at least, soldiers in the making.

At six every morning save Sunday a bugler who is learning to "bugle" wakes us up—not once, but four times! For réveillée must be sounded in every nook in the neighborhood to rouse the most persistent sleeper of the eighty-five houses in which the battalion is "billeted" or boarded. We have about 1500 of the New Army right in our midst. Within a radius of fifteen miles of Haslemere a quarter-million of the New Army are fortifying themselves to fight the Germans. Increase the radius to fifty miles and the circle will envelop a million, at least, of Kitchener's Army.

According to a story printed in the London papers, Earl Kitchener, who is the War Lord of Great Britain, was asked by some one when the war would end. He was said to have replied that he didn't know when it would end—but

*This article, based on personal observation and prepared with the aid of letters of introduction furnished by Lord Kitchener, is the second that Mr. Needham has written for The Independent on England's share in the Great War. To the issue of January 11 he contributed a vivid sketch of an English air-raid, under the title "The Zeppelin That Never Flew."—THE EDITOR.*

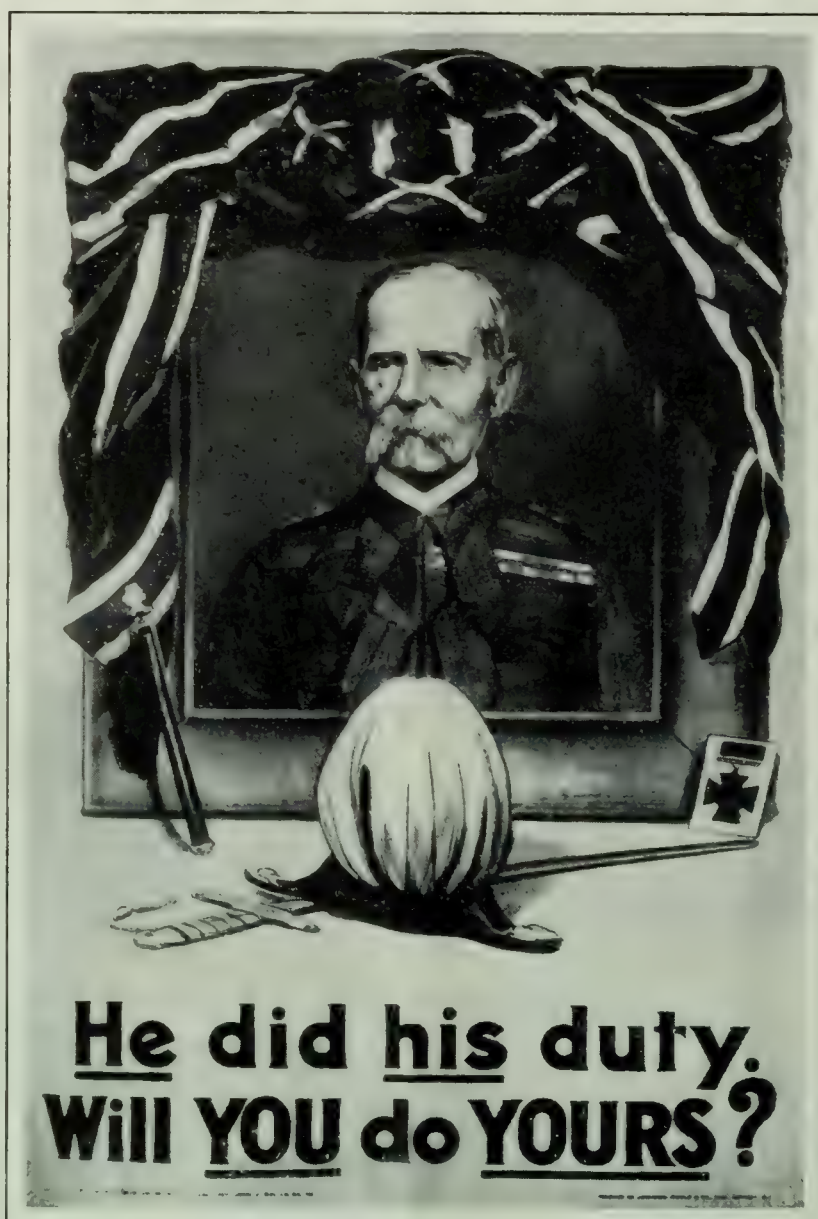
that the war would begin in May. Certainly the second and greater stage of the mighty struggle, so far as the French and British fighting line is concerned, will begin in April or May—that is to say, when the first million of Kitchener's Army takes the field. And upon this army will depend, in very large measure, whether the war is to be short or long, whether victory is to rest with the Allies or the struggle is to remain as at present, a stalemate or draw. Kitchener's Army is a mighty important factor.

In raising this army the War Office has had to rely so far on volun-

tary service. For years a fight for and against conscription has been going on in Great Britain. The Conservatives, with the late Lord Roberts as their great advocate, have urged what they called National Service; the Liberals and the Labor Party have held out against any form of conscription—and are still holding out. There is now a truce of parties: no controversial questions are allowed, by mutual consent, to come before the House of Commons. But were the question of conscription to be raised, this truce in all probability would be broken.

By announcement of the War Office in September "several additions to the army will be known as" the First New Army, Second New Army, Third New Army and Fourth New Army, each to consist of six divisions, and army troops (battalions which protect the lines of communication). Here, then, are half a million men—additional troops, reinforcements. We also know that the Prime Minister has signified that an army of 3,000,000, all told, must be provided for by Parliament.

We know, further, that something over a quarter of a million have signified their willingness to answer the call of King and country the moment they are needed. But of the precise number of enlistments the War Office very wisely keeps its own counsel. This is information which Germany would like to have. From what I can learn, well over a million men—probably a million and a half—in the first half year of the war were raised by voluntary enlistment for Kitchener's Army. In addition, about 400,000, forming new battalions, were added to the Territorials (comparable to our National Guard). Certainly men have come forward voluntarily in as great numbers as could be provided with shelter, food and warm clothing, and could be drilled. As it looks at this writing Britain will raise all the fighting men necessary without having recourse to conscription. I make this statement, not only because of the confidence in the voluntary system expressed to me by Cabinet Ministers, but based



APPEALING TO HERO WORSHIP  
A recruiting poster with the portrait of Lord Roberts—the "Bobs" well-loved of Tommy Atkins





Paul Thompson

EXERCIZE, ENFORCED AND VOLUNTARY,  
MAKES THE RECRUIT A NEW MAN.

upon talks I have had with leaders of the Opposition, who desire to see conscription, perhaps by a softer name, come out of the war.

Personally, I was very much disappointed with the results of British recruiting in the early days of the war. It took three weeks to raise one hundred thousand men. Insularity due to a safeguarding moat—otherwise the English Channel—and absolute confidence in the “sure shield” of the Great Fleet, made Englanders a bit too complacent. They were a nation half asleep. They woke up on a Sunday in August, when many of them were seeking pleasure and recreation, giving little thought of war. The *London Times*, sometimes regarded as the most reliable newspaper in the world, published a story from a correspondent in France the burden of which was that the British arms had not only been defeated but routed! Remnants of what once had been great regiments, the correspondent wrote, were staggering into little towns in France, telling one and all a story of complete disaster. This was printed in a special Sunday edition, and as no other papers issued “specials,” the report went undenied until Monday. The report galvanized the youth of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland into activity—they began to seek out the nearest recruiting station and enlist. Since then members of the Cabinet, aided by leaders of the Opposition and of the

Labor and Nationalist parties, have eloquently asked for volunteers. The War Office has advertised for recruits, and advertised very effectively.

In August and September, indeed well into October, most of the volunteers were under canvas. I visited Frensham Ponds, where about 20,000 raw recruits were in training. And this is a good place to call attention to one great point about the New Army, wherein it conforms to the best traditions of the British military. I mean the notable cleanliness of the men. It was a chill autumn day when I visited Frensham, but immediately the day's drill was over hundreds upon hundreds of men made a rush for the ponds. A surprisingly large number got down to nature's uniform and dove in; all the others stripped to the waist; lathered, and scrubbed head, face and body, not forgetting to brush their teeth. Since then I have seen thousands of Kitchener's Army. I have observed them after a long route march in the mud. They were dirty—if you take the adjective as a derivative of dirt—but not grimy, never grubby. And every man shaved! That is a *sine qua non* every day of service in the British Army, unless fighting interferes. No other excuse is tolerated.

Next to cleanliness comes physical fitness. The gymnasium instructor is as important in the scheme of mili-

tary things as the drill sergeant or the musketry instructor. Swedish drill in the open—that is as necessary to the Kitchener Army recruit as rope-skipping is to the boxer training for a hard bout.

The Army Orders prescribe three-quarters of an hour of physical drill the first and second days of recruit training, and then on during the ten weeks of preparation an hour a day, every day except Sunday. By this time, with the other strenuous exercise of drilling and marching, the recruit finds himself a new man. Some one said to me, and very truly, that if the war could end now, Britain would be a great gainer, if for no other reason thru the physical regeneration of very many of her youth.

As provided in the Army Orders, squad drill occupies five weeks, after which the men drill in platoons. Musketry begins the first week—and never ends; route-marching the fourth week and continues. Then there is extended order drill, night work, outposts, entrenching, and in the ninth and tenth weeks bayonet-fighting. During the period of recruit training forty-eight hours of hard, gruelling work—eight hours a day for six days a week—is required, with lectures in addition.

On the completion of recruit training begins the collective training of the men. As a company, the young soldiers are put thru a five-weeks'



course of company training under its own officers and non-commissioned officers. After that follow battalion and brigade training. Finally, the division is brought together for a week before taking the field.

The interesting thing about preparation for war is that it can be so interesting! This crossed my mind numerous times in the course of my observations at Aldershot. Here one sees every variety of war game in progress, every stage of the training and schooling of soldiers. In front of the General Staff Headquarters were the raw recruit and the man about ready for company drill. The raw recruit was in citizen's clothes. He wore a soft hat, a bowler (derby) or a golf cap. He was either neatly dressed, warmly clothed, but out of fashion, or somewhat seedy in appearance. Either quick to learn, or slow to acquire the primary elements of soldiering. But he was alert, eager—not one going thru it merely to get done with it! And what he had to learn at first was far from an exciting pastime.

"Attention!"—which meant heels together and in line. Feet turned out at an angle of forty-five degrees. Knees straight. Body erect and carried evenly over thighs. Shoulders level and square to the front. Chest in its natural position—no pouter-pigeon-ing. Arms hanging easily, as straight as their natural bend will allow; thumbs immediately behind seams of trousers. Hands partially closed, and backs of fingers touching thumbs lightly, thumb close to forefinger. Head balanced evenly on neck, and eyes looking straight to the front, on their own level.

It doesn't sound difficult, but try it!

Drill, so opined a sergeant-instructor, is intended to make men "nippy," and they should never allow themselves to go to sleep over it, or wander thru the various formations. Keen men drill better than "slackers"

of course, but, other things being equal, the quality of the drill depends on the way in which commands are given. "Indistinct and slovenly commands," says *Infantry Training*, "beget slovenly movements and must be avoided." Much depends on the "bite" the instructor puts into his command.

Trust the non-commissioned officer for that. Wellington described the British non-commissioned officer as the "backbone of the army." He is certainly the "live wire" of the New Army. Britain has canvassed the British Isles for non-coms, retired into civil life, and has induced many of these efficient patriots to lend a hand in the making of Kitchener's Army. Until the volunteers pass the stage of recruit training and take up company drill, the non-com. is the whole show. Watch him in squad or platoon drill and your admiration grows. With his swagger-stick he is like the leader of an orchestra rehearsing his men in "God Save the King." He orders "Form—Fours—March!" The recruits get under way and the man with the *bâton* supplies the fife and drums with "Left . . . Left . . . Left . . . Right . . . Left!" And dissatisfied with the high-stepping qualities of the squad, he growls: "Pick 'em up! Pick 'em up!"

After *Right Wheel*, then *Left Wheel*, the recruits are brought to *Attention* in two supposedly straight lines. But instead of being straight the lines sag in the middle. The non-com. deserts the manual and speaks from the shoulder: "Look, you! in the center—you're all over the blooming shop!" There is a faint smile on some of the faces at "shop"—whence these recruits came!

Two things above all else impress me about squad and platoon drill. The first was the clear indication that the men were eager to learn—that they weren't going thru the motions to get the drill over. The second was

a degree of wonder that they could throw so much zest into it without music. In front of headquarters there was precisely one drum! And the drummer used only one stick! By his side on a chair was one of those tick-tocking metronomes, which gave him the time, and he was transmitting the correct step to an awkward squad. Otherwise, in a long day at Aldershot I heard just two sets of bagpipes—the Scotch will have their pipes, 'tis said—but not a band of music. The reason? Bandsmen of the British Army are stretcher-bearers in war time, so the army bandsmen are at the front ministering to the wounded.

In June, on the King's birthday, at the gorgeous spectacle, "The Trooping of the Colors" at the Horse Guards' Parade, there was martial music—music by combined bands without cessation. But after war began there was no music at the Horse Guards' Parade, altho here is one of the principal recruiting centers. The windows of the Prime Minister's residence look out upon the parade, and Mrs. Asquith, realizing and feeling the lack of martial music, saw to it that a band was provided. Now there is a movement to supply bandsmen and music to the New Army. Rudyard Kipling is the honorary recruiting sergeant.

Longmoor is another of England's permanent military camps. I journeyed there to learn something of musketry practise, having heard that Kitchener's Army was showing up remarkably well. Great Britain's Army, heretofore, being small in comparison with Continental armies, had to be good. The military authorities of Great Britain have devoted themselves to the production of rifle shots who can make *at least three hits to the enemy's two*. In the first instance the recruit is taught accurate aiming to a standard scarcely known on the Continent. He is ex-



"LOOK, YOU! IN THE CENTER—YOU'RE ALL OVER THE BLOOMING SHOP!"





THE BRITISH SLOGAN

pected to put *every shot* into an eight-inch ring at 100 yards. The Territorials, even, have a qualifying standard of eighty per cent of shots in a twelve-inch ring, whereas in France a recruit is passed into his company if he can put fifty per cent of his shots in an eighteen-inch ring at that range.

The day I visited Longmoor a lot of recruits were shooting on the range for the first time in their lives. They had been taught to handle and sight their rifles. On a miniature range they had reached the required standard at twenty-five yards with a small-bore cartridge. Now they were to show what they could do in the

sixteen-inch circle and then clustered within an eight-inch inner circle. It is not essential, at this first trial, to plug the bull's-eye; for if the recruit can cluster his shots in an eight-inch circle, provided this inner imaginary ring lies within the sixteen-inch circle, then it is merely a question of correcting his aim and perhaps altering the sights of his rifle, to enable him to plunk all of his five shots into the "bull."

To report: Accompanied by the musketry staff officer, I entered the concrete butts. Above my head I could see the paper targets, thru which the rifle balls sped to the earth embankment beyond. I could

open at 100 yards. This was the game:

The "bull," as they call the black center, is eight inches in diameter. Then comes an outer circle of twelve inches, and then one of sixteen inches in diameter. The recruit aims at "six o'clock—that is, at what would be the numeral 6 if the bull's-eye were a clock face. He has five shots in succession, and his problem is to get all of the shots within the sixteen-inch circle, at least, and, *most important*, to cluster these shots within as small a space as possible—say, five shots within a

walk along and watch the scores in the making. And what I witnessed was amazing.

First, it was the uncommon exception when shots went wide of the sixteen-inch circle. Second, it was usual for the recruit's five shots to be clustered in an imaginary twelve-inch circle (within the sixteen-inch of course). Third, it was most surprising to see the number of the men who, shooting on the open range and at 100 yards for the first time, clustered their five shots in an eight-inch circle.

My belief is that the rifle-shooting of Kitchener's Army is destined to be especially deadly. If the Germans were astonished at Mons—as they were—by the accurate rapid-fire of the British, delivered in sudden powerful bursts, they are certain to be dismayed at the rifle-fire of the New Army. As man-killers Kitchener's volunteers will hold their own with the dogged sharpshooting Regulars.

Having talked with friendly officers at the War Office and at General Staff Headquarters, Aldershot, I conclude that the two qualities the development of which is sought in the making of the New Army are physical fitness and tenacity. When men accustomed to the creature comforts of life, if not to its luxuries, can undergo the trials of the wettest and muddiest December in half a century, sleeping in damp huts, with clothes never dry, and *not complain*, but enter into each day's severe training as if it were rare sport, such men have in them the roots of tenacity. And when, after a morning's route-marching of fifteen miles, burdened with sixty-one pounds of equipment, these men enthusiastically compete in a cross-country run, thru slush and mud, of seven miles, every man, whether commissioned officer or private, finishing strong, they must indeed be physically fit. All this can be



THE ALDERSHOT CHAMPIONSHIPS AT CROSS COUNTRY—PROVING THAT 880 MEN ARE FIT



said of Kitchener's Army—and then one has not begun to characterize its remarkable spirit.

My friend the Major, whose home is two miles out of town and who habitually made the round trip three times daily, gave me my first lesson in British spirit. Five years he had been on the retired list, and his one regret appeared to be that retirement had come before he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He never missed playing with the Haslemere cricket team and was accounted one of its best batsmen. Well, the day war broke the Major wrote to the War Office, offering his services to King and country. Politely the War Office placed his name on the waiting list, nothing more. Again he wrote, begging for a chance. Unappeasingly the War Office offered to make him an *honorary* recruiting officer. The Major declined, not without some show of righteous indignation. Privately he growled: "If my services are worth anything—and I've seen eight campaigns—they are worth paying for." He didn't stop with

growling, either. Another broadside he directed at the War Office. This consisted of a recital of his activities since retirement, a newspaper summary of his cricket record, a certificate of health and physical fitness from a physician, and a more earnest plea to be returned to the active list. The Major's request was granted and he was assigned, at his old rank, to a raw battalion of the New Army. Now a lieutenant-colonel, he is in command. If denied the right to take the field on the Continent he will raise a howl that will resound along Whitehall from Trafalgar Square to the Houses of Parliament.

Then there is the case of the solicitor who, before the war, was content with a growing practise and never gave a thought to taking up arms. Five months later and, his face browned and hardened by wind and weather, in the mud-stained khaki of an ordinary Tommy, he meets a particularly smart-looking lieutenant—and neglects to salute according to regulations. Follows this explanation from the new-made Tommy:

"Look here, old chap, I'm fed up with saluting officers. I seem to have met most of the commissioned ranks of His Majesty's forces in the last half-hour. Of course, you can make a fuss if you like, but after this show is over I'll never send you another brief if you do."

Explanation? The officer was an old university friend who had gone to the Bar. Having fought thru the South African "picnic" (as now called), he was given a commission for the world war. In peace time he had been favored with many a remunerative brief from the solicitor—the Tommy who now good-naturedly "grouched" about saluting. One of the many illustrations of the topsyturvy jumbling of former relationships—one of the delicious incidents characterizing Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's democratic army.

In Kitchener's Army caste, class and mass are tumbled helter-skelter into the melting-pot. The result is that man is made master and master made man.

*Haslemere, England*

## YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL

*By an Australian Mother*

*On sending her boy of nineteen into training for the Great War*

*That prize you wrung from life, with pain and tears,  
Mother, your country claims. It is not yours.  
Be silent. Yes, I know you bartered health,  
All maiden's vanity, all woman's wealth,  
Wove in one strand each asset you have won,  
Laid at the feet of God, and bought—your son,  
Deeming yourself made rich. To build him fair,  
Then toiled and anguished, selfless, in his care,  
Joyed in your sacrifice, that he might grow.  
That thing of pride, your son. Now he must go.  
With all those hopes, that help to make his worth,  
Crowned with your highest self, he must go forth.  
Where? Why? Don't think. Just smother up the pain.  
Give him up quickly, for his country's gain.  
Give, give those strong young limbs, those merry smiles,  
That voice that thrills you, all those tender wiles  
With which he wins you, and delights you so.  
Tradition calls him, and his country's wo.  
Give him up proudly. You have done your share.  
There may be recompense—somewhere.*

Shirley, Queensland, Australia





© Harris & Ewing

### A SOLDIER DIPLOMAT

BRIGADIER GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, KNOWS HOW TO WIN VICTORIES WITHOUT FIGHTING. HE HAS JUST PUT AN END TO AN UPRISING AMONG THE PIUTE INDIANS IN UTAH BY THE SIMPLE PROCESS OF GOING OUT AND TALKING THINGS OVER WITH THEM. NOT LONG AGO HE ELIMINATED ONE POSSIBILITY OF FRICTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO BY PERSUADING THE VILLA FORCES NOT TO FIGHT TOO CLOSE TO THE AMERICAN BORDER. HE IS PROBABLY NONE THE WORSE DIPLOMAT FOR BEING A THORO SOLDIER



## THE TREATY AND THE CANAL

THE FINAL ARTICLE OF A SERIES OF EIGHT  
BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE history of the Panama Canal really begins with Christopher Columbus. Columbus was not seeking for a new world when he crossed the Atlantic; he was looking for a new route to eastern Asia which should be entirely by water. In fact, Columbus skirted along the coast of Panama on his fourth voyage to America, altho it was left for the Spanish explorer Balboa to cross the isthmus. Even after it was generally known in Europe that the lands which Columbus had discovered were no part of Asia but a great barrier of land between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, explorers searched the coast from the Arctic Ocean to the southern tip of South America for a waterway. Hudson sailed far up the great river which bears his name today, hoping that it might turn out to be the "Northwest-Passage" for which all the nations of western Europe were looking. But nowhere from the Straits of Magellan in the far south to the ice-choked seas north of Canada could an opening for commerce be found. All merchants trading with China, Japan or India had to send their goods thousands of miles out of their way around Africa or South America or else unship them, send them by land and then load them again onto ships. There were no railroads in those days and the Suez Canal which now joins the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea had not yet been dug. It is small wonder that many persons spoke of cutting a waterway from ocean to ocean themselves since Nature forgot to supply one.

If you look at a map of all America you will see several places where the two great oceans come so closely together that a canal could be dug to connect them. Alexander von Humboldt, the German scientist, mentioned nine possible routes. Some of these possible canals would have cost far too much for the advantages to be gained from them; but at least two routes, one by way of Lake Nicaragua and one by way of the Isthmus of Panama, were of practical value. The first of these two routes was in the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua, the second in

that of the Republic of Colombia. Both of these nations were small, very poor and suffered from constant revolution. Neither, therefore, was in a position to build a canal. No European government could build one for its own advantage because the United States would have considered it a violation of the Monroe Doctrine for a foreign power to seize American land; even enough for a canal strip. There were three other ways in which the Canal might be built: by the United States Government, by a private American company, or by a private company and controlled by no nation. We have built the Canal by the first method, but we could not do this so long as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain was in force.

In 1846 the United States got the right to build a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama and to control and protect it. We tried to make a treaty of the same sort with Nicaragua which would allow us to build a line of transit, railroad or canal, across the country. But, while Nicaragua was willing, Great Britain objected most strongly. The British had a claim, dating back to the days

when Spain owned all of Central America, to "protect" a tribe of Indians on the coast of Nicaragua, known as the Mosquito Indians. This strip of land, the "Mosquito coast," which was under the power of the British Empire, lay right across the path of the proposed canal. The British were not willing to let a purely American railroad or canal cross territory they controlled, and the United States was not willing to go to war about the matter. So the British minister to Washington, Sir Henry Bulwer, and the American Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, arranged a treaty in 1850 to settle once for all the relations of the United States and of Great Britain in Central America. This treaty provided that neither country should own or control any part of Central America; that neither country should control the Nicaragua route or any other that might be used; that both countries should support any private company which was able to dig a canal. This treaty was very popular at the time because it averted the war with England that would probably have come had we insisted upon enforcing our agreement with Nica-



SOME CANALS THAT WERE NEVER BUILT

This map, from Johnson's *Four Centuries of the Panama Canal*, shows all of the routes for an interoceanic passage which were advocated during the nineteenth century. The choice finally narrowed down to the Nicaragua and Panama, and both Congress and the consulting board were divided on the question when Mr. Roosevelt decided in favor of the latter. The Tehuantepec route is now utilized by the British Interoceanic Railroad. Colombia recently refused an offer of many millions from the United States for the Atrato route. Nicaragua in 1849 ceded to the United States the exclusive right to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, but the occupation of Fonseca Bay by a British fleet put a stop to the project and led to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty



ragua, because it seemed to check the growth of British possessions which had been carried on under the name of "protecting" the Mosquito Indians, and because it was believed that some private company would take advantage of the terms of the treaty to dig the long wished for canal.

But as matters turned out, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty became one of the most unpopular agreements that our Government ever made. In the first place, the British insisted that they had a right to keep all of the land they owned when the treaty was made; including, of course, the Mosquito coast. Then, the terms of the treaty made it impossible for the United States to begin a canal on its own account, not only at Nicaragua but anywhere else. And yet, as the nation grew and the Pacific coast became settled, Americans were less and less willing to see any waterway between the oceans which was not under their control. This meant that the United States would rather wait for many years in the hope of getting an American canal at last than to have a canal built at once under European ownership or control. The United States Government demanded that a new treaty be made on the ground that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty applied only to the special plans on foot at the time the treaty was made. Great Britain replied that the treaty had no time limit and certainly could not be ended merely because the United States was not satisfied with its terms.

The French engineer De Lesseps, who had become famous for constructing the Suez Canal, took advantage of the deadlock at Nicaragua to start a company for work at Panama. This was a private concern, but most of those who held stock in it were Frenchmen, and France hoped much from the undertaking. A great deal of digging was done but at a cost several times as great as De Lesseps had hoped it would be. Vast sums were wasted or misspent, the laborers died by thousands and in 1888 the company went into bankruptcy. It must be remembered, when we compare our success with the French failure, that we had two great advantages at Panama that they did not. We know that mosquitoes are the cause of malaria and yellow fever and so we have been able to keep the workmen healthy by killing the insects. When the De Lesseps company worked on the canal no one knew the causes of the fevers that made it so difficult for white men to work in the tropics. Our other great advantage was in having political control over the canal route,



THE OFFICIAL CANAL ZONE SEAL

whereas the French were subject to the government of Colombia.

While work was still going on at Panama, a private American company started work at Nicaragua, but it failed in the panic of 1893 and nothing more was done on that route. The United States was willing to continue work at Nicaragua or buy out the rights of the company at Panama, but it could do neither so long as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty stood in the way. Great Britain consented at last to end the deadlock and permit the United States to construct, operate and regulate a canal. John Hay, President McKinley's great Secretary of State, and the British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefoot, made a treaty which provided for an American canal but did not allow the United States to fortify it or close it in time of war. The Senate objected to this, and another treaty, made in 1901, gave the United States practically a free hand in managing and protecting the canal. One clause provided that toll rates should be equal to the ships of every country. This treaty made it possible for us to go ahead and dig a canal, but it left open the question of route. At first Nicaragua was favored, but the Panama Canal Company offered to sell its rights to the United States for forty million dollars and it was decided to try the Panama route. But the Republic of Colombia was badly in need of money at the time and demanded more and more money for permission to make use of Colom-

bian territory. The owners of the private company were much afraid that their contract to build the canal would come to an end before Colombia would come to terms and all their property become worthless, or else that the American Government would turn to the Nicaragua route in the hope of a cheaper cost. Suddenly the problem was solved by a revolution in the state of Panama, where revolutions were no new thing, for the American consuls reported fifty-three outbreaks in fifty-seven years. The state of Panama declared itself an independent nation and was almost at once recognized by the United States. We then bought from the Republic of Panama for ten million dollars the right to control a strip of land ten miles wide across the country and within it to construct a canal. Here we have been at work ever since, and our success is due in equal measure to the engineers under Colonel Goethals who solved the material difficulties which barred the way to trade for the centuries since the Spanish adventurer Balboa first saw the Pacific from the hills of Panama; to the medical men under Colonel Gorgas who solved the difficulties of dirt and disease and tropical climate which had wrecked the French attempt; to the wisdom of the statesmen, British and American, who solved the diplomatic difficulties which had barred us ever since 1850 from digging a purely American canal.

The Hay-Pauncefoot treaty, like all treaties, could be read in more than one way. President Taft and a large section of the American people in all parties thought that it was no "discrimination" against British or any other shipping to exempt our coastwise shipping from paying tolls because our coastwise trade was carried by American ships and so did not compete with foreign steamship lines. The British insisted that this was a very strange way of reading the plain words of the treaty, which would certainly have been a poor bargain for England if it meant that a ship going from Boston to San Francisco could pass thru the Panama Canal free of charge while a British ship going from Jamaica to Vancouver would have to pay tolls. President Wilson rightly regarded our friendship with Great Britain as more important than an extreme insistence upon American "rights" which might turn out not to be rights at all. A crown of honor was set upon a great enterprize when, on June 15, 1914, the President signed a bill repealing the special privilege of freedom from tolls granted to American coastwise ships.

#### REFERENCES

There are very many interesting books on the Panama Canal and all of them will mention something of the contest between ourselves and the British for its control. For a description of the Panama Canal region and an account of its history, there is certainly no better work than *Four Centuries of the Panama Canal*, by Willis Fletcher Johnson. For the diplomatic history alone C. H. Huberich's *The Trans-Isthmian Canal* may also be recommended. For a shorter account the student may read W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*, pages 154-65; 330-32.





LILLIAN GISH IN THE PHOTOPLAY OF "ENOCH ARDEN"

"LONG LINES OF CLIFF BREAKING HAVE LEFT A CHASM;  
AND IN THE CHASM ARE FOAM AND YELLOW SANDS;  
HERE ON THIS BEACH A HUNDRED YEARS AGO,  
THREE CHILDREN OF THREE HOUSES, ANNIE LEE,  
THE PRETTIEST LITTLE DAMSEL IN THE PORT,  
AND PHILIP RAY, THE MILLER'S ONLY SON,  
AND ENOCH ARDEN, A ROUGH SAILOR'S LAD,  
MADE ORPHAN BY A WINTER SHIPWRECK, PLAY'D  
AMONG THE WASTE AND LUMBER OF THE SHORE."—*Enoch Arden*.



GATHERING UP THE SHELLS BY THE SEASHORE

TWO SCENES FROM TENNYSON'S "ENOCH ARDEN" AS DRAMATIZED IN THE MUTUAL MASTER PICTURES, JUST RELEASED





# THE MOVING WORLD

## A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES



### THE PROGRESS OF THE MOTION PICTURE

A year ago this week, when we started this department for the criticism of motion pictures, we expressed the opinion in an editorial on "The Birth of a New Art" that the motion picture already ranked with printing in the scope of its influence and that it possessed possibilities of artistic development which would enable it in some respects to surpass painting and stage drama. Some of our readers were inclined to scoff at the mere suggestion that the new art could in any way rival the older. But during the past year the motion picture has developed so rapidly in beauty and freedom as to leave no room for doubt of its artistic capabilities.

The crude test of the box office is alone sufficient to show that. A few years ago the moving-picture show was thought of as something to while away a half hour of spare time. It was a scientific curiosity and well worth a nickel, even a dime, to see a diver jumping off a spring-board, a train rushing by, a fire-engine dashing forward or a lot of funny folk chasing a small boy. But this winter we have seen a line of people stretching from the box office into the street waiting for a chance to pay one or two dollars for a modern photo drama, while Broadway stars in the theater next door were playing to half-empty houses at the same price. These crowds are not drawn by novelty or by scientific interest, they are not tricked into coming by advertising; they have compared the motion picture with the melodrama, the problem play or the musical comedy as an evening's entertainment and prefer it.

The reason for their preference is obvious and not unreasonable. The film play, compared with its rival, the stage play, has certain serious defects, notably the absence of sound and color. But, on the other hand, it has certain compensating qualities of its own and producers are very wisely laying more stress on these instead of imitating what the stage can always do better. For instance, the film playwright can use all outdoors for his background instead of a painted and rumpled backdrop. He can change the scene oftener than the Elizabethan dramatist. He can dip into the future or the past as though he were in Wells's time-machine. He can use literally an army of supernumeraries in place of a dozen attendants with spears. He can reveal the mind of his characters in two ways, neither of them possible on the stage, first by bringing the actor so close that the spectator can read his facial expression, and, second, by visualizing his memories or imaginings. He can, if he so desires, wreck a train, burn a house, sink a ship or blow up a fort, since he

does not have to repeat the expense every night.

It is natural that the new art should tend to run to excess in those things which it can do best. The film artist is so tickled at the idea that he can portray motion that he is apt to put in too much motion. He keeps his actors on the jump and the projector makes it worse by turning the crank so fast that the characters flicker past like fence posts seen from a trolley car. He crowds in masses of people in meaningless movement. He flashes back and forward and all about until the spectator does not know "where he is at." He employs a sensational catastrophe as a substitute for a logical plot.

But these are the inevitable extravagances of youth and are already being eliminated in the best of the feature films. The motion picture has established itself and in some form or other will become a permanent part of the intellectual and esthetic life of the nation.

### DRAMATIZED RACE PREJUDICE

It is a great pity that good photography and fine mass action should be wasted and worse than wasted on such a theme as that of *The Birth of a Nation*. Mr. D. W. Griffith has surpassed himself as a producer and some of the scenes are as striking as any that have ever been filmed. Sherman's march to the sea and Pickett's charge at Gettysburg are shown "as large as life" and the assassination of Lincoln is presented with a careful attention to detail that gives it a real historic interest.

But all this is subordinated to the immoral lesson which the play is designed to teach, that the negro is ever a savage and must not under any circumstances be allowed to vote or to rise from a servile or subordinate position. The Rev. Thomas Dixon's *Clansman* supplies the plot, but the filmed play is much worse than the book because seeing a thing is more impressive than being told about it. The grotesque excesses of the Reconstruction Period are made the most of and twice in the course of the evening the struggles of a white girl to escape from a black brute are presented at agonizing length. By an ingenious sequence of scenes the audience is led to applaud the Ku Klux Klan whenever it appears, even where it drives the negroes from the polls. Music lends insidious aid to emphasize the teaching of the screen, for the tom-tom beats from time to time to convince us that the colored man, well dressed and educated though he may be, came from Africa. Why is not some Asiatic instrument used to remind us that the Aryan came from the wrong side of the Caucasus?

Such a play, insulting as it is to a

large part of our population and arousing the worst sentiments in the rest, is, in our opinion, vastly more dangerous in its influence than the obscenity or lessons in practical burglary which are now quite rightly ruled out. Still we do not hold with those who are trying to get it suppressed by law or the censorship. We do not see by what reason the voluntary Board of Censorship required the elimination of the legend: "Having profited by the trade and having no use for slaves themselves, the traders of the Seventeenth Century became the Abolitionists of the Nineteenth." This is a monstrous perversion of history, but supposing it is, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Griffith apparently believe it, and if so we cannot deny them the right to express their opinion in their own impressive way, as we express ours in the feebler medium of cold type. Still more dangerous than such a play would be to have the American people put into the hands of any officials the power to decide what is good history and bad, and to suppress any films that they regard as likely to have an injurious influence on public sentiment. Before long perhaps some reformer will write a scenario attacking some established institution of the modern world, as *Uncle Tom's Cabin* attacked slavery and it would be unfortunate then to have the suppression of *The Birth of a Nation* to appeal to as a precedent for similar action.

### THE FILM KAISER

The *Biography of the Kaiser* shows intimate views of the German Emperor at various public functions partly of civil and partly of military character. They give a very graphic portrayal of military maneuvers and show in great detail the visit of the Emperor to the Swiss Republic. The visit of the Emperor to the Krupp factories at Essen, the opening of a new harbor in Frankfurt by the Emperor, the crossing of a river on a pontoon bridge constructed under the eyes of the Emperor, the visit of the Emperor and Empress to the lectures of the American Exchange Professors and various other similar scenes make up this biographic film. (*Kaiser Film Company, New York.*)

### THE FLYING MACHINE

The building of an aeroplane from the putting together of the first skeleton to the insertion of the propeller is visualized in this picture. One is struck by the ease and rapidity with which the work is done, but it is easy to follow every stage of the progress and the interest is indeed well sustained. (*Vero Educational Society, New York.*)





*Peter A. Juley*

#### B E T A L O

This portrait by Eugene Speicher, shown at the ninetieth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design at New York, was awarded the First Hallgarten Prize, one of three offered for "the best three pictures in oil colors painted in the United States by American citizens under thirty-five years of age." The third Hallgarten Prize was taken by Mr. Speicher at last year's exhibition. For the first time the galleries are open to the public without charge for admission every day in the week. The officers of the Academy felt that the public was not so interested as it should be in contemporary art and took this step toward a better state of things



# THE SIX MONTHS SIEGE

HOW THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL AFFECTS THE STRATEGY OF THE GREAT WAR

**T**HE story of the siege of the fortress of Przemyśl will occupy a large and honorable place in the annals of both Russia and Austria. The Germans entered Liège four days after they crossed the Belgian border and within a month a dozen strongholds of France and Flanders had fallen into their hands. On the eastern frontier the course of events has been very different. Nearly eight months have passed since the war began and the Germans have not yet taken any one of the Russian fortresses. Nor have the Russians had any better success—up to now. Przemyśl is the first foreign fortress they have captured.

The defeat of the Austrian army in East Galicia the last of August put the Russians in possession of the capital of the province, Lemberg, since called by its Russian name of Lvov. The Austrians attempted to make a stand on the highlands behind Lemberg, but their rout at Ravaruska to the north on September 9 compelled them to retire behind the San River. Here they evidently had intended to make a stand, for Jaroslavl, the railroad town eighteen miles to the north of Przemyśl on the San, was also fortified and supplied with ammunition and food for a siege. But two days after the Russians arrived at the river Jaroslavl was evacuated so hastily that its stores fell into the hands of the Russians.

This enabled the Russians to surround Przemyśl, and since September 22 the city and its circle of fortifications have been completely invested except for the interval be-

tween October 22 and November 5, when the siege was relieved by the advance of the Austro-German army from Cracow coincident with Hindenburg's dash for Warsaw. This gave the Austrians a few days during which they might have replenished the fortress with food and ammunition and withdrawn part of the non-combatant population, but apparently they left it worse off, for part of the provisions were withdrawn for the

field troops and hundreds of wounded left in the city when the Russians came back and again shut off the beleaguered fortress from its friends, altho, owing to the twin miracles of modern science, it was in constant communication with them. By wireless the garrison knew when to make a sortie coincide with an advance of the expedition coming to their rescue, and aeroplanes carried mails and even passengers to and fro over the Russian lines. This possibility of passage thru the third dimension was first employed in the former Franco-German war when Gambetta escaped from besieged Paris in a balloon to organize an army in the southern provinces.

The city of Przemyśl had before the war nearly sixty thousand inhabitants. How many of these stayed in during the first or second siege we do not know, but the garrison originally numbered 170,000 and the food supply ran short two months ago. The garrison was reduced from full rations to half and finally even these failed and the soldiers chewed leather straps to assuage the craving of their hunger. Recently they were surprised at receiving an abundance of food and new clothing and boots, but the reason appeared a few days later when the commandant, General von Kusmanek, called upon them to make a sortie in mass and cut their way thru to freedom. His proclamation was as follows:

Soldiers: For half a year we children of almost all nationalities of the beloved Fatherland have been incessantly opposing the enemy. With the help of God and your bravery we have successfully



Underwood & Underwood

## THE DEFENDER OF PRZEMYSL

General von Kusmanek, who held the fortress for six months and did not surrender until his last desperate appeal to his men to make a sortie had been followed by failure



## THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL

The capture of the fortress of Przemyśl after a siege of six months has given the Russians possession of the whole of Galicia north of the Carpathian highlands and east of Tarnow. They are now trying to force their way thru the mountain passes leading into Hungary. The shaded area is that now held by the Russians and the arrows indicate their chief points of attack





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defended the fortress against the enemy despite attacks, privations, and cold.

You already merit the highest gratitude of your commander in chief and country, and have won the admiration even of the enemy. In the beloved Fatherland thousands of hearts beat for you and millions wait with bated breath for news from you. Heroes, I announce to you my last summons. The honor of your country demands it. I shall lead you to pierce with your points of steel the iron circle of the enemy.

On, then, march on, ever further, unsparing in your efforts, until we rejoin the main army which, after a hard fight, now nears us. We are on the eve of a great battle, for the enemy will be reluctant to abandon a prize he has coveted so long. Know, then, true defenders of Przemyśl, each must have but one thought. That is, forward, ever forward. Smash everything that bars your path.

Soldiers, we have shared our last provisions. The honor of our country and ourselves forbids that after our glorious struggle we should fall an easy prey to the enemy. Be heroic, warriors, and we shall open the way.

But the wearied soldiers failed to respond to his eloquent appeal. Only the Twenty-third Honved Division (Hungarian reservists) and part of the Eighty-eighth Landwehr (Austrian reservists) and of the Fourth Hussars consented to sally forth and they were speedily driven back. If the Petrograd reports are correct in saying that the besieged outnumbered the besiegers, a determined effort on the part of the whole garrison to break thru the Russian lines toward the south might have been successful, tho doubtless at a terrible sacrifice. But the siege had sapped the strength of the soldiers and nearly a quarter of them had suffered from typhoid and scurvy. Many had gone insane from strain and privation. Out of 170,000 men 40,000 had been killed and 20,000 or more were laid up from wounds and disease and suffering for lack of medicine.

Last winter the Russian commander was asked to allow the passage of the half starved civilians, but he refused, and those who had been expelled from the besieged city were forced to stay, cold and famished, between the lines until the Austrians took pity on them and took them back to share what little food they had. If we may believe Petrograd, the Austrian commandant offered last December to surrender the fortress on condition that his troops be allowed to march out with their arms and baggage, but this was refused.

The real captor of Przemyśl was then the same irresistible conqueror who has reduced fortresses from the dawn of history, General Hunger. If there had been no failure of food, ammunition or courage, the garrison could apparently have held out for a long time yet, if not indefinitely. The Germans have been at Verdun as long as the Russians were at Przemyśl, but without success, for they have not been able to get their lines more than three-quarters of the way around it. On the southwest side there is still an open sector and a good road leading to Paris by which troops and people and provision trains are passing freely every day. The Polish fortress of Osowiec is now being bombarded by the Germans, but this, like Verdun, can receive reinforcements from the rear, so it is still untaken.



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It was not generally expected that Przemysl would hold out so long as it has. In fact the repeated reports of its capture have never been received with incredulity. From the standpoint of military science it is not to be compared for strength to Liège, Namur, Antwerp, or several of the French fortresses which succumbed speedily to the Germans. Of its thousand heavy guns only two batteries were of modern make. It owed its strength and strategic importance more to nature than to art, for its stands in the center of Galicia and right on the edge of the highlands. This plateau, or mesa as we should call it in America, stretches along the northern slope of the Carpathians for three hundred miles and ranges from 1200 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Thru this cuts the San on its way from the mountains to the Danube and just where the river debouches upon the plain Przemysl stands. The city is naturally down beside the river and the railroad station at an altitude of 690 feet, but it is almost encircled by hills rising five hundred feet or more above it. On one of these Casimir the Great of Poland built a castle and the modern strategist exprest his approval of the judgment of the fourteenth century king by putting a fort beside its ruins. There were, according to descriptions before the war, forty-one such forts about Przemysl, connected by a ring railroad with each other and the citadel. The fortifications on the eastern side of the river San were taken by the Russians in September and have apparently been held by them ever since. Altho the city has long been within gunshot, the Russians have refrained from bombarding it and no important buildings have been damaged.

The last desperate sortie was halted at the barbed wire entanglements of the Russian lines and those who survived the fire from the trenches returned disheartened to Przemysl. At five o'clock the next morning, Monday, March 22, loud explosions and clouds of smoke from the hills showed that the Austrians were blowing up their forts, magazines and guns preparatory to surrender. Such few horses as had not been eaten during the siege were killed and the wireless station demolished after a farewell message had been sent to Vienna. At seven o'clock the capitulation was concluded. The Russian commander conceded generous terms; the officers to be paroled, no prisoners to be sent to Siberia, complete liberty to the civil population, permission to send dead and wounded to Austria. The garrison was allowed to march out of the fortress under arms and with colors flying. Crossing the river on a pontoon bridge they paraded in front of the Russian army and stacked their arms, whereupon the Russians cheered them and then came forward to share their rations and blankets with their captives. The number surrendered was nine generals, 93 officers of the general staff, 2500 other officers and officials and 117,000 men.

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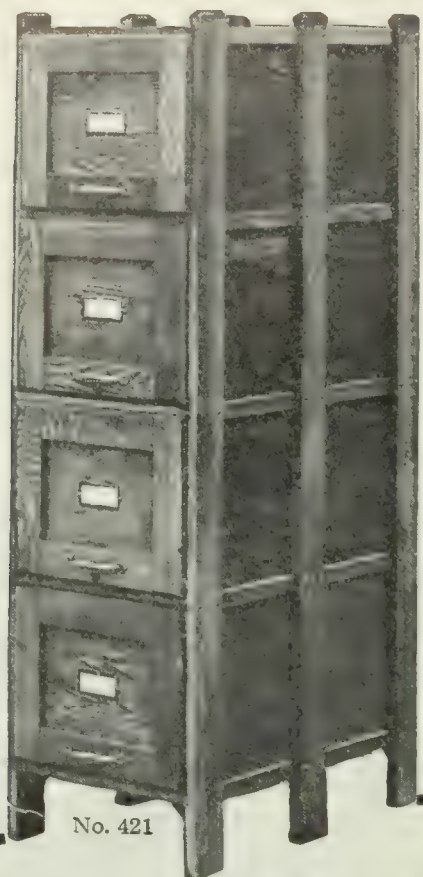
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by either side. In magnitude the capture of Przemyśl may be compared with the great victories of 1870-71; Sedan, when the Germans took 102,000 French prisoners, or with Metz, when they took 179,000. But its importance is by no means so great as the number implies. With the fall of Metz and Sedan the French lost their emperor, their leading generals and their only effective armies. On the other hand the Austrians by the fall of Przemyśl are no weaker than they have been for the last six months during which this force has been immured in the fortress. In fact as it turns out it might have been better policy to have abandoned Przemyśl when the Russians first attacked it and so kept these 170,000 troops for active service in the field as well as saved the tens of thousands who have been sacrificed in the vain attempt to raise the siege. The troops of the garrison have simply exchanged prisons and are now a burden upon the Russian commissary instead of the Austrian.

The gain to the Russian side consists, first, in the prestige and encouragement given by the capture of the stronghold and the army. Second, it releases the investing army for service elsewhere, and third, it puts the Russians in possession of the missing link in the trunk line of railroad connecting Lemberg or Lvov with their front at Tarnow and their objective, Cracow.

But the capture of Przemyśl does not make so great a change in the strategic situation as at first appears. The force which has been occupied in the investment of the city and is now released consists, according to Petrograd, of only about one hundred thousand men and these mostly middle-aged reservists. Przemyśl has been called the "Key to Hungary." So it may be, but the Russians did not wait for it but went on to smash in the door.

The real defense of Hungary is no fortress, but the ridge of the Carpathians, seven or eight thousand feet high, which curves about the Hungarian plain on the north and east. The Russians have been for months doing their best to force their way thru its narrow and snow-filled passes, and the capture of Przemyśl will not greatly strengthen the efforts they are now making to invade the plains beyond.

Nor has their advance upon Cracow been materially hindered by the delay in taking Przemyśl. In spite of the break in the railroad line at this point they passed on without stopping and were almost within gunshot of its outer fortifications in October when the counter attack of the Austro-German forces drove them back. During the winter the Russians have kept the position they now hold about forty miles east of Cracow without attempting to come nearer. Now that spring has come they may be expected to make another effort to reach Cracow, which bars the way to Germany and Austria. Cracow is a fortress of the first class and should be able to stand a longer siege than Przemyśl, altho its larger population would be a source of weakness if the city is closely invested.



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## Spring Gladness at Eighty

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO  
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**W**HAT have you got to be glad about at eighty? Well, in the first place, about life itself. I do not mean the mere ability to go thru with a process of functioning that passes for living. He is a big blunderer who has lived half my years and has not found out that the whole universe is alive and that everything in it is alive. The joy that wraps me around is something very different. It is that I have a share in that great deliberative and determinative part of life which some way has developed out of the business of mere existence; that has placed me in such a relation to all the rest of the universe that I am a God-child. Call it evolution, or call it creation, it is evidently a part of that divine-willing that is lifting us into higher stages of being.

I am supremely happy today in this, then: that I can repeat the Lord's Prayer without lying. How it sweeps the skies; how it glorifies Jesus, and with Him the rest of us: "Our Father who art in heaven." What has one to grumble about if this prayer really belongs to him? He does not stoop under the command of ordinary laws.

Who are you and what are you; how long would you like to live? Is it a real truth that one could endure eternity? Would it weigh too heavily on us, to meet its mighty questionings; or is there that in evolution which constantly enlarges our grip and our capacity for hoping and willing? I am not sure, and that is the best of it. Any man who has assurance has got to the end of everything. I would rather live in the region of hope and the region of love. Incipently these things belong to all life, but they are rarely developed. This is manhood—to have this capacity for eternal foresight; as the Bible has it, "With his brains in his forehead."

### LESSONS FROM BIRDS AND BEES

I sit down among my birds, bees and fowls, and I find that I can waken in animal life around me a certain amount of intelligence, and not a little of the prophetic. I am not impatient, therefore, of those who tell me that all life will be perpetuated. I can understand a little the part which the Divine One is taking in the world; that of Fatherhood; making children for Himself; infusing into them a capacity for comprehending the true, the beautiful and the good. As I get older the part assigned to me grows more acceptable as well as more comprehensible: to help God. The boy only hears the call; at middle age we respond doubtfully; in old age we are assured of "Him in whom we live and move and have our being."

And yet all this while, and all the



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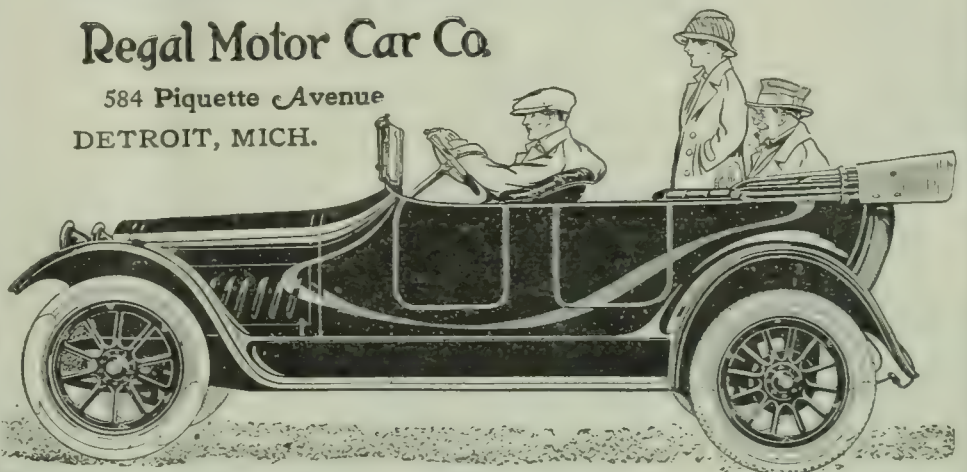
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more, I am thankful for my relation to this little world around me, made up of matter, but charged with purpose. It is something that one may be grateful for every moment, if he has escaped that dusty education (which was all dust); and instead of a memory full of uselessness, has acquired or even blundered into a knowledge of the life-full things around him. My neighbor, who parses Latin verbs far better than I can, laughs at me because I like to sit down among my hens, while they learn to jump on my knee and talk with me; inquiring a little of the real meaning of life. What might we not learn if we only could live to be one hundred and fifty years old? That answers the question. If you really know what to do and have learned how to do it, you will gladly stay in the working world to finish up your job.

So far, it seems to me that we have been putterers. We have not lived long enough to get a job finished. What is death, except it be the result of an infinite number of blunders about living? But there is another think about it. You can constantly learn of Nature about you, and never get anywhere near a satisfactory conclusion. You become conscious of how little you know and how much you might know. Ah! if only the schools would take hold at the right end! I ought to have known the songs of the common birds at ten years of age. As a farmer I ought to be able to raise two hundred bushels of corn to the acre. As a preacher I ought to know better than to place emphasis on the supernatural. Let science take care of some of those problems. Ah, here it is! What I am really thankful for is that the whole affair is a part of eternal evolution. I wonder—or, rather, I do not wonder—that there was so much religion of misery before Darwin's day. It is this magnificent thought of eternal progress that captures life; swallows up the whole future, and in the one thought of *betterment* makes everything right.

### THE GLADNESS OF FRIENDSHIP

For friends also I am supremely *glad* today. For eighty years they have been going on ahead, somewhere. It is about the only distressing thought connected with human life. Only this I am sure of, that not one in twenty of them need to have gone so soon. I am vexed at these unnecessary good-byes. But then there is this about it: if one lives right he will face that beautiful procession of young souls that comes toward him from the somewhere, dancing and tripping their way, some of them; but most of them making outrageous blunders, without his help.

It is to my young friends that I owe most, and it is the capacity to win the younger that most pleases me. You see, it keeps one from ever getting out of touch with humanity; it keeps one from getting lonesome. Old age of the right sort does not leave you in a corner. It never ought to do anything of the kind. The boys ought to prattle around you and tell you their troubles. Nobody is ever fit to be a father who cannot find



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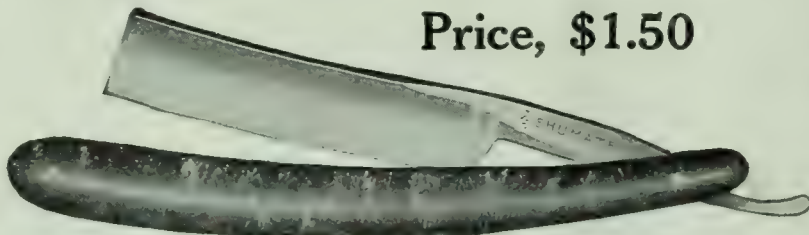
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out the inside of a boy's heart. Yes, today I am most of all grateful for the boys and girls that are filling the world with questions. The multiplication table is an old thing, but it does not cover all the multiples and problems. Get a handful of boys about you and find out. What are you good for if you have thrown away all of your experience, and cannot make yourself of any use to some one born one or two hundred years after yourself?

Friendships rarely blossom for fifty years; what of it? They go on bearing fruit all the same. Kissing is in the flower; in the fruit is power, altho there may be less of sentiment. Remoteness is hard to bridge with memory. All the same I have those boy loves and brother loves yet; and always will have them. We may not touch hands again, and it may be that many of our visions of eternal cordiality may not be demonstrated; all the same, we have been men by virtue of our good will. This good will remains with us, in our character, forever. There are some, yet unborn, on the way to my heart. They will need time and thought; others will need that helpfulness which has been my own share at times along the road. This shifting and reshifting of the scenes is after all the glory of human progress. We do not want any one thing to remain. We do not grow fruit trees for this year's crop only.

### A JOYFUL RELIGION

Have I no religion? I don't suppose I have much of that religion which grew up all around my feet in my boyhood. The religion which blossoms today over my head and in my heart is the magnificent thought that if I will, I may be almost anything that can be conceived. It is dreadful to know that any one can will himself into the form and the life of a devil; but what is it when you look the other way? I don't wonder that the ancients divided people into "upward lookers" and just "common folk." It is this looking up, and seeing what we can see in and thru things; reading between the lines of inspiration, that is what we want. No one can fail to make a satisfactory book of the Bible if he can read between the lines; the trouble is too much line reading. Think of anybody sitting down in the middle of such a world as this and cursing his neighbor because he does not believe that Eve was made of a rib. I don't care whether she was or not; I do know that some people never get over being ribs. What seems to me glorious is that one may go up on the mountain top, quit business for awhile, and learn a direct lesson from the invisible.

I rejoice furthermore that I can still talk. I feel to the fullest what Stephenson said, that he would like to rise from the dead, only that he "might preach." I would reverse the old proverb and say, Silence is barely silver; but it is speech that is golden. The press has become the new pulpit. Today there are one hundred writers and authors to one in 1860. The people are crying for a voice. The whole country has become a debating club. It was essential to democracy;

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supplementary to free schools and free thought. At last we are getting free speech. Talk it is that is the glory of humanity.

But better yet do I rejoice in the great unrevealed; in the vastness of the untold. One can never exhaust such an eternity. It gives us an eternal storehouse to investigate; but with infinite newness and freshness of life. It is what we cannot bear now; that is, our real relation to the whole and the eternal. So far as we have gone, we find that two meals a day of intellectual information is quite enough. Indeed, we have made a bad muddle of the world and the knowledge of it so far as we have gone; what would we have done had we been directed to dip into infinity? What a terrible thing, if some one, or The One, should throw all eternity open to us! This world is already more than enough. "I have many things to say to you, but ye cannot bear them now." Bear them; I should think not. We can hardly endure the little scraps of daily information; that is Nature-illuminated mortality.

We cannot endure, nor even comprehend the motion pictures that the Great Lord of Life runs before our eyes for forty or fifty years. We have science, but of nothing else are we more afraid. Instead of its daily unfoldings of new discoveries and new thoughts we cling with all our might to old material, that at best has been dead for five thousand years. We set up in our pulpits mere lads to preach immortality and expound eternity. What do they know about it? They have not yet studied spectrum analysis, nor yet have they even any knowledge of the bees that feed them with honey, and the trees that drop plums at their feet. Let us trust God with his own secrets. Yes, it is indeed true, that above all things, this day, I rejoice that I have scarcely touched the revealable truths of the Almighty. I am willing to live eighty years more, just to find out what a fool I am; or, rather, what a babe, and then to be lifted up into the family of God's children, and be taught, as I "can bear it." When one has learned that he never can hold all truth, but that he can forever be adding to the scraps of his wisdom, then living is worth the while. Life then has a meaning of its own.

#### TODAY BETTER THAN YESTERDAY

And now there are some readers of The Independent who will grip hands with me when I say that I am grateful to have lived long enough to have outlived the days of slavery. I do not refer to negro slavery, but to that slavery which bonded the whole of us with narrow creeds in church, in school and in state; with old traditions that were stronger than the withes that taxed the strength of Samson. Those were days, and not so long ago, when one's soul was not his own. If anybody enjoys looking back to them as days when reason was despised and faith was interpreted as belief, let him look. I rejoice that I have been running away from them. I do not dread the great period of doubt thru which we have all waded.

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I remember well the strong breaths of spiritual oxygen which we had to breathe, when The Independent came to us for the first time. The glory of old age is in keeping up with the age, and not getting tired under the lilac bushes. These are great days that belong to us. It is impossible to measure them with too great gratitude.

Theodore Parker was shut out of every pulpit in New England but one; but today he preaches his magnificent humanity in every one of them. Not so far back Darwin and Spencer were denounced as infidels; but today the New Testament of Evolution opens the golden gate of human love and progress. The Independent stood for liberty from its foundation; it is of the same mind still; but the crowd was not with it then, as it is today. Somewhere along back science and theology joined hands; and while a good deal has been left out that had been highly approved, whole chapters, that can be summed up in "Now remain faith, hope and love," have been added. What weakness it is that teaches a child to name the Apocalypse as the closing book of Revelation. Revelation never will be closed; if I thought otherwise I would despise the world and life, and be glad to go. Here is the real joy, that one can never get to the end of this truth telling.

Education has broadened with religion, and common life has broadened with education. In 1833 not one woman in America had ever entered or could enter a college or university. If some one does not soon erect a monument to Asa Mahan, who, as first president of Oberlin, opened the doors to both sexes, it will be a shame to America. Not only have these institutions thrown open their doors, but all the professions are as free to the woman as to the man. The school is broader in all other ways, and now is taking its baptism of industrialism. An old man cannot look back without clapping his hands, not over the big schoolhouses, but over the ideas that crowd their halls, and beckon us to a nobler life, based on common sense.

In state we have gained even more than in school or church. Bryan's statesmanship is a rifle's range ahead of that of Seward, because his ethics grip hands with his civics. President Wilson is a sort of Thomas Jefferson born over again. The people love him for his temperance and justice, and the old men rejoice to see his day. In other words, the state has gone over to the common folk; the schoolhouse has forgotten all about sexes, and the church belongs to the sinners in these days, rather than to the saints. I think that before long we shall have one international day for thanksgiving, in which all nations of the globe shall sing together "Praise God! from whom all blessings flow"; for really it is a divine power that has penetrated the ages and is working out God's own good will for all of us. It is this unity of humanity that is speeding thru the years and demonstrating the divineness of the times. How can an old man fail to enter into the gladness of the spring time?

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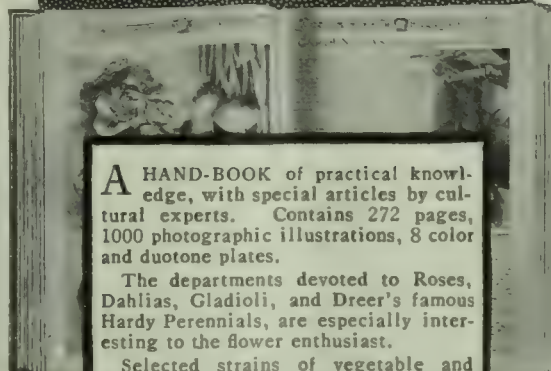
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## The New Books

### KITCHENER OF KHARTUM

To the fact that the hero-worship of Earl Kitchener began long ago we have the attestation of O. Henry's finest tale, *The Unfinished Story*, where the lonely and loveless working-girl sets up his portrait on the bureau of her hall-bedroom as her ideal of manhood. How the British look upon him now may be best expressed in the words of one of their most popular authors, Harold Begbie:

Seldom has any one man stood for a multitudinous and highly complex nation with so tremendous and complete an emphasis as Lord Kitchener stood at the beginning of the war for the British nation. He was not an incarnation of the people, he did not express the total character of the nation; but with a force hardly ever equaled in our history he became the Mood of the British people, the living expression of the Will of the entire British Empire.

In “K. of K.” the nation saw not only a great organizer of victory, but its own fierce mood, its own tenacious will, its own enduring strength, its own multiplied, world-flung, and historic spirit. By one of those mysterious intuitions of democracy, which sweep like lightning thru myriads of people, and which are sometimes, not always, more to be trusted than the nice and careful judgments of discriminating intelligence, Kitchener stood in the confidence of the nation as the one absolute unchallengeable man for the storm which had broken with such bewildering suddenness upon the drowsiness of its domestic life.

But till Kitchener cries “Enough!” the British Empire—so slow to anger, so unswaggering, so peace-loving, and so un-Prussian—must strike till the dust is red. When Kitchener relaxes the grip of his clenched hands the neck of the Prussian eagle will be broken, and only then will the great nations and the small nations be able to advance into the Promised Land of which Lord Kitchener perhaps has not even permitted himself to dream. One sees in him, then, not only the expression of England looking cruel, but the strength, the determination, and the practical wisdom of those great and glorious nations with whom it is the honor of Great Britain to be allied.

Mr. Begbie, however, is no blind idolator. He recognizes the limitations, even the faults, of his hero and so his little volume, *Kitchener, Organizer of Victory*, is a real character sketch. The dominant element of his success, according to Mr. Begbie, is tenacity, “and this tenacity is little more than the obstinacy of a very slow and laborious mind. All of the qualities which go to the making of a brilliant intelligence are so entirely lacking in him that he is said to be “unconscious of his own dullness.” This reads like some of the contemporary estimates of General Grant.

It was, as Mr. Begbie says, the late G. W. Stevens who created “the Kitchener legend” by his brilliant account of the Sudan campaign, *With Kitchener to Khartum*. The Sirdar, who then required an introduction to English readers is now at the head of the greatest army that Great Britain ever had, so



it is very appropriate that a new edition of Mr. Steevens' book, prefaced by a new biographical sketch, should be brought out.

*Kitchener: Organizer of Victory*, by Harold Begbie. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.25.  
*With Kitchener to Khartum*, by G. W. Steevens. Dodd, Mead. \$1.50.

## A NEW BELOVED VAGABOND

Because Brien O'Brien was a bad man, they sent him to Hell, where he so disturbed the slumbers of the Chief Tormentor that they shipped him back to Heaven. But Rhadamanthus would not endure him there, and threw him out, whereupon he landed in Ireland as the only neutral place left. Thus runs the Celtic fantasy, *The Demi-Gods*, James Stephens' latest book.

Patsy and his daughter Mary, a pair of Irish gypsies, wander cheerfully with their jackass over the hills and dales of Kerry, their one aim being food, tobacco and greatest ease. They meet three angels who prove to be uncommonly Celtic in habit. A reformed miser joins them and Pat meets the jilt who has been the bane of his life. He fights for her and wins her. When the journey is done the angels resume their wings, but the youngest destroys his pinions, preferring Mary and Ireland to Heaven. *The Demi-Gods* is even better than the James Stephens of yore—and that says much.

*The Demi-Gods*, by James Stephens. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.30.

## SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS

The two little volumes, *Comedies by Holberg* and *Poems by Tegner*, are a notice to the world at large that the American-Scandinavian Foundation has taken up its appointed task of promoting a mutual exchange of culture between the United States and the Scandinavian countries.

Almost from the first the idea of publishing a series of Scandinavian Classics has been in the minds of the trustees. Professor W. H. Schofield of Yale and Dr. Leach have directed this phase of the general work. Of the first two volumes, recently issued, one is devoted to the father of the Scandinavian drama, Holberg, who was a Norwegian by birth and a Dane by education and life-long resident of Copenhagen. A more fortunate choice could hardly be imagined, for Holberg was more than "the Molière of the North": he was the first great modern in all Scandinavian literature, while his work has had a tremendous influence on Ibsen.

The three plays selected for this volume are thoroughly representative, and one of them, "Jeppe of the Hill," is to Holberg's art what "Hamlet" is to Shakespeare's. It might have been desirable, however, to let the place of "Erasmus Montanus" be taken by some play like "The Lying-in Room" (*Barselstuen*), where Holberg's realistic portrayal of contemporary manners appears at its very best. The translations are far in advance of what we have been accustomed to in the past and could, with but a little tinkering, be used on the stage. It is to be regretted

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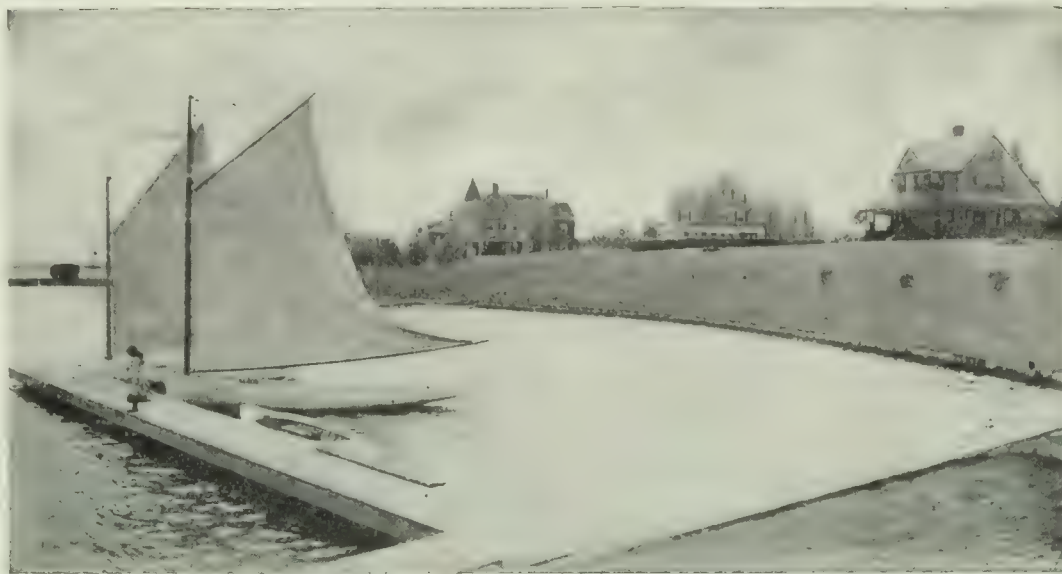
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that the translators at times have been lured into error by clinging too closely to the letter of the original text—as when they translate *skabhals* as "scurvy-neck" and not as "loafer."

The second volume, *Poems by Tegner*, is less successful. Of course, Longfellow's translation of "The Children of the Lord's Supper" could hardly be improved upon. It is indeed what all translation should be: a recreation in a new medium. But the work itself is insignificant when compared with "Frithiof's Saga," which has long been recognized as one of the foremost products of modern Scandinavian poetry and a work that has impressed itself deeply on the national consciousness of Sweden in particular. Unfortunately the Rev. Mr. Blackley's version, to put it mildly, is rather inadequate. For that matter, it is an open question whether the "Saga" could be made available and appreciable by English-speaking readers except in a prose like that of the Homeric translations made by Andrew Lang and his associates.

*Comedies by Holberg*. Translated from the Danish by Oscar James Campbell, Jr. and Frederick Schenck. \$1.25.

*Poems by Tegner*. Translated by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Rev. W. Lowry Blackley. New York: The American Scandinavian Foundation. \$1.50.

### UNKNOWN ARGENTINE

In striking contrast with the numerous "write ups" of tourists on time-allowance is the study of *North-ern Patagonia*. Its nucleus is the bare data furnished by the expert survey of a scientific commission, but the lucid organization and presentation, for which Mr. Willis is presumably responsible, plus the efforts of the printers and engravers have combined to save from the tomb of government archives a valuable contribution to the study of the economic resources and potentialities of the southern portion of the Argentine Republic.

In these piping times of war in Europe, American capital has the wanderlust, and El Dorado must still be sought in South America. That American capital has not heretofore been more invested in South America is due largely to a scarcity of accurate economic information.

This work meets this need as respects Argentina. In the introduction, Mr. Willis has made a careful study of the problems of the conservation and exploitation of natural resources in the whole republic. Here he is dealing with the bottom facts indispensable to the would-be investor.

The two following sections are devoted to a study of the topographic and hydrographic features of the Pampas and the Cordillera, or Andean region of northern Patagonia. The former must become a great grazing country, while the latter, with the more than two million horse power of its mountain streams, must furnish the energy for industrial enterprise in a country almost without coal deposits.

To the scientific student of South America the book will be of obvious in-



terest, while the general reader will be attracted by the descriptive parts of the work, its excellent photogravures and above all the picturesque project, already begun, for the opening of a great National Park, in the region of Lake Nahuel Huapi.

From the work as a whole two general facts stand out in bold relief. One is the vigor with which Argentina, and this is also true of other South American nations, is attacking the problem of the development of her resources, now regarded as national assets. The other is the part which the United States is silently playing in this great enterprise, for Mr. Willis, who, in common with many other American experts in South America, is a member of the United States Geological Survey, and is in Argentina "with the official approval of the United States Government."

*Northern Patagonia.* Report of the Comisión de Estudios Hidrológicos, Bailey Willis, director. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.

### NEW BROWNING POETRY

The lovers of the Brownings—and very many they are—will be interested in the appearance of *New Poems* and of poems hitherto unpublished or generally inaccessible, twenty-nine of Robert Browning's and six by his wife. They are genuine, but for various reasons were not thought suitable for admission by their authors in their collected works. Some of his are slight, or were *tours de force*, or unfinished. Of the latter is "*Aeschylus's Soliloquy*," published by The Independent, October 30, 1913, the longest and best poem in the volume. Some are very short, and are particularly like "Ben Karshook's Wisdom," of which we give two of the four verses:

"Would a man 'scape the rod?"  
Rabbi Ben-Karshook saith,  
"See that he turn to God  
The day before his death."

"Aye, could a man enquire  
When it shall come," I say.  
The Rabbi's eye shoots fire—  
"Then let him turn today."

A couple of the longer poems are specimens of Robert's youthful genius, written when but fourteen, and are most promising. He prudently destroyed his manuscripts of them all, but these escaped because an admiring neighbor had made copies of them. The six poems by Mrs. Browning are fairly long, but not of unusual mark, while the really interesting portion of the space given to her is taken up with her letters before marriage to her future husband with frank, yet very respectful, criticisms of his poems sent to her for the purpose. Her criticisms are good, and probably did good. They deal especially with obscurities and inversions, and will attract the study of those addicted to poetics. Of course those who possess the series of volumes by either Browning will need this volume for completeness.

*New Poems*, by Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Edited by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon. Macmillan. \$1.25.

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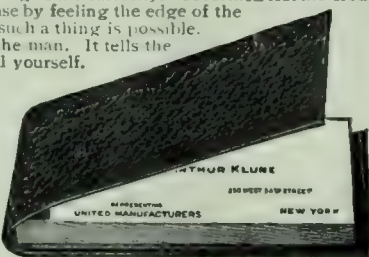
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# SCIENCE AND MORALS: ANTAGONISTS OR ALLIES?

BY HENRI POINCARÉ

No one is better qualified to discuss the vexed question of the effect of scientific thought upon our ethical standards than the late Professor Poincaré of the Institute of France. He was renowned thruout the world for his brilliant and original researches in mathematics, physics and astronomy, but notwithstanding his absorption in these abstruse studies he did not disdain to devote his literary talent to explaining to the layman the philosophical principles of modern science in such works as "Science and Hypothesis," "The Value of Science" and "Science and Method." After his death, July 19, 1912, a fourth volume was issued, "Dernières Pensées" (copyright 1913), and from this, with the kind permission of the publisher, Ernest Flammarion, Paris, we print the paper having the most popular interest because it deals with a subject with which every one is concerned. The article is translated for us by Professor George Bruce Halsted, who has put into English Poincaré's earlier works. A sketch of Poincaré was published in *The Independent* of October 5, 1911, forming the third of the "Twelve Major Prophets of Today" Series, by Edwin E. Slosson. Professor Poincaré's cousin is now President of France; his sister is the wife of Professor Boutroux, of the Sorbonne, who has lectured in American universities.—THE EDITOR.

IN the latter half of the nineteenth century one often dreamed of creating a scientific morality. We were not content with vaunting the educative virtue of science, the advantages the soul of man gets for its own perfecting from association with the truth looked at face to face. It was expected that science would put the moral verities beyond all peradventure, as it has the theorems of mathematics and the laws enunciated by the physicists.

Religions may exercise great power over believing souls, but not all the world believes; faith takes hold only of a few, reason would coerce all. We must appeal to reason, and this does not mean to the reason of the metaphysician, whose constructions are brilliant but ephemeral, like the soap bubbles which amuse us a moment and then burst. Science alone builds solidly; it has built astronomy and physics; today it builds biology; by the same procedures tomorrow it will build ethics. Its rules hold undivided sway, no one can murmur against them; and a man will no more think of rebelling against the moral law than he thinks today of rebelling against the theorem of the three perpendiculars or the law of gravitation.

And on the other hand, there were people who attributed to science all possible evil; who saw in it a school of immorality. It is not only that science accords too great a place to matter; that it takes away from us the sense of respect since we respect only the things

we fear to look at; but will not its conclusions be the negation of ethics? As a famous author says, it puts out the lights of heaven, or at least deprives them of all mystery, to reduce them to the state of vulgar gas lights. Science unveils before us the craft of the Creator, who thus will lose something of his prestige; it is not well to let children look behind the scenes; that might lead them to doubt the existence of the dragon. If the scientists are allowed to go on, there will soon be no more morals.

How should we regard the hopes of the expectant ones and the fears of the others? Unhesitatingly I answer: the hopes are as vain as the fears. There can be no scientific morality; but no more can there be immoral science. And the reason is simple; it is a reason—how shall I say it?—purely grammatical.

## SCIENCE CANNOT GIVE THE MORAL IMPERATIVE

If the premises of a syllogism are both in the indicative, the conclusion likewise will be in the indicative. For the conclusion to be put in the imperative, it would be necessary that at least one of the premises should itself be in the imperative. Now, the principles of science, the postulates of geometry are and can be only in the indicative; still in this same mood are the experimental verities, and at the foundation of the sciences there is, there can be, nothing else. Hence, the most subtle dialectician may juggle with these principles as he will, combine them, frame them up one upon another; all he will get from them will be in the indicative. He will never obtain a proposition which shall say: do this, or don't do that; that is to say, a proposition which confirms or contradicts morality.

This is a difficulty long encountered by the moralists. They strive to demonstrate the moral law; this must be forgiven them, since it is their business. They try to support morality upon something, as if it could be supported upon anything other than itself. Science shows us that man can only degrade himself by living in such and such a way; and what if I care little about degrading myself, if what you call "degradation" I baptize "progress"? Metaphysics urges us to conform to the general law of being, which it pretends to have discovered. "I prefer," one may answer, "to obey my own particular law." I know not what it will reply, but I can assure you it will not have the last word.

Will religious morality be more fortunate than science or metaphysics? Obey because God orders it, and He is a Master who can crush all resistance. Is this a demonstration, and cannot one maintain that it is splendid to stand up against omnipotence, and that in the duel between Jupiter and Prometheus, it is tortured Prometheus who is the true conqueror? And then to yield to



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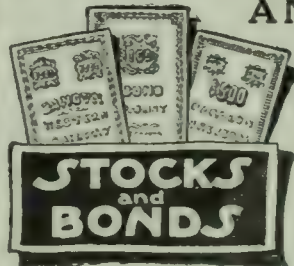
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force is not to obey; the obedience of the heart cannot be forced.

No more can we found a morality upon the interest of the community, upon the notion of country, upon altruism, since it would remain to show that we should, if need be, sacrifice ourselves for the city to which we belong, or again for the happiness of others; and this demonstration no logic, no science can furnish us. And more than that, the morality of self-interest itself, that of egoism, would be powerless, since after all it is not certain that it is proper to be an egoist, and there are people who are not.

#### MORALITY NOT DEMONSTRABLE

All dogmatic morality, all demonstrative morality, is therefore doomed in advance to certain checkmate; it is like a machine having only transmitters of motion and no motive force. The moral motor, able to put in swing all the apparatus of connecting rods and gearings, can only be emotion. It cannot be proved to us that we should pity the unfortunate, but put us in the presence of undeserved misery—a sight, alas! only too frequent—and we shall feel ourselves overcome by an emotion of revolt; an energy will arise in us, which will listen to no reason and which will bear us along irresistibly and as if in spite of ourselves.

It cannot be proved that we should obey a god, even if it could be proved to us that he is all-powerful and able to crush us; even if it could be proved to us that he is good and that we owe him gratitude; there are people who believe that the right of ingratitude is the most precious of all liberties. But if we love this God, all proof will become needless, and obedience will seem to us wholly natural; and that is why religions are powerful while metaphysics is not.

When we are asked to justify our love of country by arguments we may be very much embarrassed; but picture in thought our armies vanquished, our country invaded, our whole heart will rise, tears will rush to our eyes, and we will hearken to nothing more. And if certain people today pile up so many sophisms, it doubtless is because they lack imagination. They cannot picture to themselves all these ills, and if ill chance or some punishment of heaven should make them see them with their eyes, their soul would revolt like ours.

#### SCIENCE CAN INFLUENCE MORALITY

Science cannot therefore by itself create a morality; no more can it by itself and directly vitalize or destroy the traditional morals. But can it not exert an indirect influence? What I have just said indicates how this could happen. Science may bring to birth new emotions. Not that emotions can be objects of demonstration, but that every form of human activity reacts upon the man himself and makes him a new soul.

On the other hand, science may bring into activity emotions which exist naturally in men. To use again our former comparison, tho we construct complicated assemblages of connecting rods and cranks, the machine will not go if

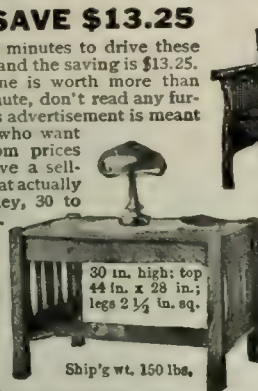


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there be no steam in the boiler. But if the steam is there, the work the steam will do will not be always the same; it will depend upon the mechanism to which the steam is applied. In the same way, it may be said that emotion alone furnishes us a general motive power; emotion will give us the major of our syllogism, which will be, as it should be, in the imperative. On its part science will furnish us the minor, which will be in the indicative, and the conclusion will follow, which may be in the imperative. Let us examine in succession these two points of view.

And first, can science create or inspire emotions? What science cannot do, can the love of science do?

### THE INSPIRATION OF SCIENCE

Science puts us in constant relation with something greater than ourselves; it presents to us a spectacle always renewed and always more vast. Behind what it shows us so grand, it makes us divine something still more grand; this spectacle is a joy for us, but it is a joy in which we forget ourselves, and in this it is morally healthful.

He who shall have had this delight, who shall have seen, if only from afar, the splendid harmony of the natural laws, will be better disposed than another to make light of his petty, selfish interests; he will have an ideal which he will love better than himself, and this is the sole ground upon which a morality can be built. For this ideal he will work without sparing his toil and without expecting any of those gross recompenses which are everything to certain men; and when he has thus formed the habit of disinterestedness, this habit will follow him everywhere; his whole life will remain as if perfumed by it.

The greater the passion it inspires, the greater the love of truth, and is not such a love an entire morality? There is nothing which it is more important to combat than lying, because this is one of the most common vices among primitive people and one of the most degrading. When we shall have formed the habit of scientific methods, of their scrupulous exactitude, the horror of any doctoring of experiment, when we have accustomed ourselves to fear as the height of dishonor the reproach of having even innocently faked our results, when that shall have become for us an indelible professional bent, a second nature, shall we not carry into all our actions this desire for absolute sincerity, to the point of not being able to understand what makes others lie? And is this not the best way of acquiring the rarest, the most difficult of all sincerities, which consists in not deceiving one's self?

In our failures, the grandeur of our ideal will sustain us; one may prefer another to it, but, after all, is not the God of the scientist the grander as he withdraws farther and farther from us? It is true he is inflexible, and many souls will regret it; but at least he does not share our littlenesses and our paltry rancors, as does too often the God of the theologians. This idea of a power stronger than ourselves, from which we



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cannot escape, and to which we must accommodate ourselves at whatever cost, may also have a salutary effect; at least this may be maintained. Would it not be better if our peasants believed that the law can never bend, in place of believing that the Government will bend it in their favor, if only they invoke the intercession of a sufficiently powerful deputy?

Science, as Aristotle says, has as object the universal; in presence of a particular fact it will wish to know the general law, it will aspire to a generalization more and more extended. By looking from afar, we become far-sighted, so to say; we no longer see the little, and no longer seeing it, we are not in danger of making it the aim of our life. So we shall find ourselves naturally inclined to subordinate particular interests to general interests, and this again is a kind of morality.

### THE SERVICE OF SCIENCE

And then science renders us another service. It is a collective work and cannot be otherwise. It is like a monument whose construction demands ages and where each must add a stone; and sometimes this stone costs him his whole life. It gives us, therefore, the feeling of necessary coöperation, of the solidarity of our efforts and those of our contemporaries, and even of those of our predecessors and our successors. We feel we are working for humanity and so humanity becomes to us more dear.

So much for one side, now for the other. If science no longer seems to us powerless to influence the heart, indifferent as to morals, may it not have an evil influence as well as good? And first, since every passion is exclusive, will it not make us lose sight of everything but itself? The love of truth is doubtless a grand thing, but what if, to follow it, we sacrifice things infinitely more precious, such as goodness, pity, love of our neighbor? At the news of any catastrophe, of an earthquake, we shall forget the suffering of the victims to think only of the direction and amplitude of the shocks; we shall see in it almost a piece of good fortune if it has brought to light some unknown law of seismology.

### THE VIVISECTION QUESTION

Here is an impressive example. The physiologists practise vivisection without scruple, and this is a crime which, in the eyes of many old ladies, no past or future benefits of science can ever atone for. According to them, biologists, in showing themselves pitiless toward animals, must become savage toward mankind. Beyond doubt, they are mistaken; I have known biologists who are most gentle.

The question of vivisection merits a moment's consideration, tho it leads me a little away from my subject. We have here one of those conflicts of duty which constantly occur in practical life. Man cannot renounce knowledge without lowering himself; and this is why the interests of science are sacred, and also because of the ills it may cure or prevent, whose mass is incalculable. On the other hand, suffering is impious (I do

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not say death, I say suffering). Altho the inferior animals are doubtless less sensitive than man, they deserve pity. It will only be by skew reckonings that one can escape this. Even in *anima vili*, the biologist should undertake only experiments really useful; very often also there are ways of reducing the pain to a minimum and these he should use. But in this regard each must rely on his conscience; all legal interference would be inopportune and somewhat ridiculous. Parliament, they say in England, can do anything - except change a man into a woman; it can do anything, I shall say, except render a competent judgment in a scientific matter. There is no authority which can lay down rules to decide whether an experiment is useful.

#### SCIENCE NOT THE ONLY MEANS

What ought we to conclude? Science, understood broadly, taught by masters who know and who love it, may play a very useful and very important part in moral education. But it would be wrong to wish to give science an exclusive rôle. It may bring to birth beneficent emotions, which may serve as moral motor; but other disciplines can do the same. It would be stupid to deprive ourselves of any aid; with all their united forces we shall not have too much. There are those who do not comprehend scientific matters. It is a fact of common observation that in all classes there are scholars who are "strong" in literature and who are not "strong" in the sciences. What an illusion to believe that if science does not speak to their intellect it can appeal to their heart!

I arrive at the second point. Not only may science, like every mode of activity, engender new emotions, but it can erect a new structure upon those which spontaneously take birth in the heart of man. We cannot conceive a syllogism with the two premises in the indicative and the conclusion in the imperative; but we can conceive them built upon the following plan: Do this; now, if one does not do that, one cannot do this, therefore do that. And such arguments are not beyond the range of science.

The emotions upon which morals may rest are of very diverse nature; they are not all met to the same degree in all souls. With some people certain emotions predominate, and others there are with whom other cords are always ready to vibrate. Some will be above all sensitive to pity; they will be moved by the sufferings of others. Others subordinate everything to the social harmony, to the general prosperity; or still again, they desire the grandeur of their country. Others perhaps will have an ideal of beauty, or they will believe our first duty is to perfect ourselves, to seek to become stronger, to render ourselves superior to things, indifferent to fortune, and not to lose rank in our own eyes.

All these tendencies are laudable, but they are different; perhaps thence will arise a conflict. If science shows us this conflict is not to be feared, if it proves that we cannot attain one of these aims without indorsing the other (and that

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Public securities (book value, \$77,579.39); market value..	\$106,535.00
Private securities (book value, \$3,658,544.63); market value	3,572,001.91
Real estate owned.....	900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral....	5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	12,744,421.66
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral .....	11,611,697.58
Overdrafts .....	1,769.43
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of off-sets .....	355,111.67
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item.....	575,855.19
Specie .....	4,814,364.94
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks....	1,220,718.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.....	6,592,830.38
Other cash items.....	158,990.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	81,300.00
Total .....	\$42,740,595.85

#### LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	194,037.11
Surplus on book values.....	6,208,724.22
Deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks .....	4,582,934.35
Deposits subject to check.....	14,542,954.19
Demand certificates of deposit	678.58
Cashier's checks outstanding..	261,412.47
Certified checks.....	4,869,666.34
Unpaid dividends.....	247.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers .....	10,750,265.51
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	38,400.00
Total .....	\$42,740,595.85

is within its province), it will have accomplished a useful work; it will have borne precious aid to the moralists. These troops which before fought in dispersed order, and where each soldier marched toward a particular objective, will now come to close ranks, because they will have been shown that the victory of each is the victory of all. Their efforts will be coördinated, and the unconscious crowd will become a disciplined army.

#### THE HARMONY OF THE UNIVERSE

Is it in this direction that science is advancing? It is permissible to hope so. Science tends more and more to show us the solidarity of the different parts of the universe, to unveil for us its harmony. Is this because the harmony is real, or because it is a need of our intellect, and consequently a postulate of science? This is a question I shall not attempt to decide. Always science goes on toward unity and makes us go toward unity. Just as it coördinates particular laws and subordinates them to a more general law, will it not also reduce to unity the intimate aspirations of our hearts, in appearance so divergent, so capricious, such strangers one to another?

But if it fails in this task, what danger, what disillusion! May it not do as much harm as it could have done good? These affections, these sentiments, so frail, so delicate, will they bear analysis? Will not the least light show us their vanity and shall we not run against the eternal what is the use? What is the use of pity, since the more we do for people the more they demand, and consequently the more unhappy they are with their lot; since pity not merely can make only ingrates—that matters little—but since it can only make embittered souls? What is the good of love of country, since its grandeur is most often only a brilliant misery? What is the use of seeking to perfect ourselves, since we live only a day? What if, by ill chance, science should throw the weight of its authority on the side of these sophisms!

And then our souls are a complex tissue where the threads formed by the associations of our ideas cross and tangle in every direction; to cut one of these threads is to run the risk of making vast lacerations, which no one could foresee. It is not we who have made this tissue, it is a legacy from the past. Often our most noble aspirations thus find themselves bound, without our knowing it, to the most superannuated and the most ridiculous prejudices. Science goes to destroy these prejudices; this is its natural task, this is its duty. Will not the noble tendencies which old habits had bound up with them suffer from this?

In strong souls, doubtless no! But there are not only heroic souls, clairvoyant spirits; there are also simple souls who are in danger of not standing the test.

#### WILL SCIENCE INJURE MORALS?

Some therefore think that science will be destructive; they fear the ruin it will make and dread lest, where it shall

have passed, society can no longer survive.

Is there not in these fears a sort of internal contradiction? If it is scientifically proved that such or such a custom, regarded as indispensable to the very existence of human society, had not in reality the importance attributed to it and deceived us only by its venerable antiquity, if that be proved, admitting this proof to be possible, will the moral life of humanity be shaken? One of two things, either this custom is useful, and then a reasonable science cannot prove that it is not; or else it is useless and we should not regret it. From the moment that we place at the foundation of our syllogisms one of those generous emotions which engender morality, it is still this emotion, and consequently it is still morality which we must find at the end of our whole chain of reasonings, if this has been conducted in accordance with the rules of logic. What is in danger of perishing is the non-essential, that which was merely an accident in our moral life; the sole important thing cannot fail to be found in the conclusions since it is in the premises.

We should only dread incomplete science, that which deceives itself; that which lures us with vain appearances and thus induces us to destroy what we would afterward gladly reconstruct when we are better informed and when it is too late. There are people who are infatuated with an idea, not because it is right, but because it is new, because it is the fashion. These are terrible destroyers, but they are not—I was about to say they are not scientists, but I recognize that many of them have rendered great services to science. They are therefore scientists, only it is not because of this fact, but in spite of it.

#### THE DANGERS OF SEMI-SCIENCE

True science dreads hasty generalizations, theoretical deductions. If the physicist distrusts them, even tho those with which he has to do are coherent and solid, what should the moralist, the sociologist do, when the so-called theories he finds before him reduce to raw comparisons like that of societies with organisms! Science, on the contrary, is and can be only experimental and experiment in sociology is the history of the past. This is tradition, which we doubtless should criticize, but of which we must not make *tabula rasa*.

From a science animated by the true experimental spirit, morality has nothing to fear. Such science respects the past. It is opposed to that scientific snobbery, so easily duped by novelties; it advances only step by step, but always in the same direction and always with good sense. The best remedy for a semi-science is more science.

There is still another way of conceiving the relations of science and morality; there is no phenomenon which may not be the object of science, since there is none which cannot be observed. The moral phenomena are no more exempt than others. The naturalist studies the communities of ants and of bees and studies them with serenity. Just so the scientist seeks to judge of men as

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if he were not a man; to put himself in the place of some distant inhabitant of Sirius, so that villages will be only ant hills. This is his right, this is his business as scientist.

#### THE SCIENCE OF MORALS

The science of morals will be first purely descriptive. It will teach us the manners of men, and we shall say what they are without speaking of what they should be. It next will be comparative; it will take us about in space to make us compare the morals of different peoples, those of the savage and of the civilized man, and also in time, to make us compare those of yesterday and those of today. It will seek finally to become explanatory, and this is the natural evolution of every science.

The Darwinists will try to explain to us why all the known peoples submit to a moral law, by telling us that natural selection has long ago caused those to disappear who were so maladroit as to seek to escape it.

The psychologists will explain to us why the precepts of morality are not always in accord with the general interest. They will tell us that man, carried along by the whirlwind of life, has not the time to reflect upon all the consequences of his acts; that he can only obey general commandments; that the simpler these are the less they will be discussed, and that, for their rôle to be useful, and consequently for selection to create them, it suffices that they accord *most often* with the general interest.

The historians will explain to us how, of the two moralities, that which subordinates the individual to society and that which pities the individual and proposes to us as aim the happiness of others, this second it is which incessantly progresses as societies become vaster, more complex, and, all things considered, less exposed to catastrophes.

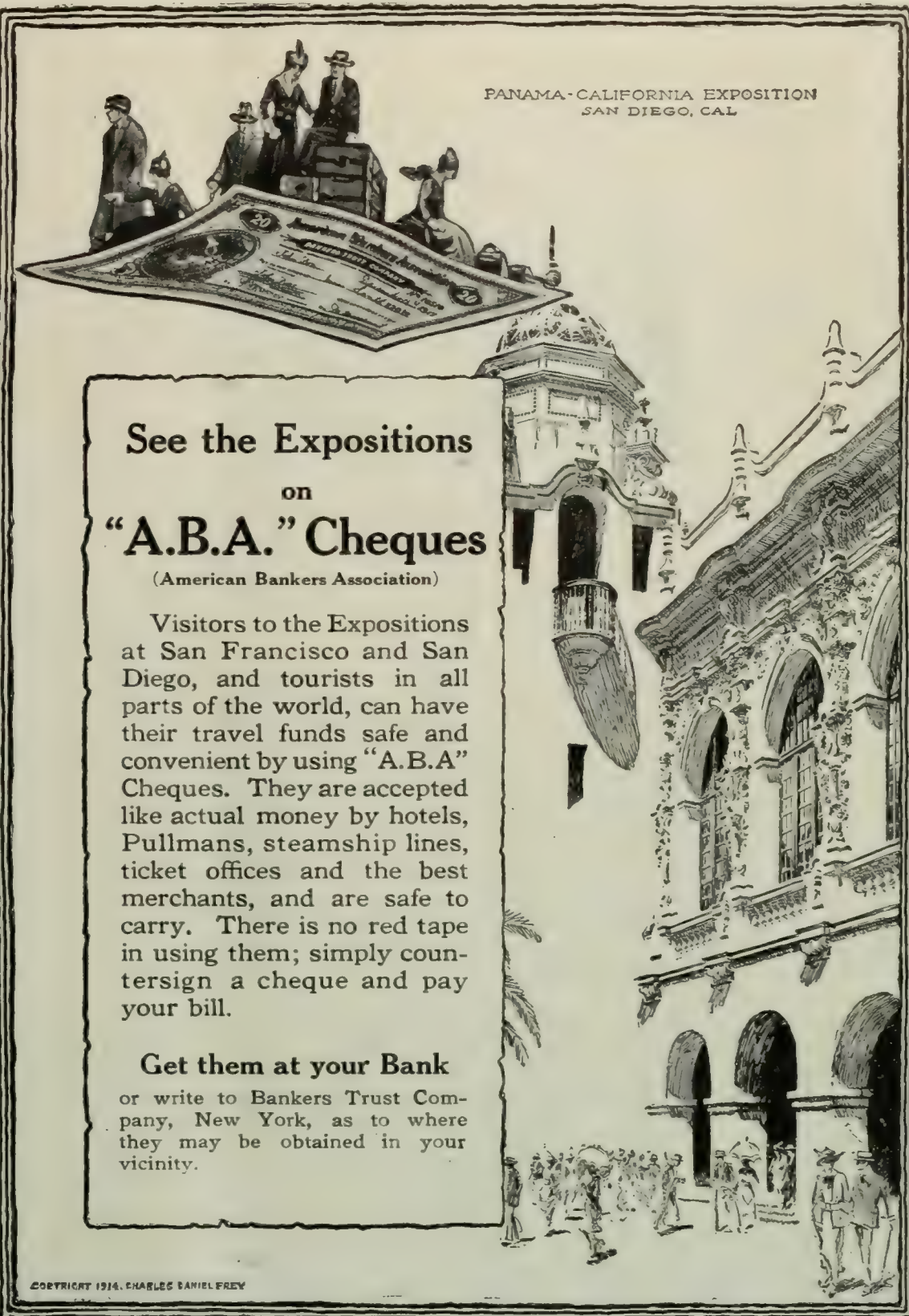
This science of morals is not morality; it never will be. It can no more replace morality than a treatise on the physiology of digestion can replace a good dinner.

But that is not the question. It is not morality, but can it be advantageous, can it be dangerous to morality? Some will say that to explain is always in a certain measure to justify, and this may be readily sustained. Others will say, on the contrary, that it is dangerous to show us morals differing according to races and latitudes; that this may teach us to discuss what should be blindly accepted, to habituate us to perceive contingency where it is important that we see only necessity. And they as well are not altogether wrong. But frankly, is this not to exaggerate the influence upon men of theories only skin deep, of abstractions which always remain exterior to them?

#### SCIENCE IS DETERMINISTIC

I cannot, however, pass over in silence an important point, despite the brief time remaining to discuss it. Science is deterministic; it is so *a priori*; it postulates determinism, since otherwise it could not exist. Moreover, it is deterministic *a posteriori*; if it began

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**FIRE**

Use and Occupancy  
Commissions  
Profits  
Rents  
Hail  
Tourists' Baggage

CONFLAGRATION PROOF

Cash Assets, January, 1915.....	\$ 35,313,539.27
Reserve as a Conflagration Surplus.....	* 2,000,000.00
Cash Capital.....	* 6,000,000.00
All Other Liabilities.....	16,610,065.11
Net Surplus.....	10,703,474.16

Surplus as regards Policyholders, \*\$18,703,474.16

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by postulating determinism as an indispensable condition for its existence, it proves it afterward just by existing, and each of its conquests is a victory for determinism. Perhaps a reconciliation is possible. Can we admit that this forward march of determinism will be continued without stop and without recoil, without knowing any insuperable obstacle, and that yet we have not the right to pass to the limit, as we mathematicians say, and to infer absolute determinism, since at the limit determinism would vanish into a tautology or a contradiction? This is a question studied for ages without hope of solving it, and I cannot even dip into it here. But we are facing a fact; science, right or wrong, is deterministic; everywhere it penetrates it introduces determinism. So long as it is only a question of physics or even of biology, this is unimportant. The domain of conscience remains inviolate. What will happen when morality in turn shall become the object of science? Science will necessarily imbue morality with determinism, and this beyond doubt will be its ruin.

Is all despair, or if some day morality should accommodate itself to determinism, could it so adapt itself without dying from the effects? So profound a metaphysical revolution would doubtless have much less influence upon morals than we think. It is of course understood that penal repression is not in question. What is called crime or punishment, would be called sickness or prophylaxis, but society would retain intact its right, which is not to punish, but simply the right of self-defense. What is more serious is that the idea of merit or demerit would have to disappear or be transformed. But we should continue to love the good man, as we love all that is beautiful; we should no longer have the right to hate the vicious man, who would then inspire only disgust; but is hate necessary? Enough that we do not cease to hate vice.

Apart from that, all would go on as in the past. Instinct is stronger than all metaphysics, and even tho one should have laid it bare, even if one should understand the secret of its force, its power would not thereby be weakened. Is gravitation less irresistible since Newton? The moral forces which guide us would continue to guide us.

#### FREE WILL IN ACTION

And if the idea of liberty is itself a force, as Fouillée says, this force would hardly be lessened if ever the scientists should prove that it rests only upon an illusion. This illusion is too tenacious to be dissipated by any arguments. The most ultra determinist will long continue to say in everyday conversation "I will" and even "I ought," and likewise to think it with the most powerful part of his soul, that which is not conscious and which does not reason. It is just as impossible not to act as a free person when one acts, as it is not to reason as a determinist when one creates science.

The phantom is therefore not so redoubtable as was said, and there are perhaps other reasons also not to fear

1850

**THE**

1915

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Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.



it; it may be hoped that in the absolute all is reconciled and that to an infinite intelligence the two attitudes, that of the man who acts as if he were free and that of the man who thinks as if there were no freedom, would seem equally legitimate.

There is not and never will be scientific morality in the proper sense of the term, but science may be in an indirect way an auxiliary of morality. Science broadly understood can only be of service to it; semi-science is alone to be dreaded. On the other hand, science cannot suffice, because it sees only a part of man, or, if you prefer, it sees all, but it sees all with the same bias; and moreover, because it is needful to think of the minds which are not scientific. Again, the over-wrought fears, the over-great hopes, seem to me equally chimerical; morals and science, in proportion as they progress, will know how to adapt themselves one to the other.

PEBBLES

“What are they going to call their baby?”  
“I don’t know. They named it Reginald.”  
—Gargoyle.

“They are always bragging of their ancestors.”  
“Yes; from the way they talk you would almost imagine they had selected them themselves.”—Detroit Free Press.

Little Girl (who has been sitting very still with a seraphic expression)—“I wish I was an angel, mother!”  
Mother—“What makes you say that, darling?”  
Little Girl—“Because then I could drop bombs on the Germans!”—Punch.

“Your legal department must be very expensive.”  
“It is,” sighed the eminent trust magnate.  
“Still, I suppose you have to maintain it?”  
“Well, I don’t know. Sometimes I think it would be cheaper to obey the law.”—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The good people of the church gave the poor children of the parish a bountiful New Year’s dinner, and the delight of the youngsters was much more manifest than their table manners. One little fellow was discovered clutching a doughnut in one fist and a lump of steak in the other. He was reproved for his breach of etiquette and took the reproach very meekly. But a moment later he turned to the diner next him and remarked regretfully: “The trouble about these here table manners is that they was invented by somebody who wasn’t never really hungry!”—Argonaut.

Supper was in progress, and the father was telling about a row which took place in front of his store that morning:  
“The first thing I saw was one man deal the other a sounding blow, and then a crowd gathered. The man who was struck ran and grabbed a large shovel he had been using on the street, and rushed back, his eyes blazing fiercely. I thought he’d surely knock the other man’s brains out, and I stepped right in between them.”  
The young son of the family had become so hugely interested in the narrative as it proceeded that he had stopped eating his pudding. So proud was he of his father’s valor, his eyes fairly shone, and he cried:  
“He couldn’t knock any brains out of you, could he, father?”  
Father looked at him long and earnestly, but the lad’s countenance was frank and open.  
Father gasped slightly, and resumed his supper.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

“The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America.”

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
**AETNA**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**HARTFORD, CONN.**

On the 31st day of December, 1914

Cash Capital,	- - - - -	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Fire) .....		9,347,813.44
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Marine) .....		472,500.50
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Fire) .....		803,875.08
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Marine) .....		223,779.62
Other Claims .....		884,109.96
Net Surplus,	- - - - -	6,668,448.39
Total Assets,	- - - - -	\$23,400,526.99
Surplus for Policy-Holders,	- - - - -	\$11,668,448.39

LOSSES PAID IN NINETY-SIX YEARS:

**\$144,393,663.21**

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VICE-PRESIDENTS

HENRY E. REES

A. N. WILLIAMS

E. J. SLOAN, Secretary

Assistant Secretaries

E. S. ALLEN

GUY E. BEARDSLEY

RALPH B. IVES

W. F. WHITTELSEY, Marine Secretary

WESTERN BRANCH, 175 W. Jackson Boul'd, Chicago, Ill. ....	{ THOS. E. GALLAGHER, Gen'l Agent L. O. KOHTZ, Ass't Gen'l Agent L. O. KOHTZ, Marine Gen'l Agent
PACIFIC BRANCH, 301 California St., San Francisco, Cal. ....	{ W. H. BREEDING, General Agent E. S. LIVINGSTON, Ass't Gen'l Agent
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**FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK**  
**BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS**

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$25,841,829.87
Liability Under Letters of Credit .....	160,673.63
Due from Banks.....	4,628,921.11
Cash and Reserve.....	9,373,945.63
Exchanges for Clearing House..	2,455,041.06

\$42,460,411.30

LIABILITIES

Capital .....	1,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits.....	3,585,722.56
Circulation .....	445,000.00
Letters of Credit.....	160,673.63
Deposits .....	37,269,015.11

\$42,460,411.30

E. P. PASSMORE, Vice-President and Cashier

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF**  
**THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**  
**(NATIONAL BANK)**

Philadelphia, March 4, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$12,289,525.79
Due from banks and bankers....	1,775,274.84
Clearing House exchanges.....	838,046.57
Cash and reserve.....	2,707,472.39
Treasurer of United States.....	45,000.00

Total .....\$17,655,319.59

LIABILITIES

Capital .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits....	2,429,464.80
Circulation .....	500,000.00
Deposits .....	13,725,854.79

Total .....\$17,655,319.59

S. D. JORDAN, Cashier

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Secretary - - A. H. Conger

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Wm. R. Wilde, Treasurer  
Walter J. Daly, Ass't Treas. and Ass't Sec'y  
Max Moraller, Secretary  
Chas. S. Noë, Chairman Board of Directors

## The Northwestern National Bank

Minneapolis, Minn.

March 4, 1915

### RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$22,079,189.77
U. S. and other bonds.....	2,469,990.00
Banking house .....	575,000.00
Overdrafts .....	160.02
Cash and due from banks.....	17,115,578.90
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	647,437.15

**\$42,887,355.84**

### LIABILITIES

Capital .....	\$4,000,000.00
Surplus .....	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits .....	882,901.68
Circulation .....	1,200,000.00
Deposits .....	34,804,454.16

**\$42,887,355.84**

Edward W. Decker, Pres.; Joseph Chapman, Vice-Pres.; James A. Latta, Vice-Pres.; Alex. V. Ostrom, Vice-Pres.; Wm. E. Briggs, Vice-Pres.; Robt. E. Macgregor, Cashier.

# THE MARKET PLACE

## WAR EXPORTS AND CREDITS

In an active stock market, with rising prices, last week, the course of Bethlehem Steel Company shares was the subject of much comment and some speculation. The week's business was 2,635,243 shares (of all securities), against only 1,085,000 in the preceding week, and the net gain for the most prominent issues was in the neighborhood of four points. But the advance for Bethlehem shares was 8%. This is the company whose president is Charles M. Schwab, and everybody knows that his factories have been at work for months on large foreign orders for war supplies. The company's report for the year 1914, published last week, showed that the net earnings had been large enough to permit a dividend of thirty per cent on the common stock; that at the end of the year the orders on hand amounted to \$46,000,000, and that in no preceding year had so many men been employed or so large a sum in wages been paid. It was the Bethlehem Company's best year. The report was in sharp contrast with that of the Steel Corporation.

By such orders as the Bethlehem Company has received, and the large purchases of the belligerents in the open market, our exports have been so increased that in February they exceeded imports by \$173,604,366. To this great sum the excess has risen from only \$17,000,000 in September. Some expected that January's favorable balance of \$145,000,000 would not be surpassed, but February, altho a short month, has shown an addition of \$23,000,000. The total for the war months, up to March 1, has been \$577,000,000, but \$450,000,000 of it must be assigned to the three months of December, January and February. This great excess of exports is not due wholly, of course, to war material. Exports of agricultural products in February were larger by 110 per cent than those of February a year ago.

The largest war order reported last week was one for \$80,000,000 worth of shrapnel shells, given by Russia to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. Much of the work will be done in this country, where, as we said last week, an air-brake company has taken \$30,000,000 of the total. An advance in the price of the Du Pont Powder Company shares (which are not bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange) was connected with a report that the company had undertaken to make, for a high price, 100,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder for the British Government. On the steamship "Gascogne," 1438 horses were shipped from New York for Bordeaux. For some time past one firm has been exporting horses at the rate of about 5000 a week. At Vancouver eighteen long-range guns made here were awaiting shipment to Russia by way of

Vladivostok. These are like the guns used at the siege of Przemyśl. After inquiry our Government expressed the opinion that Mr. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Company, had kept his word about the shipment of submarines. It was admitted, however, that he was at liberty to ship engines and other parts of such vessels.

The pressure for payment of the foreign debt increased and the volume of bills offered for negotiation depressed exchange on London to 4.78½. Various projects for meeting the growing obligations without shipping gold were under consideration. Mr. J. P. Morgan, in London, was conferring with Sir George Paish and other representatives of the British Government. It was understood that arrangements would be made for a British credit here of \$100,000,000, and probably for a French credit of \$50,000,000. But gold continued to come in, mainly from the Bank of England's reserve in Canada. In all, nearly \$45,000,000 in gold has been received since January 1. It is said that three-quarters of the notes representing the German loan of \$10,000,000 were marketed in Philadelphia, with an understanding that the money was to be expended only for non-contraband goods, but it does not yet appear that they can be transported safely. The loan sought here by Argentina is one of \$50,000,000.

## THE RAILROADS

Several of the leading business men of Pennsylvania appeared and testified before a joint legislative committee at Harrisburg last week in support of the bill to repeal the railroad full crew law, the enforcement of which has cost the railroad companies \$4,878,764, or about \$1,400,000 a year. These gentlemen presented for the consideration of the committee resolutions (favoring repeal) adopted by 146 organizations—boards of trade, chambers of commerce, grange associations, town councils, etc.—and pointed to the attitude of the newspapers of the state. These, with few exceptions, ask for repeal, and for the proposed accompanying legislation which is designed to empower the state's Public Service Commission to decide how many men shall be employed on each train. There are indications that the repeal bill will be passed.

On the day preceding this hearing there was one of the same kind at the New Jersey capital, where a joint committee of the Legislature listened to arguments for and against repeal of that state's full crew law. At both hearings it was pointed out that the statutes required the same number of extra men on thru passenger or freight trains, making only one stop, or two stops, in the state, as must be used on trains that stop at every station. At Trenton,



as a result of the hearing, it was virtually agreed that for the pending repeal bill there should be substituted one which gives to the Public Utility Commission power to say how many men there must be in each train crew. Such a bill ought to be passed at Trenton and at Harrisburg.

There are signs of a change in public opinion with respect to the railroads. One sign was the repeal, at the polls, in November, of Missouri's full crew law. The Supreme Court at Washington, three weeks ago, announced two decisions annulling state legislation which was supported by public opinion at the time of its enactment, but the rejection of which now excites no protest. One of the annulled laws was West Virginia's statute, eight years old, making the passenger rate two cents a mile. The other was the law of North Dakota, making a maximum rate for coal in carload lots. In each case there was convincing evidence that the restriction either caused the business to be done at a loss or permitted only a small and inadequate profit.

Those who promoted the passage of the full crew laws, which now appear to be doomed, are now, in several states, supporting a movement for legislation that will limit the length of trains. Obviously the purpose is to increase the number of trains and, necessarily, the number of men employed. But the railroad companies have expended large sums in reducing grades and modifying curves in order that longer and heavier trains could be hauled. The power of locomotives, and the cost of them, have been increased to take advantage of these improvements. If it be desirable, in the public interest, that the companies should be subjected to official regulation with respect to the length of trains, there should be no limiting statute, but supervisory power should be given to public service commissions. We are inclined to think that interference with the companies concerning this matter is not required. And we are confident that public opinion will not support interference by statute.

The following dividend is announced:  
Standard Milling Company, preferred, 2½ per cent, payable April 15.

An engineer says that the usual life of a locomotive is thirty years. Perhaps it would live longer if it didn't smoke so much.—*Boston Transcript*.

"I wonder what has become of the old-fashioned dime novel?" remarked the old fogey.

"It has gone up to a dollar and a half," replied the grouch.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Wesley Kading, who is employed in a moving-picture theater in Sioux Falls, arrived Saturday to spend a two weeks' vacation shooting and visiting his parents and friends.—*Webster Reporter*.

Ejaculation of a Vacationist: Oh, Lord! I have left behind all the things I ought to have taken and I have taken all of the things I really didn't want, and there is not much health in me.—*Life*.

"We are going to give up having Johnny get an education."

"For what reason?"

"Well, we can't get him sterilized every morning in time to go to school."—*Southern Woman's Magazine*.

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Wall Street, Corner of Broad  
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Lists Furnished on Application

### Brown, Shipley & Company

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Business Established 1853  
Incorporated 1904

## Horace S. Ely & Company Real Estate

Entire management of Estates for owners and trustees is our specialty, as well as the purchase, sale and appraisal of properties in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

21 Liberty Street and  
489 Fifth Avenue

Bet. 41st and 42d Sts.

### Directors

Alfred E. Marling, President  
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Fred'k A. M. Schieffelin, Asst. Treas.  
Francis Guerrlich, Secretary

## August Belmont & Co. BANKERS

No. 43 Exchange Place

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## Messrs. Rothschild

London, Paris and Vienna

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Draw Bills of Exchange, and make Telegraphic Transfers to Europe, Cuba and the other West Indies, Mexico and California.

Execute orders for the purchase and sale of Investment Securities.

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City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$2,900,000

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D. W. McWILLIAMS  
WM. J. WASON, JR.

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THOMAS BLAKE, Secretary  
HOWARD D. JOOST, Asst. Sec'y  
J. NORMAN CARPENTER, Trust Officer  
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JOHN J. WILLIAMS  
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ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS



**"THE COMPANY WITH THE PYRAMID"**

**45 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF PYRAMIDAL PROGRESS**

ASSETS		SURPLUS	
4,303,575.24	972,327.26	3,367,026.27	1,003,255.03
4,069,140.67	1,252,267.06	4,310,836.19	1,257,058.25
4,500,404.12	1,322,978.14	4,861,149.81	1,408,681.54
5,196,017.46	1,510,064.23	5,553,270.70	1,578,330.82
5,725,809.34	1,654,504.81	6,097,887.20	1,700,761.60
6,250,526.89	1,703,433.67	6,350,079.09	1,725,713.78

**TOTAL LIABILITIES \$3,149,365.31**  
**POLICY HOLDERS' SURPLUS \$3,200,713.78**

**NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

**1915**

**Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.**

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,964,578,109.00

Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....287,324,890.99

Paid losses during that period 143,820,874.99

Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....90,801,110.00

Of which there have been redeemed.....83,811,450.00

Leaving outstanding at present time.....6,989,660.00

Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....23,020,223.85

On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board  
 CORNELIUS ELBERT, Pres.  
 WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-Pres.  
 CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-Pres.  
 G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

**GIRARD TRUST CO.**

**PHILADELPHIA**

CHARTERED 1836

**Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000**

E. B. MORRIS, President  
 W. N. ELY, Vice-President  
 A. A. JACKSON, Vice-President  
 E. S. PAGE, Vice-President  
 G. H. STUART 3RD, Treasurer  
 S. W. MORRIS, Secretary

# Insurance

Conducted by  
**W. E. UNDERWOOD**

## EFFECTS AND CAUSES

There are certain classes of practical business men who, by reason of the special duties they are called upon to perform—duties requiring expert knowledge and ripe experience—are in a favorable position to consider impartially the apparently difficult questions which make up the body of controversies too continuously subsisting between the fire insurance companies and a small but very audible and influential portion of the public. These men are very intimate with, but wholly disconnected from, the fire insurance business. They are represented by such persons as Mr. Arthur Hawxhurst, insurance manager for Marshall Field & Co., the members of the American Credit Men's Association, a few of the state fire marshals and the commissioners of insurance, particularly of the important industrial states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Mr. Hawxhurst and the members of the Credit Men's Association know precisely the value of every fire insurance policy for sale in the United States. They know to a fraction what service any given company can render, and what that service is worth. Nor are they inclined to overvalue the one or the other. Insurance is one of the instrumentalities they utilize in the prosecution of their business, and for which they are willing to pay a just price. As practical men, they have no prejudices for or against it, and desire that it shall be neither overpaid nor underpaid. If they were compelled to make a choice here, they would probably lean to a larger rather than to a smaller price for the service, on the theory that it is better to pay too much than too little in the interest of security. They understand that unquestioned solvency in the insurer depends upon adequate compensation for the service he renders, and that without this there can be no permanent security.

The thoughtful contingent among the membership of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America gather at first hand the statistics which represent to our minds the original value of our disgracefully large annual ash heap. They know in detail how it was produced and how much of it is due to preventable causes. They have some knowledge of the relations of the fire insurance companies to this subject and of the innumerable difficulties they experience in connection with it.

The commissioners of insurance are in constant touch with every phase of the financial end of the fire insurance problem, and are as familiar with every item of the companies' accounts as if they were their official bookkeepers. The

# DEATH

IS THE  
**DIRECT TAX COLLECTOR**

An Income every month in every year can be guaranteed free of all taxes to wife and children.

The way is easy.  
 :: :: Consult :: ::

## THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

921, 923, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

## NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

TO make permanent provision for dependents, securing to them a monthly income for life.

In order to acquire the protection which life insurance affords, it must be taken when you can secure it. When you become uninsurable you will feel the need of it—but it will be too late.

**Berkshire Life Insurance Co.**  
 Pittsfield, Mass.

## DIVIDENDS

## American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 31, 1915.  
 G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

**D. C. HEATH & COMPANY**  
 BOSTON  
 Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable April 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record March 25, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.



commissioners know to a penny what is taken in and its source; what is paid out and why. They are the guardians of corporate solvency. The proficient among them know, and do not hesitate to proclaim, that the guaranty of security rests on adequate rates.

All the classes here described agree that the cost of fire insurance cannot, in the plain nature of things, be lowered until the waste by fire is reduced. Except as indicated, none of them has any interest whatever in the fire insurance business. They should be, and are, unbiased and dispassionate observers and judges. Except an occasional criticism of the companies' expense accounts, due principally to the compensation paid for agents' services and the taxation of premiums, there is but little fault found with the manner in which the business is conducted. That rates are too high everywhere, is admitted by all who possess any information on the subject, but that they can be reduced by legislation restrictive of the operations of the insurers is as fallacious as would be the attempt to add a cubit to one's stature by merely taking thought. The legislation that will achieve this object will be of that constructive character which results in surely conserving against the attacks of fire the material wealth of the country.

A. D. W., Agricultural College, N. D.—Suggest that you write Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary, National Fire Protection Association, 87 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

I. C. P., Monmouth, Ore.—The company you inquire about is financially sound and capably managed. Their methods of securing business are not superior, nor, in my opinion, less expensive than those of other companies.

According to figures made public by the Texas State Fire Insurance Commission, from December 10, 1910, to March 12, 1915, there were some 48,000 fires in the state, of which 28,016, or fifty-eight per cent, were from preventable causes.

J. R. M., Cedar Falls, Ia.—The company you name is small but sound actuarially and financially. Your present policy ought to show good average results. You are in error in believing you can secure \$2000 20-payment life at about the same cost as \$1000 ordinary life. The rates per \$1000 in your company, age twenty-five (I haven't the figures at age twenty-two), are: ordinary life, \$19.18; 20-payment life, \$28.30. When you say 20-payment life you probably mean 20-year term, a form of policy inadvisable for a young man.

M. R. B., Hermansville, Mich.—The company you mention is entitled to your confidence and you will make no mistake in accepting its policies. It is a stock company, with \$1,000,000 capital, issuing participating and non-participating policies. The fundamental difference between mutual and stock life insurance companies lies in the fact that the former are or can be controlled by the policyholders, while the latter are controlled by their stockholders. Again, all savings made by mutual companies revert, in the form of dividends, so-called, to the policyholders, while on the non-participating contracts of stock companies they belong to the stockholders. These non-participating policies, however, are issued at lower premium rates than are those charged on the same forms of participating policies. Most of the stock companies write participating policies all the savings on which go to the holders.

1849

LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

1915

Chartered by the State of Massachusetts  
Incorporated 1849 Charter Perpetual

SPRINGFIELD

Fire and Marine Insurance Company  
Of Springfield, Massachusetts  
Cash Capital \$2,500,000.00

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1915

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items.....	\$778,303.66
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection.....	1,201,893.42
Accrued Interest.....	65,786.41
Real Estate Unincumbered.....	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien).....	2,053,870.00
Bank Stocks.....	1,722,184.00
Railroad Stocks.....	2,656,625.00
Miscellaneous Stocks.....	1,273,125.00
Railroad Bonds.....	290,848.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	577,110.00
Miscellaneous Bonds.....	138,380.00
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$11,058,125.49
Unadmitted Asset—Excess Canadian Deposit.....	87,721.35
ADMITTED ASSETS.....	\$10,970,404.14

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK.....	\$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance.....	5,542,965.64
Reserve for all unpaid Losses.....	583,700.36
Reserve for all other Liabilities.....	353,301.61
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	\$ 8,979,967.61
NET SURPLUS.....	1,990,436.53
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.....	4,490,436.53
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION.....	\$61,973,344.28

A. W. DAMON, President  
CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-Pres.  
W. J. MACKAY, Secretary

PRIOLEAU ELLIS, Asst. Sec.  
E. H. HILDRETH, Asst. Sec.  
G. G. BULKLEY, Asst. Sec.

F. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer

Western Department, Chicago, Illinois

A. F. DEAN, Manager  
J. C. HARDING, Assistant Manager  
E. G. CARLISLE, 2d Assistant Manager

W. H. LININGER, Assistant Manager  
L. P. VOORHEES, Cashier

Pacific Coast Department, San Francisco, Cal.

GEO. W. DORNIN, Manager

JOHN C. DORNIN, Assistant Manager

Agencies in all Prominent Localities throughout the United States and Canada

Metropolitan District Agent

CHAS. G. SMITH

1 Liberty Street, N. Y.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY  
49 WALL STREET.  
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.  
New York, March 24, 1915.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of two and one-half (2½%) per cent. from the earnings of the Company, upon the Preferred Stock, payable April 15, 1915, at the offices of the Company, 49 Wall street, New York City, to preferred stockholders of record on April 5, 1915.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on April 5, 1915, at 3 p. m., and open on April 16, 1915, at 10 a. m.

JOSEPH A. KNOX, Treasurer.

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1915.

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor Lippincott's Magazine. 250-page catalogue free. Please address

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J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York City

65 Rose Street



# Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co.

**Boston, Mass.**

H. O. Edgerton, President.      E. C. Mansfield, Sec'y and Treas.

A Massachusetts Company True to Massachusetts Ideals.

## A RECORD OF SUCCESS

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	INSURANCE IN FORCE
December 31, 1899....\$61,900.74	December 31, 1899.\$2,838,800.00
1904....218,860.51	1904. 6,063,924.00
1909....625,483.43	1909.15,160,339.00
1914....821,531.22	1914.19,210,542.00
<i>Nearly a Fourteen Fold Growth.</i>	<i>Nearly a Seven Fold Growth.</i>

RESERVED FOR POLICYHOLDERS	NUMBER OF POLICYHOLDERS
December 31, 1899.. \$20,598.24	December 31, 1899..... 1,776
1904.. 276,911.00	1904.....14,130
1909.. 960,565.00	1909.....51,827
1914..2,158,867.00	1914.....74,735
<i>Over a Hundred Fold Growth.</i>	<i>Over a Forty Fold Growth.</i>

Total Amount Paid Policyholders Since Organization, \$2,810,314.00.

# The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited

Sixty-seven years in the United States

Total Losses Paid in the United States Exceeds \$115,000,000

Payments made by this Company in the larger conflagrations in the United States:

Chicago, 1871	-	-	-	\$3,239,491
Boston, 1872	-	-	-	1,427,290
Baltimore, 1904	-	-	-	1,051,543
San Francisco, 1906	-	-	-	4,522,905
				<u>\$10,241,229</u>

*New York Office: 45 William Street*

Henry W. Eaton,  
Resident Manager

George W. Hoyt,  
Deputy Manager

J. B. Kremer, Jr.,  
T. A. Weed,  
Agency Superintendents

1825

1915

## THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

**OF PHILADELPHIA**

Cash Capital .....	\$750,000.00
Reinsurance and all Liabilities..	5,901,636.73
Surplus .....	2,188,553.34
Total January 1, 1915.....	\$8,090,190.07

R. DALE BENSON, President  
JOHN L. THOMSON, Vice-President  
W. GARDNER CROWELL, 2d V.-Pres. and Sec'y  
HAMPTON L. WARNER, Assistant Secretary  
WM. J. DAWSON, Sec'y Agency Department

## GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

**HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Geo. E. Ide, President.  
256 BROADWAY      NEW YORK

## THE SOLDIER SOUL

BY MARGUERITE O. B. WILKINSON

A clarion call had wakened me  
When day broke,  
And the wind spoke,  
Had wakened me and summoned me  
To the hillside and the climb;  
And I made answer gaily,  
When day smiled,  
Sun-beguiled,  
That I would follow jauntily  
The flaunting flags of Time.  
I followed up the hill-path  
Cheerily fighting,  
And heard, o'er stormy cañons  
The morning fanfaron.  
I was glad with my comrades,  
Veterans battle-marred,  
Young souls yet unscarred;  
Ah, but my colors soon were struck  
And now my mates are gone!

Life smote me sore and challenged me  
When day burned,  
And the wind turned.  
But I had dreamed all night  
Of banners buoyant in the sun;  
Wherefore with tireless heart I kept  
The path that ran before me,  
The stubborn path,  
The stony path,  
Of mighty works begun.  
Long and long I followed it,  
Doggedly fighting,  
My wounds bled,  
My heart bled,  
Upon the rugged hight—  
My wounds bled,  
My heart shed  
Tears of blood and waning hope,  
Of large loss and little gain  
Upon that desperate hight.  
When the souls shine out to meet Him,  
Burn with joy and glow to greet Him,  
Will God have room for failures  
In His everlasting light?  
I wonder; for the fanfaron  
Was muted with the day;  
And I, who once was prone to sing,  
Have need of breath to pray!

Yet I, who chose the hill-path,  
When day broke  
And the wind spoke,  
When the sun shone fair  
On my gold hair,  
I will not yield my place!  
The embattled upland way is mine—  
No quarter and no grace!  
Day's lurid red  
Fades overhead—  
Faintly the winners sneer—  
My wounds are hot—  
It matters not—  
Unconquered I, who met defeat,  
Unconquered I am here!

And I shall keep the hill-path,  
While the wind sighs,  
And day dies.  
For well I know the climb was good;  
The fanfaron was brave.  
And, if I stumble into light,  
Or rest unconquered thru God's night,  
The Banner of Eternity  
Shall halt beside my grave!



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

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Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914  
MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1915

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## INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

Our more or less serious contem-  
porary, *Life*, does not believe in viceless  
efficiency:

A small cup of black coffee, without cream  
or sugar, sipped after the heavy meal of the  
day, perhaps will not seriously harm a person of  
robust constitution. — *Edward Earle Purinton,*  
*efficiency expert, in The Independent.*

No, not fatally. "However, we do not be-  
lieve in taking even this," says The Inde-  
pendent's expert, and goes on to recom-  
mend four kinds of denatured coffee, doc-  
tored milk and grape juice.

It was the lawyer-humorist of Third Ave-  
nue who said as the Best Man in Town  
came into his club: "Here comes Thomas  
Best, sodden with virtue and without one  
redeeming vice."

Lord save you, Edward Purinton, from  
becoming sodden with efficiency! Being  
drowned in Malmsey is nothing to it. Strug-  
gle, poor victim, while you can, and if you  
can acquire a redeeming vice, oh, trot it  
out!

From the response of our readers to  
the editorial of March 22 we infer that  
we were not mistaken in believing that  
in spite of appearances a faith in re-  
publicanism is still deeply imbedded in  
the hearts of the American people. That  
the expressions of appreciation come  
from the West does not warrant one in  
assuming that the East is recreant to  
the fundamental principle upon which  
our nation was established. We select  
for quotation letters from a professor  
of history, a railroad official and a real  
estate dealer:

I wish to thank you for the very fine  
article of the current issue. It seems to me  
to be the best statement of what the real  
American attitude toward European na-  
tions should be that has appeared since  
the present terrible struggle began. It  
ought to make Americans take stock of  
their Americanism and inquire whether  
they have been drawing too heavily on  
their sympathy for this or that power. I  
am sure this article will make us all revise  
our estimate of our own country.

ELLIS H. ROGERS  
*Tacoma, Washington*

Permit me to say that "And There Shall  
Be No More Kings" is one of the most con-  
vincing, most consistent articles it has been  
my pleasure to read in your publication.  
You have left no opportunity to speculate  
as to your contention in the matter. When  
the moment of opportunity comes in war-  
stricken Europe if you could place a copy  
of that article in the hands of those who  
are fortunate enough to survive it might  
stimulate them to action sufficiently to  
bring about without bloodshed that which  
we hold so dear, republicanism.

R. T. WILLIAMS  
*Ashton, South Dakota*

I am so pleased with your editorial that  
I want to tell you so. "And There Shall Be  
No More Kings" and then must follow the  
sequel; And there shall be less sorrow and  
more happiness for the people in general.  
I have long felt just as you have said  
that a king is a "tyrant" in spite of any  
semblance of showing to the contrary. I  
have no tolerance for any form of title as  
claimed by snobbish nobility—no sir! Sure-  
ly there is a God in heaven and things will  
be leveled "down" and "up."

*Council Bluffs, Iowa* J. M. OURSLER

In a recent editorial we called at-  
tention to the use of the phrase "go-  
ing west" for "dying" among the Brit-  
ish troops in France, and we referred  
to the last lines of *Hiawatha* as evidence  
of the employment of the same meta-  
phor among the Indians. More to the  
point is the first hand evidence of  
Judge A. McG. Beede of North Dakota,  
who has lived for thirty-eight years in  
the Sioux country, and sends us the  
following:

Many American Indian tribes wholly  
dissimilar in many respects have this idea.  
To an Arikara the "Spirit Village" is "in  
the west" and always on the west side of  
a river. Sioux heroes "went west" after  
the battle. They were still "tenting by  
western rivers."

Many philosophical suggestions as to the  
origin of such an idea independently in  
diversified parts of the world have been  
suggested. My old Greek professor thought  
it came from the fact that the sun sinks  
in the west. But so far as concerns Indians  
at least, I have caught the idea in its  
origin at first hand. The idea comes from  
the evening twilight mirage. Two years  
ago I wrote for the *Lewiston (Me.) Sun*  
a careful description of an evening twilight  
mirage which occurred right here where I  
am writing this letter (Hekton). In the  
west, after sunset, there were boundless  
wooded lands with tall and pleasing moun-  
tains, while a golden or soft saffron sea  
divided between here and this land. Indians  
were delighted to see once more the Makoce  
Waste (Good-Land) where people go when  
they leave this life and "this island," as  
they call America. . . . Some claimed to  
see their departed loved ones there. After  
about a half hour this view passed away.  
Old Indians told how it used to become  
visible often before the white men came  
and changed everything.

Judge Beede has translated an old  
song of the Hunk-pa-ti, or River Sioux,  
on the "land of the Evening Mirage":

There's a beautiful Island away in the west,  
It's the land of the Evening Mirage,  
And the stars and the spirits of dead men  
have rest

In the land of the Evening Mirage.

*Refrain.*

Speed away, speed away to the Island so  
blest,  
Where the spirits of dead men forever have  
rest

In the land of the Evening Mirage.

The big Man-in-the-Moonbeams is peeping  
for us.

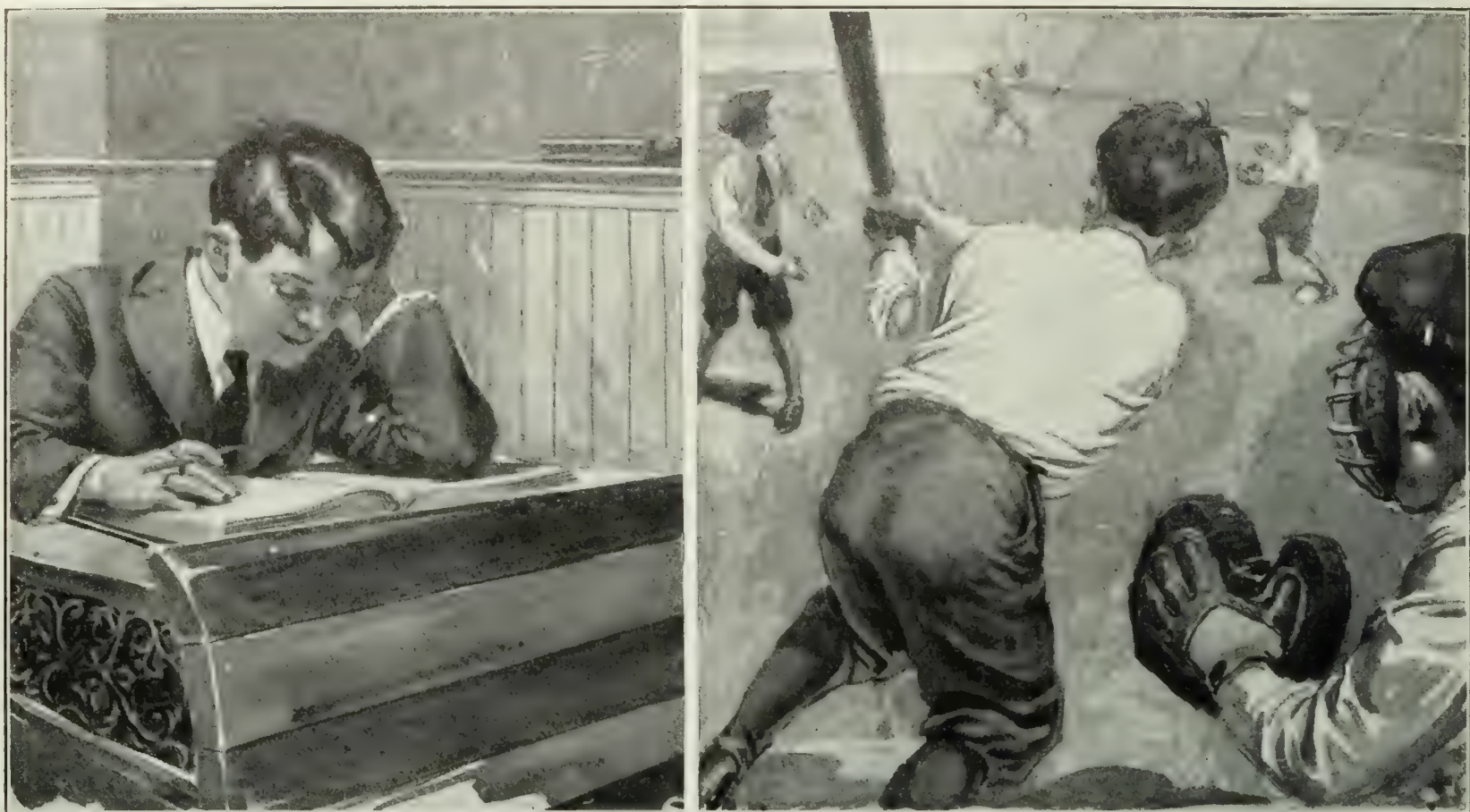
In the land of the Evening Mirage,  
And the Grandmother-spirits are weeping  
for us,

In the land of the Evening Mirage.

*Refrain.*



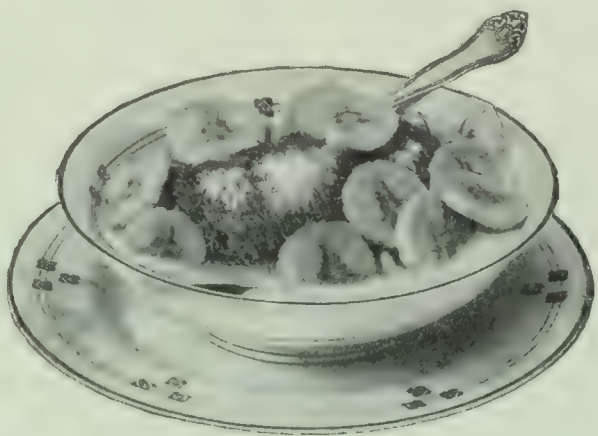
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# The Independent

VOLUME 82

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1915

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## JAPAN'S PURPOSE TOWARD CHINA

A MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FROM COUNT  
OKUMA, PREMIER OF JAPAN

[ By Cable to The Independent ]

THE uneasiness and suspicion in the United States in connection with Japan's negotiations at Peking are based on misunderstanding and misinformation scattered broadcast by interested mischief makers.

When the negotiations are disclosed it will be found:

That Japan has not infringed the rights of other nations.

That Japan has adhered strictly to the principle of equal opportunity.

That Japan is not attempting to secure a monopoly in China.

That Japan is not attempting to create a protectorate over China.

That Japan is not seeking to secure in China any advantage which does not accord with the Anglo-Japanese alliance or with any treaties or undertakings with the United States.

We have fully informed the United States and the other interested Powers as to Japan's purposes.

We believe that they are satisfied.

The negotiations between Japan and China are nearing a satisfactory conclusion.

I am now willing to state publicly thru The Independent that Japan is quite confident of the rectitude and good faith of her position.

Japan is merely seeking to settle outstanding troublesome questions in a way looking toward permanent peace and good understanding.

Tokyo, April 3, 1915



## REASSURANCE FROM COUNT OKUMA

THE cablegram from the Premier of Japan which we have just received comes at the most opportune time to relieve the growing anxiety of the American people over the future of the Chinese republic. Last August when Japan entered the war and apprehension was being expressed in certain American papers over her intentions Premier Okuma sent a message thru The Independent to the American people in which he gave emphatic assurance "that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or any other peoples of anything they now possess."

Since then momentous events have occurred. The Japanese under the leadership of Count Okuma have waged a victorious war. They have swept the Pacific free of German ships. They have besieged and captured Tsingtau, a feat only second to their capture of Port Arthur from the Russians. They have occupied certain of the German islands in the Pacific, as well as the territory of Kiao-chau in China, which had been held by Germany. The German prisoners taken at Tsingtau have been treated with a kindness and courtesy which the European belligerents are far from emulating. And finally the policy of Count Okuma, challenged by his opponents in the recent parliament, has received the endorsement of his people by a large majority in the general election of March 24.

In regard to the negotiations which have been carried on in Peking between the representatives of Japan and China since the fall of Tsingtau little is known to the public and consequently much has been surmised. According to the rumors from Chinese sources the demands of Japan involve little less than a protectorate over the whole of China, and call for the acquisition not only of extensive territory in Manchuria and Mongolia and Shantung but also for the commercial monopoly of the province of Fukien and the rich iron and coal region of the Yangtse valley, the control by Japanese advisers of Chinese finances and development and even the policing of the principal Chinese cities.

Against these rumors, circulated, it is claimed, by German agents and exaggerated by the fears of patriotic Chinese students, we can now set the authoritative statement made by the Premier.

No voice from Japan will command more respect and confidence than that of Count Shigenobu Okuma. He is the last of that remarkable group known as the Elder Statesmen who effected in 1868 the change from the old régime to the new and trained up their people in the unaccustomed ways of Western civilization and constitutional government. In 1898 he retired from office to devote himself to educational work as president of Waseda University, of which he was the founder. But a year ago, when the disclosure of the bribery of Japanese naval contractors by German armament contractors overthrew the military ministry and none of the younger statesmen were able to meet the crisis, the country turned to "the Grand Old Man of Japan" and called him from his retirement. As founder and leader of the Progressive Party and an earnest advocate of international arbitration and comity he was felt to be the best possible man to be at the helm during this worldwide storm.

The statement of Count Okuma meets squarely and

explicitly the objections which have been voiced in this country. He assures us that Japan will adhere strictly to the principle of equal opportunity, and will not attempt to establish a protectorate or secure a monopoly or obtain any advantage incompatible with our treaties.

The interests of the United States in China are twofold. First and most important is our human interest in the first Asiatic republic and our desire that it may have an opportunity to work out its own destiny in its own way without outside interference as Japan has been able to do. Second, there are our commercial interests in China, which are very great. We desire that the door be kept open for the introduction of our goods and equal opportunities afforded for Americans to assist in the industrial development of the country. In education we would do what we have done for Japan, educate the Chinese young men and women in our schools both in America and China. If Japan does not interfere with China's freedom of self-development or with the equal opportunities of other nations in China, then we have no quarrel with Japan over this question and there is no reason why the friendly relations which have always prevailed between the two countries should be impaired. We will go further and say that America ought to recognize that Japan, by reason of her geographical situation and her ethnic and linguistic affiliations with China, is especially adapted to assist in the development of China as no Western nation can. Japan stands toward China somewhat as the United States stands toward the younger and weaker republics to the south. A Japanese "Monroe doctrine" which would preserve the integrity of the Chinese republic in the way that our Monroe doctrine has preserved the republics of America against the aggression of European powers would be a great thing for the world and ought to be welcomed by Americans.

## WARRING ON NON-COMBATANTS

THE German navy has made good the scarcely veiled threat of the German Government against the lives of peaceful citizens venturing within the arbitrary "war zone" about the British Isles. Two merchant ships, the "Falaba" and the "Aguila," have been torpedoed, destroying the lives of one hundred and fifty non-combatants, not only men but women.

The act is totally without justification. It offends against international law and custom. It offends against fundamental principles of civilization. It violates the instincts of right-minded men.

The commander of the German submarine "U-16" is reported, in describing his attack on the French steamship "Ville de Lille" earlier in the war, as saying, "I saw two women and children on the deck. Of course, we couldn't torpedo a ship with women and children aboard." The commanders of two other German submarines had no such scruples. They could and did torpedo two ships with women—if not children—aboard. For these two commanders were more faithful subordinates. They knew what their Government wanted; and they put obedience to orders above every consideration of mere humanity.

The German nation is drawing a dreadful indictment against itself before the high court of civilization. Whatever its responsibility for the beginning of the Great War, since its beginning it has, by its own do



liberate act, earned the severe reprobation of the civilized world.

Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium.

It sacked Louvain.

It bombarded the Cathedral of Rheims.

It attacked unprotected towns on the British sea-coast, killing men, women and children.

It destroyed unoffending merchant ships, again killing unresisting men and women.

For these brutal acts Germany has already paid a price in the loss of the respect and sympathy of the neutral world. It deserves to pay a heavier price. No nation, no people should be able wantonly to affront civilization without reaping universal condemnation.

It is time that the neutral nations lodged with the German Government a formal protest on behalf of humanity. The nations of the world, gathered in conference at The Hague, wrote into formal agreements the best opinion of modern civilization on the rights and duties of both belligerents and neutrals in time of war. Every peaceful nation should hold it to be its high duty to demand of every nation at war the strictest observance of the rules thus adopted.

The United States, the greatest of the neutrals, has the first responsibility. We have protested already on behalf of our own material interests. We should protest with even greater vigor and solemnity on behalf of humanity and civilization.

## URUMIAH

IT might seem strange that the fate of a little city in the north of Persia, nestled on the shore of a little lake of the same name, should have so much interested the people of this country that President Wilson should have sent a special demand to the Turkish Government that American interests there should not be endangered. But it is not strange; Americans have reason to be interested in Urumiah.

It is a place of ancient fame, and the records of Assyrian wars call it Urmi. There is in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City a pyx of alabaster from a mound near Urumiah, all figured over with a scene of the worship of the sun-god, which is supposed to belong to a period of 2500 B. C. But the plains of Urumiah are famous in Christian history, for there live in the town and the villages adjacent the dying remnant of a famous Christian sect, the Nestorians, named after a Patriarch of Constantinople who was excommunicated for a heresy the very definition of which we find it difficult to understand. It had to do with the two natures in Christ, whether to be called "persons" or something else; but this was clear, that he objected to the name *Theotokos*, Mother of God, given by Cyril, of Alexandria, to the Virgin Mary. Over eighty years ago some travelers directed attention to this remnant of 70,000 "Protestants of the East," as they were called, who have no images, whose priests marry, and who add only ordination to the two sacraments. The supporters of the American Board were so much interested that in 1834 Dr. Perkins established a mission there, and the name of Miss Fidelia Fisk, who was head of the college for girls, is dear in missionary circles. The great quarto Bible which the missionaries printed there from the old Syriac manuscripts used in the churches, is now one of the rare biblical treasures. In their earlier history the Nestorians

sent missionaries to India, where they still have a remnant of churches, and to China, of which the only memorial is a famous monument inscribed in the Nestorian Syriac and the Chinese languages.

The mission of the American Board was welcomed, and was followed considerably later by a Bishops' mission from England. When the Presbyterians separated from the Congregational supporters of the American Board the mission in Syria, with headquarters in Beirut, and the Nestorian mission were taken over by the Presbyterian Board, and a strong staff of missionaries, physicians, teachers and printers has been kept there, and a special sentiment has gathered about the mission.

This is in part due to the sufferings of the people from the raids of the Kurds who have come over from the Turkish border and ravaged the villages, and, by the last accounts have even attacked Urumiah, so that 10,000, or even 15,000, Nestorians have gathered for protection crowded in the buildings of the American mission. The attacks began before the war, but this last violence has been intensified, we may suppose, from the fact that Urumiah is in Northern Persia, which by agreement with England is under Russian influence, while the Kurds are in Turkey, which is at war with Russia. It was the Turkish consul who led the latest attack, and the people have appealed to Russia for protection. Here Turkey is still filling up the measure of its iniquity, attacking the neutral state of Persia, if neutral states have any longer rights in time of war. We seem to be learning that they have none.

We cannot send a ship of war to protect our citizens in Persia, nor will we send soldiers. We send a request to the Porte by our Ambassador, asking the Turkish Government to give protection, and we hope it will be done—still Constantinople has troubles of its own just now, and we fear its arm does not reach over into Persia; and what care the Kurds for any but the robbers' law?

## THE WAR AND STRONG DRINK

THE King of England has stopped the use of strong drink by himself and the royal household as an example to the British people. Earl Kitchener has followed his example. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed national prohibition. In one morning's mail, after inviting the British people to write him their views on the subject, Mr. Lloyd George received fifteen thousand letters. England is thoroly wrought up over the subject.

The movement for prohibition in England is not primarily a moral one. It has its roots in economic conditions. With millions of its best men in the field and in the training camps, England is feeling the disastrous effects of British drinking habits as never before. The big manufacturers, especially of munitions and supplies of war, are finding their output and the efficiency of their establishments seriously reduced. Lloyd George, with characteristic exuberance, has declared that drink is a deadlier foe of the empire than Germany or Austria.

It is a phenomenon of surpassing interest. Russia as a war measure cut off at a stroke the sale of vodka. It is almost certain that in England drastic modifications in the conditions of the sale of liquor will be brought about. National prohibition, even, is not beyond the bounds of possibility. The liquor dealers, anyhow, seem to be con-



cerned over the prospect. A poster exhibited in the windows of public houses in a British town bears the following appeal, referring to the new tax imposed at the beginning of the war: "War Tax. Every half pint that has been purchased here contributes one halfpenny to the national war chest. Be patriotic and assist your country by drinking the national beverage as before." If it is to become a contest between different brands of patriotism, it is to be hoped that the appeal of the King, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for War will overbear that of the liquor sellers.

### AN APPRECIATION

IT was no mistake that made Woodrow Wilson, college president and Governor of New Jersey, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States; and there are few of any party who do not accord to him the fullest credit for the dignity and faithfulness, the independence and the general prudence and wisdom, with which he has performed its duties in a most critical period in the history of our own country and the world.

The burden resting on his shoulders has been extraordinarily heavy, heavier, says Speaker Clark, than any other President has had to carry since Abraham Lincoln; and he has borne it with sturdy strength and not with heedless ease. He has had to suffer the greatest personal loss that befalls a good man, but the country has observed no relaxation of that unflagging care which in such a position requires one to forget himself in his duty to his country. For his country he has had unusual anxiety. We refer not to our domestic politics, for that is normal, and he has carried no more such burdens than fall on any President in a time of peace; and we are glad to say that the party in opposition has treated him with critical respect. It is the international conditions that might burden and almost break the shoulders of Atlas.

It is a simple thing to declare war, and when war comes the way is straight forward to carry it on. It is harder to keep out of war with Mexico, when Mexico is a welter of anarchy, its people not only fighting with each other, but robbing and killing our own citizens and those of other nations whom we are bound equally to protect. Mexico is our next neighbor, and a suspicious neighbor, and her disturbances disturb us and provoke our people, and it is a most difficult question to decide when intervention might become a duty. President Wilson has kept us out of war. He has sought for peace. He has withstood provocation and endured wrong with patience and hope; and he has resisted the urgency of not a few of our own people who have suffered with no little indignation. This is a very weighty burden he has had to carry. His one noble resolve has been to avoid war, and this he has achieved by all the arts of peaceful diplomacy, protesting, threatening, even holding for a while a Mexican port. He has not sought aggrandizement for us, but to protect our neighbor land from wrong and loss.

It was his lot to be President during the period of the most monstrous war the world has ever seen or will see. Ours is the one greatest country in the world that has kept out of it, and it would not have been difficult to get into it. It has been President Wilson's determination

to save us from that horror. The war has been carried on with new weapons, with new measures, against all precedents of rightful war, with scant regard for the rights of neutral nations, with the destruction of our own vessels and the effort on both sides to shut out our commerce. All this is an enormous loss to our own people, and very provoking. The President has been obliged to make his unavailing protests to both camps, but he has been careful to preserve for us the blessings of peace. He cannot leave his post for vacation or for other service, but must stand close held by the duties of diplomacy, to settle every new and nice question of difficulty; and under his pilotage the ship of state has escaped the rocks and only scraped the shoals of war. We say not that every act of his has been what the future historian will applaud, but it is right that the country should recognize the unusual burdens he has carried, as it is grateful to him for the resolute wisdom which in this desperate crisis of the nations has saved for us peace.

### HOW DID WITTE DIE?

IT is being whispered about in various circles that Sergius Witte did not die a natural death but was put out of the way with the connivance of the Russian Government. As the story goes, Count Witte went to Berlin incognito about a month before his death to sound the Kaiser on the possibility of concluding a peace between Germany and Russia without regard to the other Allies and that he returned with terms so favorable as to greatly encourage the peace party in Russia of which he was the leader. Quite probably this rumor of secret assassination has no foundation whatever, but arose naturally out of the fact that his death was sudden and unexpected, since he was only sixty-six and in good health, and that it occurred at a peculiarly opportune time to the party in power. Count Witte has always been hated by the military and nobility because of his humble birth, his American ideas and his friendliness to the Jews. It was he who developed the new railroad system of Russia, he who introduced the system of governmental control of liquor which has resulted in prohibition, he who secured the constitution of 1905 and made peace with Japan at the Portsmouth conference. This made him many enemies and his life was more than once attempted. In the *Jewish Weekly* of March 26, 1915, Herman Bernstein, who was his friend for years, publishes evidence going to show that Premier Stolypin and Dr. Dubrovin, a friend of the Czar, were concerned in these plots for his assassination.

It is rumored also that about three months ago Count Witte was summoned by the Czar and asked as to the advisability of starting a campaign to gain favorable public opinion for Russia for the purpose of securing loans in Europe and America. Count Witte said that he could not undertake such a mission with any hope of success unless assurances were given to the world that the Jewish question would be settled at the close of the war. To this the Czar is supposed to have replied: "Under these circumstances I do not think we can do anything."

The peace party had gained considerable influence a few months ago when Hindenburg's hammer was striking hard blows and Turkey had bottled up the Black Sea. The Czarina, who was a German princess, is said to



have favored a speedy conclusion of the war. But now the aspect of affairs has been changed. The British Government has made a loan which guarantees Russian credit and has promised Russia Constantinople or some other southern port. So the Opposition in the Duma has collapsed and the militarists remain in power.

LATIN OR SCIENCE

THERE has been a great deal of talk about why students *should* study Latin or science but little attention has been paid to the equally interesting question of why they *do*. But the admirable study of the Dansville, New York, High School, just published, throws some new light on this question. A questionnaire was circulated among the graduates of the school asking them what they found of value in their study of Latin and whether, in the light of their present experience, they would take Latin if they had the high school course to do over again. The same questions were asked in regard to the sciences. Of those who took Latin, fifteen per cent say they would not take it again. Of those who took science, two per cent say they would not take it again. From this it appears that most of the graduates are well satisfied with the course they took, but the reasons they give are strangely different from those usually alleged by the advocates of classical or scientific training. Those who advise Latin are apt to lay stress upon its value for culture and mental discipline, while the sciences are recommended usually because of their usefulness in after life. But if we classify in this way the benefits which the Dansville graduates say they actually derived from their studies, we get this surprising result:

	LATIN	SCIENCE
Cultural value.....	10 per cent	55 per cent
Practical value.....	86 " "	36 " "
Disciplinary value.....	4 " "	9 " "

The men and women who studied Latin mostly give among its advantages its help in the study of English and foreign languages, and in understanding the technical vocabulary of medicine, music, church liturgy, business, etc. Not one of them specifies any delight in the language or literature or any broadening of outlook. On the other hand the majority of those who studied the sciences speak of their intrinsic interest in the information received, the pleasure of understanding the phenomena of nature and their broader appreciation of it. Should one infer from these figures that the science as taught is less practical than Latin? Or that the classicists and scientists have been using the wrong arguments and might better exchange weapons?

A CENTER PARTY

DOES the Catholic Church in America need a Center Party to defend Catholic rights against aggression? That is a question which is now being raised in Catholic journals, suggested by the Social Service Commission of the Federation of Catholic Societies. A Center Party, such as has existed in Germany, implies the presence of a Kulturkampf warring against the Catholic Church. Now there is no Kulturkampf in this country which rises above the political horizon, nothing more annoying than a few pestilent sheets which hardly deserve the honor of mention or attention, altho one or

two of them boast a considerable circulation. It was a very foolish proposal by several Catholic members of the late Congress to enact a special law to suppress them. They are not worth the suppressing. When they publish slanders against Catholics or print forged documents and "oaths" of Catholic societies, the present laws are sufficient to punish the editors. They can do no political damage, and this is a land of free speech. There is no Kulturkampf in sight.

Yet there is no reason why the multitude of Catholic societies led by the popular Knights of Columbus should not federate. Father Dietz, an editor from the German diocese of Milwaukee, distributes to the Catholic press a weekly succession of editorial matter which they find of use. He seems to be enamored of the German Center Party, but the responses he has received seem to approve his spirit and zeal, but to question much whether there is any need as yet of a political Catholic party. Indeed, such a party, if organized, might stir up hostility to the Catholic Church and do its cause more hurt than good. Surely our politics is not in any way disregardful of the rights or feelings of Catholics. We advise that the young men who constitute these federated societies wait for their wiser archbishops to take the lead in protecting Catholic interests, or that they ask that the bureau acting in Washington which so effectively cares for the Catholic Indian schools supported by our Government should enlarge its duties to watch against any possible unfair religious discrimination.

Three years ago when Dr. Duisberg exhibited to the Congress of Industrial Chemists in New York City two automobile tires "made in Germany" from caout-chouc which had never been milked from a rubber tree, it was regarded more as a curiosity than a business proposition because of the cost of the crude material. But now comes a report from Russia that the Baku petroleum may be used in obtaining the products from which synthetic rubber is made. It seems then that about everything necessary for running an automobile may be derived from petroleum—except the chauffeur.

Ben Franklin is vindicated. The lightning rod that he forced upon a skeptical world works. Professor Warren Smith of the Weather Bureau finds that out of 1845 farm buildings struck by lightning in 1912-3 only sixty-seven had rods and these very likely were not properly bedded. Since thirty-one per cent of the buildings insured were rodless the loss should have been 572 instead of sixty-seven if the rods had afforded no protection.

Mrs. Bridget Peixotto received from the city of New York the other day the tidy sum of \$4194. It was back pay for the time since she was discharged from her position as teacher in the public schools for the heinous crime of becoming a mother. For this sum the city has received no equivalent. Such is the price of reactionary administration. The cost of Bourbonism is not always so readily calculable in dollars and cents; but it is always as surely paid.

Next New Year's Day it will be possible for a man to walk on dry land all the way from the state of Washington to the state of Georgia. The chain of prohibition states, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, extends from the northwest corner to the southeast and the corner of Wyoming that intervenes is so nearly dry that the most sensitive teetotaler could walk across it without being offended by sight of a rum-shop.





*Underwood & Underwood*

### COLONEL LONDONDERRY

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND ARE ORGANIZING INTO VOLUNTEER RESERVES, TO BE READY FOR ACTION IN THE REMOTE CONTINGENCY OF INVASION. THE WOMEN WHO ENLIST ARE TAUGHT SIGNALLING, DISPATCH RIDING, TELEGRAPHING, MOTORING AND CAMP COOKING. FOUR COMPANIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN FORMED UNDER COMMAND OF LADY LONDONDERRY AS COLONEL



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Struggle Over the Carpathians

The storm center is now fixed upon the crest of the Carpathians, where the Russians are exerting every effort to gain a sufficient number of the mountain passes to make it safe for them to invade in force the Hungarian plains beyond. The activity of the Germans in Poland has slackened, partly, it is presumed, because a considerable force has been drawn off for the defense of Hungary. Four army corps, or about 160,000 men, chiefly Bavarians and Saxons, are said to have been brought around by way of Budapest and sent north by rail to Ungvar, which stands opposite Uzsok Pass. This is now the chief point of attack, and fighting of the most desperate character has been going on in this region during the past fortnight. The Russians report that in storming one of the fortified heights on March 28 and 29 they captured seventy-six officers, 5384 men and five guns, twenty-one machine guns and one trench mortar. The official Petrograd statement reports almost the same number of officers, men and guns captured on the 30th, and a total of 33,000 Austrians taken during the last week in March. On the other hand, the Austrian War Office announces that the Russian attacks have been repulsed and that during the month of March the Austrian troops captured 183 officers, 39,042 men and sixty-eight machine guns.

If the Russians gain Uzsok in addition to the Dukla and Lupkow Passes, which they now control, they will have possession of the Carpathian ridge for over twenty miles, which will be a sufficient base for the projection of a triangle of invasion into Hungary. From these three passes three railroads lead down the valley to the Theiss River in the direction of the Hungarian capital, Budapest, less than a hundred miles to the southwest.

It was reported from Petrograd a few weeks ago that the Russian troops had again invaded Bukovina and were about to retake the capital, Czernowitz. These sanguine expectations were disappointed, for the Austrians, reinforced by the Germans, took the offensive and not only repulsed the Russians between the Dniester and the Pruth Rivers but carried the war into the enemy's country. A band of Jaeger cavalry under the German general Pilsner crossed the border from Bukovina just

## THE GREAT WAR

*March 29*—Germans invade Bessarabia from Bukovina. Russian Black Sea fleet bombards forts at entrance of Bosphorus.

*March 30*—Germans take Tauroggen, north of the Niemen. Austrians lose 18,000 men in defending Carpathian passes.

*March 31*—Germans repulse Russians in Augustowo forest and on the Vistula. Defeat of Turks in north-western Persia with loss of 12,000 reported from Petrograd.

*April 1*—Russians gain Beskid heights in Carpathians and take 7000 prisoners. King George and Earl Kitchener propose abstinence from liquor during the war.

*April 2*—American steamer "Sweetbriar" sunk by mine in North Sea. French gain in the Woëvre.

*April 3*—Bulgarian irregulars invade Serbian territory. Turkish cruiser "Medjidieh" sunk by mine in Black Sea.

*April 4*—Austria asks Italy why more troops have been called to colors and Italy replies that it is a necessary precaution for national defense. Germans take village west of Yser.

north of Rumania and penetrated about a dozen miles into the Russian province of Bessarabia. The object of the raid was doubtless to deter Rumania from entering the war on the side of the Allies, as she seemed likely to do in the winter, when the Russians occupied Bukovina. The Russians claim that the German cavalry was routed and the Austrians who attempted to entrench at Chotin, a Russian town on the Dniester, were forced to evacuate.

## Operations in Poland

To speak of German activity in Poland as slackening shows how enormous are the battles to which we have become accustomed, for, according to the statement of the Headquarters Staff at Berlin, the German eastern army took 55,800 Russian prisoners during the month of March besides nine cannon and sixty-one machine guns. Nevertheless, there are no important changes in the situation reported. The attack on the

Russian fortress of Osowiec seems to have been abandoned and the big guns withdrawn.

In the extreme north the Germans attempted a drive eastward up the Niemen River in the direction of Kovno, but this, according to Russian accounts, was a failure. It appears, however, that they succeeded at least in dislodging the Russians from Tauroggen, a Russian town just across the border from Tilsit. The Petrograd version of the affair is that a whole army corps pushed across the thin and melting ice of Lake Dusa with the object of taking the Russians in the rear, but that the Germans, finding themselves outnumbered, tried in vain to retreat across the lake and suffered heavy losses.

From Petrograd it is reported that a flock of fifteen German aeroplanes flew over Ostrolenka, a fortified town on the Narew River, and dropt a hundred bombs at an isolated house which they mistook for Russian headquarters, but did not hit it once.

Taking advantage of the weakening of the German lines in central Poland, the Russians have attacked at several points, especially on the Ravka River nearest Warsaw, and on the Pilica River further south. None of these attacks seem to have made any progress and are doubtless intended merely to prevent the concentration of German forces elsewhere.

On Easter the Czar issued a ukase calling to the colors a year in advance of the due time all the young men of twenty. This will increase the Russian army by 585,000 men.

Palm Sunday was celebrated by the Russians in shelling the Turkish forts at the entrance of the Bosphorus. This is not much more than fifteen miles from Constantinople, so if the "Queen Elizabeth" with her 15-inch guns had been in the Black Sea with the Russians instead of in the Aegean with the French, she might have dropt shells into the city itself. But of course no bombardment of Constantinople is contemplated, for it would be unnecessary if either the Bosphorus or Dardanelles is forced and objectless if they are not. The Russian fleet at the mouth of the Bosphorus is said to be composed of eleven warships, of which the most important are the three new dreadnoughts, completed since the war began, the "Ekaterina II," "Imperatriza Maria" and "Alexander III." These are of 22,500 tons displacement.

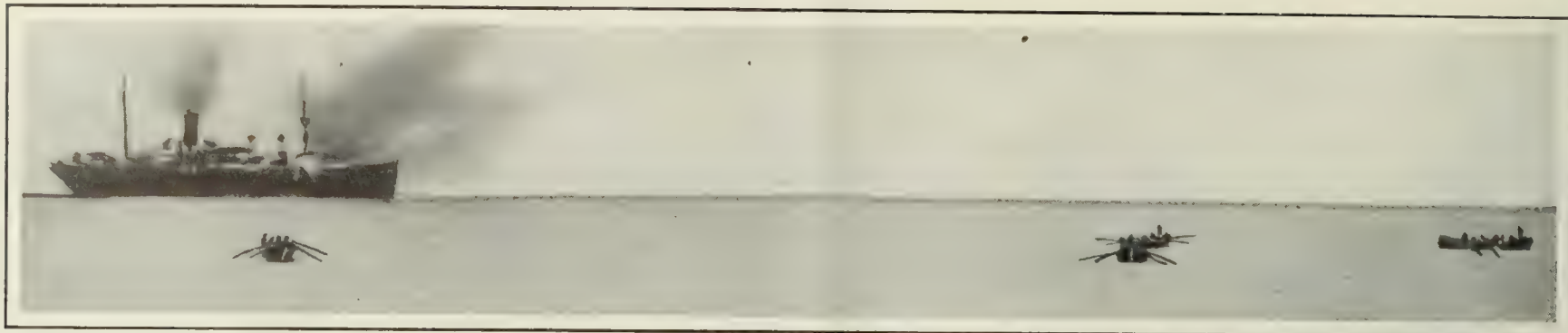


American Press Association

"GOD PUNISH ENGLAND"

This is the bitter motto on a brooch bearing the flags of Germany, Austria, Hungary and Turkey, worn by thousands of German soldiers and civilians





TAKING OFF THE CREW



BEGINNING TO SINK



THE FINAL PLUNGE

#### THE END OF A GERMAN RAIDER

THREE STAGES IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN ARMED LINER, "NAVARRA," SUNK IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC BY THE BRITISH CRUISER, "ORAMA." THE "NAVARRA" WAS ONE OF THE LINERS TAKEN OVER BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AND ARMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREYING ON BRITISH COMMERCE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Photographs © by Underwood & Underwood

ment and carry 12-inch guns. The Russian Black Sea fleet numbers eighty-seven all told.

The Turkish fleet defending Constantinople is small, old and inefficient, not more than thirty-four vessels altogether, of which the strongest are the German battleship "Goeben" and light cruiser "Breslau," which were caught in the Mediterranean by the outbreak of the war and sold to the Turkish Government to escape capture. Both these are reported to be disabled; the "Goeben" completely out of commission months ago and the "Breslau" recently disabled by striking a Turkish mine in the Bosphorus while returning from the Black Sea. The Turkish cruiser "Medjidieh" was sunk by a mine in the Black Sea near the Russian coast.

The Russian fleet is said to have completely cleared the Black Sea of Turkish naval and commercial vessels, and the shipping in the Turkish ports has been destroyed by shelling them from the sea. Since there are no railroads in the northern part of

Asiatic Turkey this cuts off Constantinople from easy communication with Trebizond and Erzerum, against which the Russians from the Caucasus are now directing their attack. Neither can the capital get coal or food stuffs from the Black Sea ports. On the other side Rumania has refused to allow German troops and armament to be shipped across her territory to Constantinople.

The forts at the entrance to the Bosphorus, like those at the entrance of the Dardanelles, are weakly fortified and poorly armed, and they may be as readily reduced. But about five miles down, at the narrows, there are some twenty-five guns on each side near Rumili and Anatoli Kavak.

On the other side of Constantinople there has been no action except a desultory bombardment of the Dardanelles forts. It was confidently prophesied in England that the Anglo-French fleet would reach Constantinople by Easter, but that goal seems further off than ever, for no progress has been made since the

disastrous attempt to force the strait on March 18.

**Bulgars Invade Serbia** A band of Bulgarian irregulars, but said to be in uniform and under the command of regular officers, crossed the border into Serbian territory at two o'clock on Saturday morning and attacked the Serbian outposts at Valandovo. The Serbians, taken by surprise, were driven out and the Bulgars occupied the heights on both banks of the Vardar River. Capturing two of the Serbian guns, they turned them on the railroad station at Strumnitza. They then cut the telegraph and telephone lines which connect Nish, the temporary capital of Serbia, with Salonika, the Greek seaport. According to the Serbian account, the Bulgars were later driven back to their own territory, with a loss of eighty killed, and communication with Salonika reestablished. The Serbian loss was sixty. The Bulgarian force is said to have numbered 3000.



Raids like this are not uncommon among the Balkan states even in time of peace, but coming just when it does it seems to be significant of a hostile movement, and unless promptly disavowed by the Bulgarian Government it is likely to draw all the Balkan states into the war. The attack was directed toward the Macedonian territory which Serbia acquired by the last Balkan war. When Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece formed their secret alliance for the joint attack on Turkey it was agreed that Bulgaria should get, as her share of the spoils, that part of Macedonia inhabited chiefly by Bulgars, but when Serbia got possession of it she refused to give it up. Bulgaria then attempted to take the disputed territory by force, but Serbia and Greece joined together to defeat her. Attacked at once on every side by Rumania, Turkey, Greece and Serbia, Bulgaria was forced to cede territory to all of them.

The outbreak of the Great War gave Bulgaria a chance to regain some of her losses, either by taking advantage of the attack of the Allies on Constantinople to regain Adrianople, which she took in the first Balkan war and lost in the second, or by invading Serbia from the east at the same time that Austria is invading from the north. In order to secure Bulgaria's neutrality or to induce her to enter the war on the side of the Allies, various offers of compensation in land and loans have been made, but none of them were high enough, and now the announcement that Bulgaria has secured a loan from Germany implies that Bulgaria will take that side if any. It appears now that the recent fall of Venizelos as Premier of Greece was due either to his failure to make a bargain with Bulgaria, or, according to his suc-



Underwood &amp; Underwood

## RED CROSS AND IRON CROSS

A German Red Cross nurse who has been decorated with the Iron Cross, the German Government's coveted reward for bravery in action

cessor, Premier Gounaris, to his having offered her too generous an allowance of Macedonian territory.

While the Bulgars are raiding Serbian territory from the eastern side the Albanians are raiding it from the western. They have the same reason for hating the Serbs as the Bulgars have, for the treaty of Bucharest gave to Serbia many villages of Albanians. This territory has now been invaded by bands of Al-

banians said to have been armed at the Austrian embassy at Skutari. Apparently in coöperation with this is a movement of Austrian troops into the Sanjak of Novibazar. This will cut off Montenegro from Serbia and leave Montenegro encompassed with enemies on every side and an easy prey, if that term can be applied to a people which have never yet been conquered.

Hard Fighting  
in France

Because the lines remain immobile on the map we are apt to think that neither side is making any strong efforts, whereas in fact the fighting is almost continuous and involves sacrifices greater than many historic battles. For instance, it is reported that during twenty days of fighting in the Champagne country last month 11,000 German dead have been found in the trenches taken and the total German loss there is estimated at 50,000. The French loss is said to be about half that. The French have during the twenty days fired 1,500,000 projectiles at the German lines. The French are on the whole advancing, yet their net gain ranges from 200 yards to 1400 yards at the most. It is in fact siege work on a grand scale, and the gains are made by trenches advanced by angling and by tunneling. Often mining is met by countermining, each trying to dig below and blow the other up. Sometimes the heads of the two opposing tunnels meet and the fighting goes on underground as well as on the surface of the earth and in the air above. The French report announced one day that three German aeroplanes had been brought down within twenty-four hours.

It will be remembered that the Germans, in their effort to complete the circumvallation of Verdun,



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## TURNING THEIR BAYONETS INTO PLOWSHARES

With their farm animals commandeered by the French military authorities at the outbreak of war the French peasants are unable to put in their crops, so in order to prevent widespread destitution next fall the German soldiers have been set to preparing the land in those parts of France and Belgium in German possession. The Department of *Landwirtschaft* or Agriculture is a regular branch of the Germany Army under the command of officers who have been managers of large estates. They have introduced modern machinery and are instructing the peasants in scientific methods. The photograph shows a gang of fifty-two plows at work near Chauny, France. For plowing and planting a nominal charge of \$1.50 an acre is imposed





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## MORE ROOM FOR GOTHAM'S SUBWAY TRAVELLERS

An improved new type of car, planned for use in the new B. R. T. subways now building in New York City. It seats forty more passengers than the car now in use

pushed westward thru the Woevre and managed to gain a foothold on the left bank of the Meuse River at St. Mihiel. They could not get any further, but have managed to retain this one point in the line of barrier forts in spite of the continuous efforts of the French to dislodge them. Now, however, the French are trying harder than ever to cut the slender line of communication between this solitary outpost of St. Mihiel and the German base at Metz. The French have at last taken some trenches near Pont-à-Mousson on the south side of the German wedge, which has so long been directed at the heart of France. This may force the withdrawal of the Germans from the Meuse, for the capture of the village of Regnieville by the French advances them over a mile and puts them on the macadamized road leading across the German lines.

**The War on Commerce** That passenger steamers are not immune from attack by the German submarines was proved by the sinking of the African liner "Falaba," on March 28, in St. George's Channel, off Mitford Haven. The submarine as she came within sight signalled to the steamer to stop, but instead of obeying the "Falaba" tried to escape by putting on full speed. The submarine pursued and overtook the "Falaba" in three-quarters of an hour. Drawing up alongside, the captain of the submarine called out that the vessel would be sunk in five minutes. The boats were lowered as quickly as

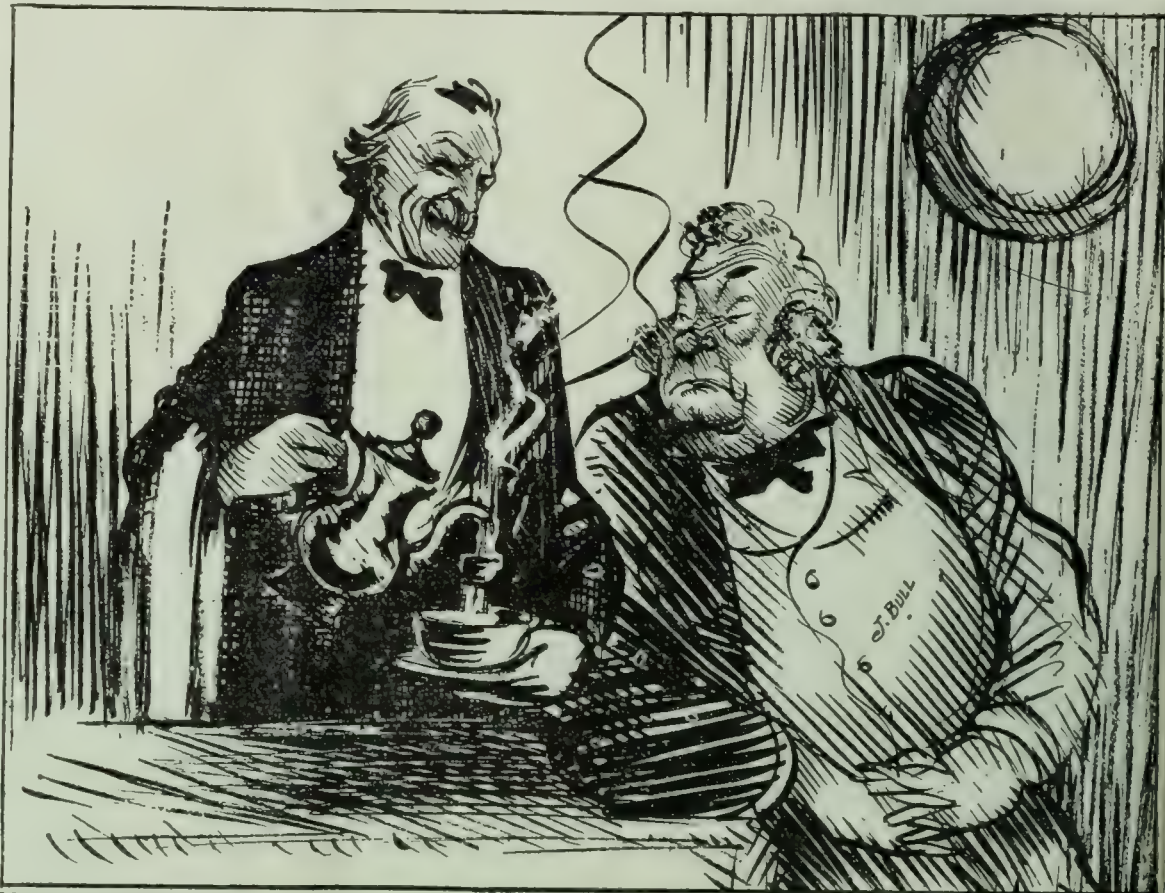
possible, but ten minutes later, when a torpedo fired from the submarine struck the vessel, one of the boats was being lowered from the davits and many of the passengers were still on the steamer. The "Falaba" carried a crew of ninety and 160 passengers. Of these 111 lost their lives either by the capsizing of the boats or the sinking of the steamer. Among the passengers was an American citizen, Leon Chester Thrasher, an engineer of the West African Gold Coast. In

view of the note of protest and warning address by the United States Government to Germany against endangering the lives of our citizens, this action raises a question even more serious than the sinking of the American vessel "William P. Frye" in the Pacific by the German cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich."

Three American ships have been sunk in the North Sea—the "Evelyn" on February 21, the "Carib" on February 23 and the "Greenbriar" on April 2. The "Greenbriar" was owned by the British Tropical Fruit Company before the war, but was bought by Americans and in December was dispatched to Bremen with a load of cotton. She was held up by the British cruiser "Cedric," which fired a solid shot across her bow. The boarding party hauled down the American flag, raised the British and took her into a Scottish port. Finally she was allowed to proceed to Bremen with her cargo, and she was leaving that port on her home voyage when she struck a mine and was sunk.

The British steamer "Vosges" was attacked off the Cornish coast by a German submarine. She ran and dodged so the submarine could not use her torpedoes, but a shell from the submarine struck the smokestack and halted the "Vosges." The submarine continued firing while boats were being lowered, killing five of the crew and wounding one woman passenger.

The British steamer "Aquila" was fired upon by the submarine "U-28"



New York Evening Sun

"LLOYD GEORGE—'Sorry, sir; nothing stronger than tea, sir'."

JOHN BULL LIKES TEA, BUT IS NOT PERFECTLY SURE HE LIKES LLOYD GEORGE'S PROPOSAL THAT HE SUBSTITUTE IT FOR BEER

(See editorial, "War and Strong Drink," on another page)



because she refused to halt when hailed, and shells killed three of the crew and a woman passenger. A trawler sent to the rescue by the submarine arrived in time to save part of the crew.

Other vessels sunk during the week were the French steamer "Emma," loss nineteen; the British steamer "Seven Seas," loss eleven; the British steamer "Eston," the French fishing vessel "Paquerette," the Dutch steamer "Amstel," the British steamer "Flaminian," the British steamer "Crown of Castile" and the British steamer "Lockwood."

Three Tyne trawlers, the "Gloxiana," "Jason" and "Nellie," were blown up by the "U-10" after the crews had taken to the boats. The submarine then took the boats in tow until they came to other fishing vessels. The commander of the submarine treated his captives to hot coffee and tobacco and explained to them: "We have orders to sink everything. It is war and England started it."

In defense of Germany's tactics it is argued by Dr. Dernburg and others that fair warning was given to neutrals of their risk in embarking on British ships, and that if a vessel refuses to stop when hailed or if she uses her wireless to summon aid a submarine has a perfect right to sink her.

**War Cases Here** Our Government has asked Germany to pay to the owners of the ship "William P. Frye," destroyed by the German auxiliary cruiser, "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," the full value of the vessel. It makes no claim for the cargo of wheat, as this had been sold en route and was owned by British citizens. The ship, our Government holds, could not have been condemned as a prize if it had been taken to a prize court. A settlement in response to the request is expected. The cruiser was at Newport News at the beginning of the present week. The time allowed for repairs was about to expire, and it was thought at Washington that she would be interned, altho she had taken on coal and provisions. In the sea outside seven cruisers, six British and one French, were waiting for her, and within the three-mile limit two of our battleships were on guard.

Our Government is making inquiry concerning the death of Leon C. Thresher, an American mining engineer, born at Hardwick, Massachusetts, who went down with the British steamship "Falaba" when she was sunk by a German submarine. He was on his way to South Africa. The prosecution of Dr. Muller, German Consul at Seattle, accused of



THE "ROOKY'S" WELCOME

When a new recruit joins a regiment at the front he is promptly initiated by being tossed in a blanket. Human nature is irrepressible, even with death waiting a few rods away in the trenches

bribing the clerk of a construction company to obtain its record of shipments, will be discontinued by the local authorities, at the desire of the Government at Washington.

**Trust Cases** Some time ago the Federal Circuit Court in Minnesota ordered, one judge dissenting, a dissolution of the International Harvester Company, on the ground that it had been formed, and had continued to exist, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. An appeal was taken, and the Government last week laid before the Supreme Court its arguments against a reversal of the decision. The Government holds that the company has existed in violation of the statute even if it can be shown that it has not abused its power, raised prices, limited output, decreased wages or used unfair methods in competition. Congress did not propose, it is said, to wait for the evils which could accompany concentration, but sought to prevent them by striking at the power to concentrate. "Where the necessary effect of the combination is unduly to restrict competitive

conditions, the purpose or intention of the parties is immaterial. Were the good intentions claimed in this case conceded, it would make no difference." If corporate combinations are held to be violators of the law only when they abuse their power, the Government says, there will be a great rush toward concentration, and combinations may obtain control of all the necessities of life.

The Government will ask the Supreme Court to review the recent decision of the Circuit Court which reversed the conviction of the Cash Register Company defendants and ordered a new trial. In the zinc mining district of Missouri the Department of Justice is making an inquiry as to an alleged combination of smelters which depresses the price of zinc ore and raises the price of spelter. In Chicago the Government's suit against the Bill Posters' Association will go to trial three weeks hence. It is alleged that the defendants control all the billboard advertising in this country and Canada. Complaint is made to the Government by independent dealers in tobacco that the American Tobacco Company is disobeying the



court's dissolution order by oppressive methods. Texas has sued the beef companies of Chicago for violation of the State's Anti-Trust law by suppressing competition in the purchase of cottonseed oil. It asks for the forfeiture of oil mills and other property.

**A Riot in Panama** In a riot at Colon, on the Panama Isthmus, last week, Corporal Langdon, of the United States Coast Artillery, was shot and killed by a lieutenant of the Panama police force. There was a baseball game in the city between nines of American soldiers, and a special train brought many comrades of the players to the place. The riot occurred after the game. General Edwards, commander of the American forces, says in his report that the shooting was unprovoked. Langdon and others in the Coast Artillery had been directed to preserve order. The police were clubbing and shooting unarmed soldiers. He protested, and was shot down. Three other soldiers were mortally wounded. The report says the controversy was like others that have preceded it in Colon and Panama. It appears that the local police are always at variance with American soldiers or sailors.

This affair deserves some attention because it may lead to action in accord with recommendations from Colonel Goethals and General Edwards that the United States take over the policing of Panama and Colon, under authority granted by treaty. Such action may lead to sharp controversy, owing to the attitude of the Panama Government. Dispatches from the Isthmus say that President Porras denounced our Government's investigation as an attempt to assume police jurisdiction, adding that the people of Panama would oppose this "until they had shed the last drop of their blood."

**No Protectorate for Hayti** The unexpected action of the French, German and Italian Governments has prevented the establishment in Hayti, by the United States, of a fiscal protectorate like that which has existed in Santo Domingo for several years past. Our Government withheld recognition from the new Government of General Guillaume Sam, Hayti's latest successful revolutionist leader, hoping that he would accept the proposed protectorate. The project involved use by the United States of Mole St. Nicholas as a naval station. It is said that four-fifths of the Panama Canal traffic passes within a short distance of this port. Hayti was bankrupt and

provision had been made for assisting her in negotiating a loan in New York. It was thought that European nations, being now engaged in war, would take no interest in Haytian affairs.

But France recognized General Sam's Government, and was followed in this by Germany and Italy. France also procured for Hayti a loan of \$1,000,000, with promise of more. The resident ministers of France and Germany are said to have acted in harmony. All this leaves no ground for hope that there will be an American fiscal protectorate. It is reported that opposition to the project was increased in Hayti by the publication of Secretary Bryan's letter to the American collector in Santo Domingo, seeking places for "deserving Democrats" in the customs service there.

There is great disappointment in Nicaragua because our Senate failed to ratify the treaty under the terms of which that country was to receive \$3,000,000. The American Collector-General of Customs, Mr. Ham, now in the United States, says that the money is sorely needed because Nicaragua is bankrupt. Her revenues have recently declined, and her interests have suffered by reason of the war.

**Unfortunate Mexico** President Garza and Zapata have paid \$20,000 indemnity to the widow of John B. McManus, the American resident of the capital who was murdered on March 11. This prompt response to our Government's demand was due largely to the efforts of the Brazilian Minister, Señor Cardoso, who has shown energy and good judgment in his management of American affairs. This is the first payment of the kind made since the beginning of the Madera revolution. It is now known that while Carranza's men held the capital, not long ago, they murdered Barron Smith, the American owner of a large ranch forty miles from the city, with four of his employees. The crimes were committed in order that the soldiers might steal Smith's cattle.

Official announcement is made by Garza, thru the agency of our Government, that the Carranza forces when they left the capital took from the Treasury vaults and carried away \$8,000,000 worth of securities which had been deposited there as guarantees in connection with contracts and concessions. These securities are owned by the foreigners who deposited them.

The Governor of Yucatan, General Argumedo, with nineteen other refugees, arrived at a Cuban port last

week on board a schooner. Argumedo, fleeing from the Carranza army, brought with him from the state Treasury \$2,000,000 in gold. His companions had \$4,000,000 more.

Reports, based upon many affidavits, concerning the outrages committed in the capital by the military forces were prepared by an international committee of foreign residents and sent to Washington. Mr. Bryan said that the President was of the opinion that publication of them would not contribute to the welfare of the complainants. Not liking this reply they sent a protest, with copies of the report, by an agent to this country. He has been giving the story to the public. It is a disheartening one. Mexico, he says, is drifting toward total destruction. The same committee has made a report showing that there may be famine in many parts of Mexico before July. The supply of corn is inadequate, and it is estimated that \$41,000,000 would be required for the purchase of what will be needed. But the people have no money. Ex-President Huerta sailed from Spain last week on a ship bound for the West Indies. It was reported that he was to enter the revolutionary field with the support of rich Mexican exiles.

**Villa and His Foes** Recent military operations in Mexico have been indecisive and desultory, pointing to no settlement by the victory of any faction. Villa's men, under the command of General Rodriguez, were repulsed, with heavy losses, when they attacked Matamoros. It is admitted that 300 were killed, and probably the number was larger. Brownsville, near at hand, received 210 of Villa's wounded.

The reverse at Matamoros caused a suspension of the Villa movement against Tampico. Villa himself was at Torreon, and Obregon, coming up from the south, was preparing to attack that place. His base was at Queretaro, eighty miles north of the capital.

Villa spared the life of General Robles, when the latter surrendered to him at Torreon. Robles is one of those who fled from the capital with President Gutierrez. Two of the party, General Blanco and General Almanza, Villa put to death as traitors. General Benavides escaped to Texas, and Vasconcelos made his way to Washington as an envoy for Gutierrez. The latter is dead or in hiding. His successor, President Garza now at the capital with Zapata, has formed a new Cabinet, which includes the three men appointed by Villa when he temporarily assumed the presidency.





*Photograph by Alman and Company*

## OUR BIG BUSINESS BLUNDER

IGNORING FUNDAMENTALS IN LEGISLATING ABOUT MODERN BUSINESS

BY GEORGE W. PERKINS

**T**HE first mistake, the great fundamental mistake in our dealings with big business was made when we passed the Sherman law. It was made because our statesmen and legislators utterly failed to understand what was happening. They saw the country threatened with the menace of large business units in the hands of unscrupulous men. They saw growing up at that time business practises that were immoral and decidedly detrimental to the interests of the country as a whole. They felt that these practises, if allowed to grow in number and magnitude, would work serious injury to the commercial interests of our people.

### THE EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY

We can now clearly see that the legislators of that day did not realize that a mighty and rapid transformation was taking place in the methods of doing business. The Sherman law was passed in 1890, fourteen years after the telephone was first used, for it was in 1876 that Bell first talked over a telephone wire at Boston, and that wire was only a few miles long. About 1890 the telephone had become recognized as a practical means of intercommunication; it was being used in business, and its very use annihilated distance and made centralization in business a practical thing. This placed in the hands of men of unusual ability a weapon that they had never had before—a mighty

and powerful weapon—for the first time since man was created he found himself able to talk to people who were many miles away from where his body was located. He found himself able by the use of the telephone to send his mind, thru his voice, to a distant point, talk and do business with a man at that distant point, exactly as tho that man were sitting beside him in his own office. He found he could do this many times in one day without leaving his office chair. This meant centralization, meant expanded opportunities for the man of unusual ability, and of course the opportunity was taken advantage of.

### SHALL WE STOP PROGRESS OR CHECK EVILS?

Now, our legislators failed utterly to grasp this great significant fact. They simply saw the evil that was coming out of the new order of things and they struck at it with a law that they thought would compel men to continue doing business as they had been doing it in the past. They seemed utterly to overlook the fact that the great new instruments which electricity had placed in the hands of business men were the cause, the fundamental cause of the great change, and that there were only two possible ways to prevent the evils which they saw creeping into business. One was to eradicate the cause, viz., prevent the use of the new instruments of intercommunication, and the other was to enact laws that would minimize the evils result-

ing from the use of these new instruments and preserve the good that might come from their use. They did not realize, apparently, that the use of electricity was bound to expand and enlarge the opportunities for trade, and so they passed a law directly aimed at the restraint of trade.

### WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE

Therefore, our fundamental mistake was made in the failure of our legislators to understand the fundamental thing that was happening. If, in place of passing the Sherman law they had passed a law first requiring that a group of men wanting to organize an interstate business must go to Washington and get a federal license or charter requiring that capitalization under such charter should be fully paid in in cash, making it a crime to issue any watered stock, and, second, requiring full publicity of any such company's affairs, so that the public might know just how such a group of men were conducting their business, nearly all the ills which we have suffered since the Sherman law was passed would have been obviated and our business in place of being hamstrung by laws and continuous attacks would have been by this time far along the road to international commercial conquest.

Is it not high time that we realized the fundamental mistake that was made in 1890 and the succeeding mistakes that have been made in trying to uphold that original mistake?



# THE FRANKENSTEINS OF KANSAS

BY H. J. HASKELL

IT is assumed in the office of the *Kansas City Star*, which claims a sort of newspaper jurisdiction over the state of Kansas, that it ought to be no trick at all to get out a column of clever Kansas notes from the Kansas papers every day. For only see, say the wise ones, who the Kansas editors are.

There is "Bill" White of Emporia and the *Emporia Gazette*, author of *A Certain Rich Man* and numerous other things; "Ed" Howe of *The Story of a Country Town*, whose tradition is still remarkably maintained on the *Atchison Globe*; Henry Allen of the *Wichita Beacon*, who acted as spokesman of the Roosevelt forces after the abdication of Governor Hadley at the Republican convention in Chicago; "Charley" Harger of the *Abilene Reflector*, indefatigable writer for the magazines; "Billy" Morgan of the *Hutchinson News*, a director of the Associated Press; and many others who are known thruout the length and breadth of that grassy quadrangle called Kansas.

The state itself presents an ideal field for the development of the small town paper. It has no big cities and the people are unusually homogeneous. Their social heredity makes them open minded, hospitable to new ideas and fond of discussion. Nowhere is there a more responsive newspaper audience. Reflecting the environment the newspapers are alert, enterprising, clever.

One of the distinctive features that have developed from these journalistic conditions, is the Frankenstein. It will be recalled that Frankenstein, in Mrs. Shelley's rather dull story of that name, was a young student who constructed a monster out of the remnants of the dissecting room and

graveyard. A dim recollection of this story resulted in applying the name in Kansas to the mythical character used by an editor to voice some particular point of view. A paper will frequently quote bits of wisdom—or folly—from such fictitious personages as Parson Twine, or Judge Adna P. Gristlebone, or Prof. Silas Pewter. These gentlemen then are known as the Frankensteins of their respective editors, altho there is nothing gruesome about them and altho in strictness the name belongs to the creator of the character and not to the character itself. The device has proved so useful that it has been quite widely adopted and no well-regulated Kansas newspaper office is complete without its Frankenstein.

Frequently the Frankenstein is a standpat politician whose frank expression of standpat views is used to make them seem ridiculous. The leader in this class is undoubtedly the Hon. "Ab" Handy of Sycamore Ridge, made famous by William Allen White in the *Emporia Gazette*. Incidentally it should be remarked that "Hon" in Kansas has become a word of itself, and is no longer a contraction for "Honorable." It is a derisive appellation, pronounced as it is spelled, with an aspirated "H."

Handy is the typical politician of the old school, who served in the commissary department from Spottsylvania Court House to Appomatox, and settled in Kansas after the war. He always was interested in politics and was candidate for sergeant-at-arms for the lower house of the Legislature in 1889. Later he became assistant doorkeeper in the house and he served with honor at the Chicago headquarters of the Republican National Committee back in 1896. For distinguished services he was appointed postmaster at Sycamore Ridge, but owing to irregularities of a deputy he was forced to retire. "Hon." Handy—they use "Hon" as a given name in Kansas—is of course a standpatter and he hopes eventually to come back. Incidentally, "Ab" attended the Republican national convention of 1908 with Mr. White and his comments on it were wired all over the country.

Another well-known Frankenstein politician is Judge Adna P. Gristlebone, head of the cinder beetle quarantine for Kansas, whose interviews in the *Coolidge Enterprise*, a mythical paper, are sometimes reprinted in the Kansas notes of the *Kansas City Star* by C. A. Blakesley, the judge's sponsor. The judge is much concerned over questions of patronage in connection with the quaran-

tine against the cinder beetles, which constantly threaten to invade the state in shipments from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. These destructive insects, be it known, live on iron. They will gnaw rails to a mere skeleton and many a farmer has been spilled on the road driving into Coolidge because all the king-bolts have been eaten off the wagon by cinder beetles. Judge Gristlebone is devoted to the G. O. P., and is involved in frequent controversies with his ancient enemy, Major Franklin Osgood of Amarillo, Texas, over the state of the nation. The judge got his title from having once been an unsuccessful candidate for coroner.

Many of the Frankensteins are homely philosophers. E. W. Howe in his long and brilliant connection with the *Atchison Globe* made famous the sayings of Parson Twine and Drake Watson. Parson Twine, for instance, remarks: "An elderly man I formerly met every day disappeared from the streets lately. When he returned I asked him how he was getting along. 'Oh, I'm well,' he replied, 'but my wife is ailing. I am compelled to spend a good deal of time with her.' Later I learned that the old gentleman's wife was well, but that the old gentleman himself had been ill and was failing rapidly. The fiction about his wife being ill was his way of whistling while passing thru the Dark Woods of old age."

Here are some observations of the parson and Drake Watson: An Atchison man who has trouble in getting first-class men sent to Chicago for one; but people generally believe he got a cull. I don't believe a man is smart just because he's from Chicago or New York either. . . . When a married woman has nothing else



CHARLES MOREAU HARGER  
Of the *Abilene Reflector*



ED HOWE  
Of the *Atchison Globe*





HENRY J. ALLEN  
Of the Wichita Beacon

to grumble about she expresses regret that she is not a school teacher and free."

Bill Sincaller of the *Vinland Vine*—both Frankensteins of J. L. Brady of the *Lawrence Journal*—makes such observations as this: "Mother, I heard a man say down the street that our object in giving Susie music lessons and having her practise so much was to annoy the neighbors whom we disliked. I'm afraid that has had something to do with it."

Herbert Cavaness of the *Chanute Tribune* has recently been turning the state upside down thru a controversy with William Allen White over the comparative failings and merits of the slim man and the fat man; Mr. White upholding the fat man's side, and referring to Mr. Cavaness as "a human devil's darning needle." Mr. Cavaness has a Frankenstein in Judge Pettingill, who remarks, for instance, that "the sheath gown was probably the invention of some man who didn't think the supply of rainy day and muddy crossing exhibitions equaled the demand."

These bits of wisdom are from Si Chestnut, who is quoted by M. P. Cretcher in the *Sedgwick Pantagraph*: "It pays always to tell your wife the truth. I make it a rule always to tell my wife the straight of it, so that if I have to tell her a fib once in a while I can make it stick. . . . I believe I will quit attending church. I don't go very often as it is, but every time I do go the minister always appears to get personal in his remarks."

Hanch Glover and Polk Daniels belong to Tom Thompson of the How-

ard *Courant*. Mr. Thompson has told how the girl he was interested in back at school in the Old Days, recited "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," to his breathless admiration until she came to the end. Then: "'Go! Your liver loves,' said Cromwell"—oh, gee whiz!"

"The other day," Mr. Thompson quotes Hanch Glover as saying, "I heard a woman criticizing a girl for 'chasing the boys.' The woman said a girl should be reserved and modest and should 'lay back on her oars,' so to speak, till the boy came along and chose her. That sounds all right and old fashioned. But now, to be honest, isn't a girl just as rightly entitled to the boy she wants as the boy is to the girl he wants? Must a girl fold her hands and see a nice boy go by when by a little smile, perhaps a wink, and certainly by a little chin taffy, she can string him on her line and, if she doesn't want him for keeps, at least try him out and see what's in him?"

The viewpoint of Prof. Silas Pewter of Flint Hills may be gathered from this bit of a biographical sketch prepared of him by Clyde Knox, editor of the *Independence Reporter*: "The story of Prof. Silas Pewter of Hendricks Township, Chautauqua County, is but the story of a life of disappointment. Silas is but one of that innumerable army of men who believe they never have had a fair chance in life. In his earlier years he was a school teacher, but when times changed and brought new methods of teaching, Silas branded them as 'new fangled notions' and pointing proudly to his many years in the schoolroom, refused to adopt them. This resulted in the elimination of Silas from the ranks of teachers." Now past seventy, Professor Pewter still sits by the fire with his beard trimmed to a fine point as if it might be the index of a piercing intellect, and contends that all the world is wrong.



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE  
Of the Emporia Gazette



CHARLES A. BLAKESLEY  
Of the Kansas City Star

Then there is Dodd Gaston, the Frankenstein of J. E. House in the *Topeka Capital*, who expresses regret that his lifelong war against the parsnip has proved unavailing. The parsnip is still accepted in some quarters, he declares, for food. He has long contended that the parsnip is not a food but an insult.

Cy Knocker and Bill Booster carry on controversies in Homer Hoch's *Marion Record*. Cy is the village leader against all such tomfoolery as foreign missions and the Santa Claus nonsense. He has been unable to head off the town's progress, but he has "busted many a pair of galluses a-tryin'." Bill, of course, his inveterate enemy, helped organize the Commercial Club and is always on the job to help the town.

M. M. Beck sets down in the *Holton Recorder* such pieces of philosophy from Adam Croaker as this: "I do not take very much interest in thunder and lightning, and even in cyclones and earthquakes. But when I am awakened in the still hours of night by bursting water pipes I am liable to sit up and take notice. . . ."

And finally, around the corner from Kansas, over in Missouri, may be cited Aunt Mandy of "Tom" Bodine's *Paris Mercury*. Aunt Mandy is the intelligent, shrewd, unlettered country woman, who observes the men and women about her and speaks her mind on their foibles. Says Aunt Mandy: "Jest about the time a man accumulates enough money to own an' operate an automobile, his wife gits fat an' the joy uv lookin' like the pictures in the *Saturday Evening Post* is gone."



# THE PASSING OF THE FRIENDLY ROAD

BY PHILIP PRESCOTT FROST

MY wife and I hereby cast two votes against "good" roads. If Ginger had a vote he would cast the third. We do not expect to outvote the motorists who cry aloud, and agitate, and write, and spare not in frantic advocacy of what are to them "good roads." We merely wish to be recorded as dissenting. We have found that "good roads" are not good for us.

Nor are we, my wife, myself or Ginger, rustics who by campaigns of education have been shown the undoubted economic value of good roads—built at our expense—only to learn that motor traffic, as the needle seeks the pole, seeks out the good road, that motor traffic having found the good road develops speed, and that as speed develops, the road disintegrates. We are in no way victims of this little financial confidence game, inherent in the "good roads movement" at its present stage. We just don't like the "good" road, and we do like the other sort.

My wife and I and Ginger prefer old, neglected dirt roads, narrow, winding, hedged-in wagon tracks which go from here to there by the shortest route thru woods and over hilltops. "Friendly" roads, we call them—just the good old country roads of New England. And because the motorist hates them they are doomed, passing, and in many places all but gone. The "good" roads of today are graded and ballasted rights of way for highway locomotives, laid out in prosaic cuts and fills and curves and tangents like a railway. No bush or tree is allowed to obstruct the all important view ahead, or cast a spot of shade along the dusty, blistering track. They built swift cars to bring them to the beauties of Nature, then they destroyed the beauties of Nature to build speedways for their cars, and now they sit, straight as ramrods, tossing about in their tonneaus, staring straight at the road ahead, eating the dust of the cars that have gone before, watching the trembling hands of their speedometers. The finest scenery in the United States may hang in the sky above them, but they never by any chance look up. As good a speedway anywhere would be just as good for them. Speed is the one essential thing.

A poor road, on the other hand, has individuality. It is useless to try to describe it, because it is always changing. It holds surprises for you, unpremeditated beauty spots, gifts of fruit and flowers, cool seclusions. It is a "slow" road—in miles per hour—but when the heat of the day

*In The Independent recently we published an article by the president of the Lincoln Highway Association urging the necessity for improved highways. Here is the other side. People who have driven Ginger's tribe or who have trodden on foot the friendly road will agree that improvement sometimes spells ruination of a kindly byway. But the motorist cannot go everywhere, and progress is slow, and there will always be the longest way 'round where Ginger and two-legged plodders can be at peace.—THE EDITOR.*

is past and the grades are in his favor and Ginger swings away at a smart trot down the short pitches and around the curves, a motor car traveling twice as fast would seem three times as slow. Give the motors their dusty speedways along water-level routes—they will stay there all right—but give us the lonely hilltops, the dirt, tender to a horse's foot, soft under our tires.

Then, too, there are the roads over which the automobiles dare not go, over which it is an adventure to travel even with so good a horse as Ginger and a well tried buggy. We halted one morning last summer at the highest point of such a road—that between Warren and North Woodstock in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, miles from an inhabited dwelling, half a mile high in air, close under the peaks of Mt. Cushman and Waternomee, buried in ancient forest. For thirty miles north and south this rough trail was the only highway across the mountain wall.

Ginger, being unable to consult maps, and therefore unable to meditate upon such matters, and being also the member of the party with the real work to do, appeared to be interested only in the road before us. When you consider how much there is of him, emotionally and physically, a horse is singularly lacking in expression, but all that ears and neck could show of interest Ginger was concentrating upon that road. His interest was contagious, and when we had looked a little ourselves we were interested too. Something was moving down there, something large, swaying from side to side and coming toward us. In a hurry I got out the thirty-eight—and then we saw it fairly. It was farther away than it had at first seemed, and larger, and it was a buggy top.

We pulled out as far as we could into the bushes on our right, and they came slowly up and turned out

to pass us, halting for a friendly chat. There are no such meetings on the automobile roads. We exchanged notes on the condition of the road, agreed that we fairly divided the honor of taking the first buggy of the season across the range, and parted like old acquaintances, pulling ahead to plunge down on our respective sides.

It was appallingly steep, was that road. Ginger sat back in the breeching and slid and hopped and slid and eased us down, and when the descent became too vertical the wife got out and walked, picking berries and woods posies by the way. When she dared she rode, and so, at last, we rode down together into a lumberman's slash.

Twenty odd years ago a man who had driven much thru this region published a very charming little book under the title, *Along New England Roads*. Ten times as many people tour these roads today, but none of them are moved to write. Picturesque pot-holes and rock formations which were charming and wonderful come upon unexpectedly in deep woods now smell of gasoline and echo to the squawk of automobile horns, are covered with signboards and board walks, and—they are a failure. Even the wonders of Nature cease to be wonders when they cease to be Nature. The charm is utterly gone. "Motor Flights" between "points of interest" are all we have to show for our macadam.

"If you love your horses as I love mine, you will need no such advice," says our author of yesterday. "Talk a little while with the horses before you start, chat with them once in a while along the road . . . and always make sure to speak with them when the day's work is done." Fancy such advice on a motor road! The language addrest to a gasoline engine (three speeds forward and one reverse) is invariably unfit for publication. Yet our protest is not against the motor. It is against the destruction of the friendly country road in an effort to favor the present limitations of the motor. The perfection of the motor in flexibility and ease of control will some day bring the pleasures of the friendly road within the reach of all, if it has not been done to death before that time shall come. My wife and I and Ginger begin to have our misgivings. It grows harder year by year to find the kindly, comfortable ways which cost so little, and in pleasure are worth so much, which, foolishly perhaps, we have learned to love.

*Evanston, Illinois*



# THE STRATEGY OF THE GREAT WAR

BY THE INDEPENDENT'S WAR EDITOR AND NAVAL EXPERT

## BYZANTIUM, CONSTANTINOPLE, STAMBUL OR TSARGRAD?

**L**IKE a picture flashed upon a screen, the center of interest in the Great War has shifted suddenly to a distant scene. We forget for the moment the entrenched lines in France and the swift marches in Poland while we turn our eyes to the point where East meets West, to that Imperial City which for twenty-five centuries has been the desire of many nations and the prize of the strongest. Tho the rise of younger and richer cities have robbed Constantinople of its former preëminence in wealth and luxury, it retains the strength and beauty with which it was endowed by nature. "At the meeting of two seas and two continents, like a diamond set between sapphires and emeralds," the City of Constantine occupies a unique situation which enables it to command the water traffic north and south and the land traffic east and west.

Napoleon's aphorism, "Who holds Constantinople rules the world," expresses well the importance which has always attached to the strategic value of that city. Since Constantinople has been held for centuries at a time by two of the weakest and most inefficient nations in the world, the later Byzantine and later Ottoman empires, it is evident that its ownership does not necessarily carry with it the lordship of the world. But the fact that these two decadent powers were able by the mere possession of this point to exert an influence over world politics to which their inherent strength in no wise entitled them, proves its importance and the question of its future ownership is one of the most momentous and difficult of the problems the Great War has to solve. The Allies are rivals when it comes to the question of Constantinople. During the nineteenth century it was the fixed belief of the British that the acquisition of the city by a European power would put the empire in peril. Every time that Russia reached out to grasp the prize Great Britain interposed by arms or diplomacy to protect the Turks. In the Crimean War, British, French, Turkish and Italian troops joined in the attack upon Russia. Now the Russian, French and British fleets are joining in the effort to take Constantinople from the Turks. What will become of it later nobody knows but the diplomats, and perhaps not they. That Russia's attitude

has not changed is shown by the declaration of Foreign Minister Sazonoff in the Duma and the following resolution passed unanimously by the congress of representatives of the nobility now in session at Petrograd:

The vital interests of Russia require full possession of Constantinople and both shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and the adjacent islands.

The British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, stated to Parliament a few weeks ago that Great Britain approved of Russia's desire for a southern port tho he avoided specifying Constantinople, a wise reticence in view of the many claimants. Greece, assuming to be the inheritor of the Greek empire, aspires to its capital. The Bulgars might have taken it three years ago if the interposition of the powers had not checked their victorious advance at the Chataldja line. Italy's interests are so greatly involved that she is likely to enter the war. Austria's policy has always had as its goal the acquisition of the Balkan peninsula. Germany had looked on Asia Minor as the most favorable opening for its colonial development and has gradually replaced England as the friend and "protector" of the Ottoman empire.

"The way to Constantinople lies thru Vienna" is an old Russian

maxim. But the Russians now are taking a shorter cut to the goal of their long desire. Their fleet has skirted the western shore of the Black Sea and is now striving to enter the Bosphorus. It is an old route to them. Over a thousand years ago they took it first, and would, according to the legend, have reached the city if it had not been for the personal intervention of the Virgin Mary. In those days there was a distinction between the Russian and Slavic races. The Slavs were a simple, unorganized people, barbarous but not warlike, and the frequency of their appearance as captives in the market made their name the generic term for slaves. The Rus were of that energetic race of Scandinavian origin which invaded France under Rollo, England under William, Italy under Robert and Russia under Rurik, in every country becoming the dominant element in the population, which can still be discerned in spite of a thousand years of intermarriage.

Russian history dates from the time when these Vikings of Kiev, under the leadership of Askold and Dir, set out to conquer Constantinople, for, says the Byzantine historian Photius, the men of Rus hitherto "unknown and of no account" became by that act "most renowned and glorious" and "boundlessly bold and proud." Yet their first attempt was a failure, for as their two hundred galleys swept down the Bosphorus the Byzantine Emperor and Patriarch knelt in prayer before the sacred shrine. At daybreak the Patriarch took the wonder-working robe of the Virgin and marching with a procession of priests and choir boys to the shore, dipped it into the Bosphorus. Let Nestor, the chronicler, tell the story in his own words:

Instantly the waves, which before were smooth and still, arose in anger and began to roar, and the ships of the idolatrous Russians were dispersed, dashed upon the shore and broken in pieces so that few escaped the disaster or chanced to reach their own land again.

But the next Russian expedition against Constantinople, that of 906, avoided the perils of the Bosphorus, both natural and miraculous, for we are told that Oleg put wheels on his boats and sailed overland to the city wall. This kind of vehicle, the land yacht, used to be seen upon our western plains, but has not been used in



THE BOSPORUS

The stars show the chief forts which stand in the way of the Russian advance from the Black Sea on Constantinople





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## BYZANTIUM, CONSTANTINOPLE

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PICTURE IS THE BAY OF THE SUBURB OF GALATA. BEYOND GALATA ARE THE PALACES, VILLAS AND GARDENS, BEHIND WHICH IS THE SEA. ON THE EXTREME RIGHT IS SERAGLIO OF THE EARLY SULTANS, AND BEYOND ACROSS THE BAY ARE THE MINARETS OF YENI VALIDEH JAMI OR MAY BE SEEN

the present war. The automobile has taken its place. But another engine of war, which the Byzantines, for some reason unexplained, used in preference to the Virgin's robe for warding off the later attacks of the Russians, has been revived by the Germans within the last few months. This was, in the words of the chronicler, "a kind of winged fire which leaped upon the Russians and made them take to the water to save themselves, but many were drowned by the weight of their helmets." The famous "Greek fire," which burned the wooden boats, was doubtless the stream of blazing petroleum with which the Germans have of late been spraying the French trenches.

Several times did the Northmen force the Imperial City to pay tribute but they never occupied it. The prophecy found inscribed upon the foot of the bronze statue of Bellerophon, which foretells the coming of the time when the Russians should take Constantinople still lacks fulfillment a thousand years after, tho now it looks as if the day is near. It was rather Constantinople which conquered Russia in the spiritual sense. When the Russians came to the choice of a religion they sent a commission about to compare the various faiths. The Mohammedan required the abandonment of pork and wine, so they would have none of it. The delegates visited the German Catholic churches, but reported that the service was barren and unbeautiful. But when they came to the Church of St. Sophia "it seemed as tho we were in Heaven, for in sooth on earth it is vain to find such magnificence." So the Russians became Greek instead of Latin Christians.

Altho they built a St. Sophia of their own at Kiev they have never ceased to long for the Mother Church. Their affections have always been fixed upon Tsargrad, the City

of the Czar, upon the sunny shores of the Bosphorus rather than upon Petrograd, the city which Peter the Great founded upon the ice-bound coast of the Baltic.

But first, the Russians have to force the Bosphorus which they are not likely to find easier than the Dardanelles. Tho short and French are finding the Dardanelles. Tho short Bosphorus is narrower and quite as crooked. At its narrowest point, where only 810 yards wide, stand the Bosphorus of Asia and the Castle of Europe, which have for years kept the commerce of the Black Sea at the mercy of the Turk. The first of these strongholds, Anadolu Hisari, was built by Sultan Bayezid I in 1393. The second, Rumeli Hisari, on the opposite or western shore, was built by Mohammed II in 1452 as a preliminary to his siege of Constantinople a few months later. It was from this promontory that Darius watched the crossing of the Persian army into Europe.

Between this point and the Sultan's palace of Topkapli Kiosk may be seen upon the hills of the western shore of the Bosphorus the handsome buildings of the two Ottoman colleges: Robert College, which has for fifty years been educating the young men of all the races of the Turkish empire and the Balkan states, and Constantinople College, for girls, which last year moved over to the Asiatic side. If Russia should gain Constantinople it would probably mean the suppression of these institutions unless special provision were made for them.





#### STAMBUL—OR TSARGRAD?

OVER THE GOLDEN HORN FROM STAMBUL TO  
Y BE SEEN THE HILLS, COVERED WITH PALM  
NS TO THE LEFT ON ITS WAY TO THE BLACK  
ANCIENT BYZANTIUM AND THE PALACE OF  
ASIATIC SHORE ABOVE SKUTARI. THE DOMES  
OF THE SULTAN'S MOTHER," BUILT IN 1663,  
OF THE BRIDGE

y, for the Czar allows no such educational or mis-  
ry enterprises in his dominions. Nor are Greece,  
a or Rumania so tolerant as the Turk. Bulgaria, on  
ther hand, welcomes foreign schools and has a spe-  
fondness for Robert College because many of the

men who are now leading Bulgaria into a higher civiliza-  
tion were educated there.

The proud city on the Bosphorus for which the powers  
are now struggling has had many masters and borne  
many names in its time. It was Byzantium from B. C. 658  
to A. D. 330; then Constantinople to 1453, when the last  
of the Constantines was killed in the breach thru which  
the Ottomans entered. Since then it has been known by  
those who possess it as Stambul, and it remains for the  
future to decide when, if ever, it shall become Tsargrad.

## THE IMPENETRABLE DARDANELLES AND THE INVISIBLE BLOCKADE

BY PARK BENJAMIN

NAVAL force attacks fortifications commanding  
narrow straits either to reduce or to capture them  
and so clear the way to a guarded objective, or to  
past them and so rapidly attain the goal, leaving the  
in the enemy's hands. In the first case the coöpera-  
of a land force is almost axiomatically necessary.  
Admiral Mahan puts it "a ship can no more stand up  
st a fort costing the same money than a fort could  
race with a ship! The quality of the one is ponder-  
ess enabling great passive strength: that of the other  
obility." After the bombardment of the forts at  
ndria, Egypt, in 1882, Admiral Seymour announced  
"vessels are not and never will be able to fight forts  
en terms," and Admiral Coulomb (in his lifetime  
of British strategists) commenting on this adds  
broad issue so put is equivalent to saying that all

the modern improvements in ships have been met by  
equivalent improvements in forts and unless the capacity  
for engaging at longer ranges be a change, there is  
none." Most purely naval attacks on coast forts, intended  
to destroy or capture or occupy them, have in the end  
failed.

Between capturing fortifications and passing them  
there is a wide difference, which hinges mainly upon the  
delay enforced upon the ships in the effort to run the  
gauntlet. Indeed, it is maintained by high authority that  
fortifications in and of themselves cannot prevent the  
passing of ships, but that they must be supplemented by  
obstructions in the channel. Such obstructions may be  
passive, as for example, fixed mines; or active, as for  
example, floating mines carried to the invader by the  
current or tide, submarines, fire rafts, the counter attack



of vessels or of mobile torpedoes launched from the shore, or even of dejectiles dropt from aeroplanes. It will be seen therefore that the successful prevention of fort running depends on two factors, the gunfire of the forts and the efficacy of the obstructions, paralleling in a sense, the two factors of the gunfire of the ships and the assault of the land force which determine the permanent reduction and capture of fortifications generally. In distant times before effective obstructions were known, or their importance understood, ships ran past harbor batteries successfully; but in later days the obstructions have played a prominent part. We jumped to the conclusion that the early monitors of the Civil War with their huge shell guns and heavy armor were practically invulnerable and could safely run the earthworks and old masonry forts at Charleston. Eight of them tried and encountered rope obstructions which delayed them, so that after only forty minutes, five were disabled, one went down at her anchor the next day and the effort ended in failure.

The great merit of Farragut's victories at Mobile and New Orleans lay in the fact that he gained his objective despite the worst obstructions that the times afforded. The forcing of the Dardanelles has been a naval crux for centuries. Admiral Elphinstone in command of a Russian fleet accomplished it in 1770. Admiral Duckworth with five wooden British line of battle ships did it in 1807. Admiral Hornby (British) started to do it in 1882, and unexpectedly met with no resistance, but his report states that it was very doubtful if his ships could have withstood the plunging fire from the forts on the lofty banks.

The defenses of the Dardanelles are now greatly different from those of twenty-five years ago. Not only have some thirty forts of the most modern type, mounting high power guns, replaced the masonry and earthwork batteries, but they have been arranged with great engineering skill to enfilade one another and to create a series of smothering cross fires in a waterway less than a mile in width. In this narrow channel are thickly planted mine fields. Near it lurk submarines reported to have been sent piecemeal overland from Germany, and means are provided for launching automobile torpedoes from the shores. Even more dangerous are the floating mines which can be set adrift anywhere to the eastward of the straits with the certainty that the strong prevailing current will ultimately sweep them down upon the invading vessels.

The question which has just been tried out was whether modern battleships can accomplish the task of passing modern forts while overcoming modern obstructions any better than their predecessors did in meeting the corresponding defenses of earlier days. The attempt was made by a great fleet. The "Queen Elizabeth," one of the newest and most powerful of British battleships, threw projectiles of nearly a ton weight each, into the forts, from a distance of twelve miles. The hail of shells was continuous. The entrance forts were quickly silenced, and within four days the path to the narrows was sufficiently clear to warrant direct attack by the "Agamemnon" and "Lord Nelson," covered by four French battleships, and firing at ranges of from 12,000 to 14,000 yards. But at the end of seven hours' engagement, one French and two British battleships were sunk and other vessels badly damaged. The casualties were at first attributed to floating mines, but later reports indicate that the fire of the forts was effective, and that the obstructions in the channel performed their usual part.

It is announced that an army is being prepared to assault the forts, which is the best proof that any attempt to run them has failed. The operation therefore becomes a military rather than a naval one, with the fleets acting as auxiliaries to the land forces. If the combined attack reduces the forts—and this may be a long and difficult proceeding, for they are armed with very heavy artillery, the road to Constantinople will be cleared; but that is a long way different from the brilliant dash of the battleships which it was hoped would bring them in a few days to the desired harbor of the Golden Horn.

When the invisible German blockade was established seven weeks ago, there was a sort of breathless awaiting of sinkings and explosions and of sudden paralysis of British commerce. Instead, hardly a baker's dozen of British merchantmen have been destroyed, and of these the cargoes have been more valuable than the ships themselves. All have been slow vessels which the submarines could overtake, or against which they could aim torpedoes with a good chance of hitting. On the other hand, where fast liners have been threatened the results have been nil. While the reports are contradictory as to numbers, probably four of the best German sea-going submarines have been sunk, together with some of the lighter or coast defense type. There

has been nothing resembling a stoppage of British commerce. Probably no one more than the German Admiralty would have been surprised if there had been, for despite the rapid building of submarines which has gone on in Germany since the war began, there is no evidence that she possesses anything approaching a sufficiency of these vessels capable of keeping the sea at the long distances from their bases of supply, which they must do in order effectively to blockade the British coast.

Like the preceding German naval raids, the present operation is largely experimental, besides being especially designed to exasperate and demoralize. The exasperation has reached the Admiralty as is shown by the denial of the usual privileges of prisoners of war to the crew of the "U-12" sunk by a British destroyer, and the intimation that they may hereafter be tried for "piracy." Piracy is authoritatively defined as "an act of real or threatened violence or threats of violence without proper authority committed by a privately owned vessel upon the high seas with intent to plunder." The German submarine was a regularly commissioned war ship, flying a recognized flag, operated by regularly commissioned officers and crew, and her acts were not for plunder. The Admiralty would probably, therefore, have much difficulty in getting a British court to accept its view of the offense alleged.

At the beginning of the Civil War the Government wished to hang Secessionists instant. But after we had specifically announced our intention of doing this in the case of some "pirates" taken on Confederate vessels, the reminder that quite a large number of Union officers imprisoned in Richmond would instantly meet the same fate, caused speedy reconsideration.

Demoralization is a perfectly well settled naval end, and in fact is one of the three cardinal objects, of which destruction and disorganization are the other two. In other words, you try (1) to destroy the enemy's ships; (2) to disorganize their crews, so that discipline breaks down, so that orders cannot be followed or transmitted, and team work, so to speak, is prevented, and (3) to demoralize the individuals so that by fear or undue nervous strain all the fight is taken out of them. Even a naval crew expressly drilled for months or years to endure this nervous strain, cannot stand it indefinitely. Its effect on a merchant crew is great, for there is the constant fear of the appearance of the dreaded periscope or of the little line of white water which it makes even





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¶ We must have vacations; where in America shall we resort? Extravagance and heedless adventure will have less appeal; sobriety, wholesomeness, a sane quest of what is truly recreative and enlarging to the individual will prevail as never before.

## RECREATION

education and inspiration in the best sense are all found in the community life of Chautauqua. It may be declared without boasting to have ministered pre-eminently to these rational demands in the days of its founders and now after forty years of growth it still follows the same ideals. Young men play baseball here before crowded bleachers. There is a rowing crew whose personnel varies so much that some of its performances have been an astonishment for moderation and some of them have won quite opposite praise. There is twenty miles of as pretty water for sailing as a skipper's heart could desire, and a half dozen to a dozen smart little craft enter every year for the cup. The muscallonge which was "taken out" by the Indians here long ago and so gave the name, "Chautauqua," still rewards the patient angler, occasionally with forty pounds of gaminess, often with half that weight, and some men pay little direct attention all season to anything but the fishing. Golf, and roque, and tennis have each its enthusiasts. The roads are good for motoring, the lake for launching, and the climate for all outdoor activities.

## THE PHYSICAL LIFE

of the place is healthful. Many a man who attends consciously to nothing else, however, nevertheless chooses Chautauqua for his vacation because its life is not solely on the physical plane. During its two months every year, it is the greatest center for popular education in the world.

¶ Thought, idealism, sincerity without solemnity, pervade it like an atmosphere; and though he sits through

no lectures, the kind of visitor we have suggested enjoys collateral benefits from this higher side of Chautauqua life. He values it too for his sister or his wife, the women folk being more implicit in such things, or he thinks it beneficial for the children.

¶ If one of the liveliest and largest figures in America comes to speak with authority on some subject of vital public interest, this fellow citizen of ours may content himself with echoes of it at the dinner table; but in any case it reaches him and he counts it a by-product. Nor are the platform addresses left wholly to women. Eight thousand persons may be gathered in and around the Amphitheater while a baseball game proceeds at the other end of the grounds.

## MAKING VACATIONS PROFITABLE

¶ Everything at Chautauqua is designed or has evolved without design to make the vacation of some fifty thousand Americans each year profitable. If they hope to go abroad by and by, here are studies in art, literature, history, and—yes, with a larger meaning of course, in geography. If they expect to engage in effort to improve some of our cities at home, here are lectures and conferences and classes dealing with the social problems of the time.

¶ If the kitchen or the nursery or the school room is their domain here its possibilities are considered. If expression, or folk dancing, or parliamentary law, or music, or the tooling of leather is a favorite subject, it can here be cultivated. The Chautauqua Summer Schools offer instruction in fourteen departments, and have more than 3000 enrolments annually. As the inveterate fisherman gets echoes of the lecture and the





classroom, so the devotee of these other pursuits draws in the vigor of the outdoor life. All the lectures are in "halls without walls." The lecturer breathes outdoor air. As he speaks, birds fly and fuss above him, and he looks around at trees and other objects of a natural world. Distortion and hatred vanish. Speaker and listener alike are kept in mind of larger things.

¶ Music, the drama, readings, moving pictures, entertainments, etc., etc.

¶ Program announcements made thus early are only a foretaste of what may be hoped for when plans are complete. Authorization has been given for the following:

Preliminary List

Mr. Sanford Griffith, Lieut., special investigator, Belgian Staff.....	July 1
Chancellor Samuel B. McCormick, University of Pittsburgh.....	July 4-9
Mr. E. J. Ward, author of "The Social Center".....	July 5-6
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy, playwright, actress.....	July 19-23
Mr. Henry Turner Bailey, editor School Arts Magazine.....	July 8, 26-30, August 11
Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal.....	July 11-16
Dr. Mitchell Carroll, George Washington University.....	July 13
Mr. O. H. Benson, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.....	July 15
Rev. Chas. W. Gilkey, Baptist, Chicago.....	July 18-23
Prof. Scott Nearing, University of Pennsylvania.....	July 19-24
Supt. William M. Davidson, Pittsburgh Schools.....	July 24
Bishop Charles D. Williams, Protestant Episcopal.....	August 1-6
Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker, West Chester State Normal School.....	August 2-6
Dean Shailer Mathews, President Federal Council of Churches.....	August 8-13
Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, author, composer, musician.....	August 9-13
Mr. Earl Barnes, author, lecturer, Philadelphia.....	August 9-14
Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, President General Federation Women's Clubs.....	August 14, 17
Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor Chautauqua Institution.....	August 15-17
Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Armour Institute, Chicago.....	August 22-27
Hon. John Lind, special investigator in Mexico.....	Date not fixed
Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Dept. of Correction, New York.....	Date not fixed
Mr. Melville E. Stone, Manager Associated Press.....	Date not fixed

Special Weeks

Community Affairs.....	July 5-10
Temperance.....	July 12-17
Remaking of Contemporary Europe.....	July 26-31
Justice and the Courts.....	August 2-7
Music (Russian Symphony Orchestra).....	August 9-14
Recognition (Home Missions Institute).....	August 16-21
Internationalism and Christianity (Foreign Missions Institute).....	August 23-28

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when it itself cannot be clearly seen and the knowledge that at any instant day or night an explosion may rip the vessel which supports you to fragments. Add to this the presence on board of passengers whose ignorance of the danger redoubles its terrors, and who now know that the Germans propose to carry their offensive warfare to the destruction without warning of non-combatants.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer "Falaba" with 140 passengers, has focussed public attention upon this phase of the submarine's work. It is not necessary to go into the details of this proceeding in order to emphasize the main question involved, which is really not how humanely or inhumanely the submarine is to be used, but whether it is a legitimate weapon at all. There are plenty of people, like the present first Lord of the Admiralty, who do not hesitate to advocate its prohibition by international agreement. Nevertheless, all naval nations are building submarines, and we ourselves have just undertaken one which is to be the most murderous yet conceived.

Now the uses of any new weapon are developed not alone by the conditions of the weapon itself, but also by the conditions under which it may be compelled to operate. And in the case of the submarine, these latter conditions are of the most recent evolution and have come into being since the doctrines of international law relative to the conduct of war and of blockades were established. Generally development of the submarine has outstripped the development of defense against it; it is nevertheless true that when the submarine is turned into a blockading vessel, the defense, at least, may be such as greatly to hamper its activities and compel it to meet the new conditions in new ways. The submarine must come up from time to time in order to relieve her crew, and always in order to make a capture. In the latter case, she is liable not only to be destroyed by a watching vessel, but even by her own quarry, which may be armed for that express purpose. The only alternative, if the merchant vessel is to be stopped, or if capture cannot be made because of such reasons as the fore-

going, is to torpedo her at once. The German submarine commanders at the beginning of the blockade came to the surface and gave to the crews of vessels to be sunk a brief period to escape in boats, and have argued that in view of the dangers above noted this was really an act of grace.

Since, however, it has been strongly advocated in England that merchant vessels should be converted practically into warships to an extent sufficient to sink submarines, even this consideration may perhaps be withdrawn, for since the sinking of the "Falaba," two British merchantmen have been destroyed by submarines without warning of any sort. The personal equation of the submarine commander will probably control. He may send helpless passengers to the bottom—as the captain of the "Falaba's" destroyer seems to have done—or may be "quite genial" and not only give his enemies ample time to escape in small boats, but like the captain of the "U-10" the other day, supply them with "hot coffee and tobacco."

## MEDIATION, ATHLETICS AND THE GREAT PEACE

BY CHARLES H. SHERRILL

WHEN the present European war closes, what value if any will there prove to be in the lesson we have recently learned from the success of the Argentine-Brazilian-Chilean mediation in averting war with Mexico, or what useful hint can we draw from the lesson in internationalism afforded by the worldwide and constantly increasing interest in the Olympic Games, whose international regulations for athletic contests have taught millions of young men the practical value of such regulations? Certainly these are two factors of potential usefulness—two viewpoints that deserve consideration.

Public opinion has failed to prevent war in Europe, or to stop its spread into Africa and Asia. The opposite is true on our side of the ocean. Organized public opinion, taking shape in the A B C Mediation, has triumphantly succeeded in averting the possibility of war in this hemisphere. This successful outcome of what some thought mere visionary sentimentalism has had a great effect thruout the New World—much greater than many today realize, for thanks to this transmutation into golden fact of what some called Pan-American Idealism, the people of the United States, so recently become a

*Mr. Sherrill has achieved pre-eminent distinction in at least two diverse fields. As United States Minister to Argentina he rendered signal services to the good relations of North and South America. And it was he who first suggested that the United States invite Argentina, Brazil and Chile to help in solving the Mexican problem. As an undergraduate at Yale, Mr. Sherrill was the captain of the track team and the "crack" runner of his time, holding the record for the hundred yard dash. Ever since he has played an important part in the promotion of collegiate and international athletics. It is quite natural, therefore, that he should draw his two most interesting conclusions as to what should be done at the end of the war to preserve lasting peace from the recent A B C Mediation at Niagara Falls and the Olympic Games.—THE EDITOR.*

world power, have received an invaluable education in how practical can be the results of an organized public opinion when judiciously used in international affairs at the psychological moment. For this useful lesson we as a nation are indebted to our Latin American cousins, and we owe it to them to employ what they have

taught us in as temperate and timely a fashion as they did. How, if at all, should we employ this lesson in connection with the great problem of the present European war? When can American public opinion become useful in meeting that terrible problem, and, per contra, at what time would it be impractical to attempt exerting it?

### THE TRIAL OF MILITARISM

To intervene before intervention is timely would but jeopardize or ruin all hope of ultimate success. The worst enemy of that peace for which we neutrals so devoutly pray is he who attempts to urge a premature peace before the arbitrament of battle shall have been decided. Not until victory has been won by one side or the other, or until an obvious exhaustion of the attacking powers of both sides have resulted in a drawn game, a stalemate, can neutrals intervene with any hope of success, and without such hope they should not attempt to intervene. Much is involved in this struggle, much more than the mere clash of nations. There are many who believe that it will prove the crucial test as to whether rampant militarism shall be checked, or shall spread over the whole world, involving us in its growth. We don't



want it on this side of the water; militarism decrees that a young man in uniform walking with his grandmother must make her carry the bundles, because bundles degrade a uniform! Such a system is out of place in a nation where the men of state after state are voting to give women an equal suffrage! Militarism teaches that uniformed officers are a caste above uniformed privates, and that they in turn are privileged above citizens without uniforms—a system that does not suit a nation whose fight for liberty was begun by the "embattled farmers of Lexington," the "Minute Men," whose only uniform was a uniform patriotism—a nation whose liberties are based on the Declaration of Independence declaring all men equal under the law. Nor are our young men disposed to surrender three of their best young years to being molded into an engine of destruction, ready to the hand of some bellicose demagog. And right after the signing of the peace treaty thousands of Europeans freed from the thralldom of militarism and knowing by bitter experience of its blighting horrors will crowd to our shores and make us even more than ever determined that militarism shall never cross the ocean to desolate our homes.

#### A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

When the time for peace negotiations arrives, what then? Never before has there arisen such an opportunity for the stable adjustment of international relations as will then arise! For the first time in centuries there will be represented around the same council table almost all the fighting force of the world, a force that will then be wearied by exerting its savage energies in three vast continents and on all the great oceans—a force that has brought desolation and wo to so many homes as to make Humanity shudder, and Pity cover her face in anguish. And the most wonderful feature of the opportunity will be that all these warring forces will be assembled not to fight, but desirable—nay, anxious—to arrange a lasting peace. May the God of mercy direct their deliberations! The whole world will wait with bated breath to hear what is decided at that fateful board. Will the great opportunity be grasped, or will it be wasted? Will the basis for a lasting peace be found, or will they be contented with a mere truce, permitting the fearful scourge of war soon again to walk the earth?

At this great council of the nations the negotiations will naturally fall into two sections—the fixing of new territorial lines, indemnities, etc., and, secondly, the expedients agreed upon to prolong the period of



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H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.  
New York, March 24, 1915.

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peace. In this latter division will be found the limitation of armament, the agreements covering arbitration, etc. Let us consider these two divisions separately with an eye to the possible utilization of American public opinion as a force to securely establish a lasting peace.

The readjustment of territory by the treaty of peace concerns only the powers interested in that treaty—it is none of our business. It would be presumptuous of us to make any suggestions, and yet because obvious attempts are now being made by at least four of the belligerent countries to gain the favorable attention of American public opinion, this seems a proper time to note that the American press generally favors the preservation of lines of nationalities and, if the Allies be victorious our press indicates that a decision to wantonly dismember the German-speaking people would be regarded as adversely as is at present the violation of Belgium's neutrality—it would seem to us as provocative of future outbreaks as the taking of Alsace-Lorraine in 1870 seemed to Bismarck. Whatever surgery is necessary, let it be done so as to leave no sore spots.

#### OUR RIGHT TO BE HEARD

But after the readjustment of territory is arranged by the interested parties—immediately after that is decided, then we and all other countries interested in the preservation of peace and the repression of aggressive militarism, have every right at once to take a pronounced interest in the deliberations of the peace negotiators upon how future disputes are to be treated and how armaments are to be regulated.

And we have a right to be heard in that regard, if for no other reason than that thanks to the practical results of the mediation of Argentine, Brazil and Chile in averting a possible armed conflict between the United States and Mexico—thanks to this splendid achievement we of the western hemisphere, coming into court with clean hands, are entitled to offer suggestions to the powers which, unable to avert war, have been battling in Europe, Asia and Africa. But, to turn again to American newspapers, those great voices of public opinion, it is clear that our people believe that this great opportunity now at hand to formulate a world-wide peace plan, should be met in a spirit that demands practical results. Let the treaty be drawn so that it will last at least a generation, or let it contain an abrogating clause so that no excuse will exist for breaking it without notice. Let us have no more treaties like those of Napoleon

—meant to be torn up when the army is ready for the next campaign, nor like the treaty of Berlin in regard to the Balkans, certain sooner or later to be destroyed.

#### TREATIES TO BE KEPT

Let us look the facts squarely in the face. Too many countries have proved that for them treaties were not contracts, but only written memoranda reciting the *status quo* existing at the date of signature, subject to later modification, or as contracts which could on occasion be cancelled by the higher law of necessity. The present possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria shows that, and so does the violation of Belgium's neutrality in the present war. Our record in regard to the keeping of treaties is good, even in the face of the fact that we are notoriously bad bargainers when drawing treaties, so eager have many of our Secretaries of State been to perpetuate their names as treaty signers: witness the series of two dozen treaties which have gradually strangled our merchant marine, and concerning which "jug-handled" bargains every European chancellery chuckles with amused contempt. But it is easier for us to understand the foreign chancellor's frame of mind when he breaks or ignores a treaty if we look at our own record regarding promises in party platforms, for such platforms are offers, which, when accepted by a majority or plurality vote of the people, become a contract with the people. Common sense dictates that treaties would receive more honest respect if each treaty frankly recognized the past history of treaties, and therefore contained a clause permitting its abrogation by either signer on due notice—this notice would give time for mediation, a cooling-off period, so necessary for international peace. For example, there is no danger of our ever going to war with any foreign nation over any one of the two dozen treaties that so grievously hamper our merchant marine, because each of them contains such an abrogation clause—a clause under which a courageous Secretary of State will some day act. If in the future a country deems it necessary to break or modify this great new treaty, leave her a way to do so, but only on proper notice to the other powers involved.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL COURT

As to the second great point, the necessary tribunal where future disputes can be discussed and decisions thereon impartially reached—on this point little need be said, so wide is the acceptance of arbitration as a

principle. The details of how this court should be established could be worked out with small difficulty, so many are the precedents already established. We Americans believe that it could take no better form than the Court of Arbitral Justice which Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, instructed our delegates to propose at the Second Hague Conference—a purely judicial court, leading to judicial decisions and not compromises, thus escaping the objections which some litigating nations have raised to the give-and-take adjustments necessitated by the nature of the Hague Tribunal as at present constituted.

But on the third point—the police power to enforce the decisions of that Court of Arbitration, here comes the difficulty, and a great difficulty it is, because it at once introduces the question of armament, or rather, of disarmament. The ideal police power for a court of international jurisdiction is of course public opinion, but because public opinion in Europe was powerless to prevent a war, it would not suffice to enforce arbitral decisions. Policemen must be provided, but no one nation should have too many such policemen, a danger which can be avoided by forbidding the maintaining under arms by any nation of more than a certain proportion of its males, agreed to and specified in the treaty.

#### THE ANALOGY FROM SPORT

And why not? International sport has taken such a hold on the young men of all nations as to gain world-wide interest in the successful revival of Olympic athletic competitions now held every four years in different national capitals, that it is quite feasible to ask those young men why the game of war should not be played according to rules as well as their athletic battles of peace. And those young men of today will be the governments of tomorrow. If all the nations of the world can and do agree that in those Olympic Games the shot shall be limited to sixteen pounds in weight, why cannot those same nations similarly limit the shot to be fired from their cannons, or regulate the caliber of those cannons? If the game of war must be played, let it be played fairly. These athletic competitions provide another useful analog which answers the question of how penalties shall be imposed in the war game. If charges are made and proved before the Arbitral Court that any one nation is exceeding its war equipment, how shall that be punished? In athletic games, if an athlete tries to start before the signal is given he is set back behind the others for such an attempt. So in the

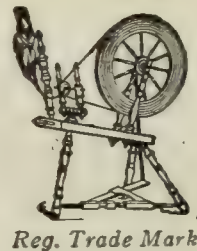


war game, if any would-be competitor is caught trying to take an advantage, set him back behind the other nations, that is to say, reduce by an agreed proportion, and for a given time his war equipment below his original proportion. In the same way the nations can be relieved of the intolerable burden of their constantly increasing naval equipment, for ships of war can at once be greatly reduced in size (and therefore in cost) to a standardized tonnage, and then limited in number by some formula to be settled by the peace negotiators based on population, length of seacoast and total foreign trade of each nation. With the cost of standing armies and naval equipment thus reduced how differently the budgets of Europe would look, how greatly their taxes would be reduced, and how remote would war become when the loaded pistol is taken away from the military dictators who ought never to have been entrusted with it!

We of this hemisphere know that a limitation of armament can be arranged that will prove effective, and we know it because, thanks to the Rush-Bagot treaty, our great lakes have for over a hundred years been free from the incentives to misunderstandings between Canada and ourselves, which competition in increasing naval preparations on those waters would inevitably have produced. If we can live and prosper under such an arrangement between ourselves and our great neighbor to the north, why may we not suggest that Europe give a fair trial to a similar arrangement? The constantly increasing success of the Olympic Games show that our young men have confidence in the practical efficiency of international regulations—let their elders learn from them, and produce equally respectable international regulations for arbitration and armament.

The A B C Mediation was successful in the Mexican crisis because it was a timely and practical expression of educated public opinion. How better can American public opinion employ the lesson it learned from that successful mediation than to reserve its expression in this new crisis until that expression can be both timely and practical?—until the war shall have been fought out and its readjustment of territory decided. Then let its suggestions be as practical in form as were those of Argentina, Brazil and Chile last year, and we may confidently hope that American public opinion backed by the proved integrity of our international purposes, will prove a highly useful factor in shaping the basis for a lasting peace.

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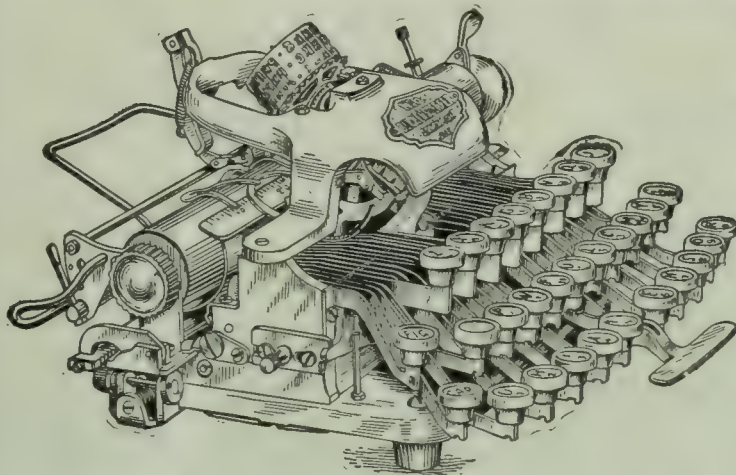
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In *The Gods and Mr. Perrin* the background is a boys' school and the story slight enough, but the psychological crisis in the life of a schoolmaster, uncouth, unhappy and unloved, is keenly analyzed by the hand of a master. Everybody knows that teaching is a nerve-destroying profession, but the hysteria that attacks the faculty of a boys' school at examination time has never been so well described as in the moving chronicle of the "Battle of the Umbrella," which proves Mr. Walpole to have the crowning gift of humor. Poor Mr. Perrin will never know how funny he is with his: "It shall be all right *this* term," at the beginning of every term and the slow running down of his good resolutions like an unwound clock. The author has discovered the secret, known also to Arnold Bennett, that the most uninteresting people are intensely and dramatically interesting to themselves. That they cannot be so to others, makes their tragedy.

*The Prelude to Adventure* is a powerful novel of Cambridge life, or, rather, the story of a Cambridge student with the university sketched in with rapid and sure strokes, as a place thru which Dune's tragic and lonely figure moves. At a moment of crime he feels the presence of God; and the pursuit of God, tender, yet relentless, the "love which will not let me go," of Francis Thompson's strange and exquisite poem, *The Hound of Heaven*, following

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the soul with unfaltering and flying feet to win it at last to Him, is the argument of the novel. The sentiment is not in the least mawkish, but manly and lofty. We see the care-free life of undergraduate Cambridge thru Dune's pain-haunted eyes, but it is a memorable picture of joyous and innocent young manhood. Whether in Cornwall or in Cambridge, Hugh Walpole walks with a sure and firm tread toward a definite goal. If he does not always quite equal our expectation, if the initial impulse flags a little from its first impetuous onrush, if we feel a wearied pen as he ends his stories, there is still much to praise for noble purpose and notable achievement.

*The Wooden Horse, Maradick at Forty, The Gods and Mr. Perrin, The Prelude to Adventure*, by Hugh Walpole. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.25 each.

### CONFESSIONS OF A PSYCHICAL RESEARCHER

The two big volumes bearing the title *On the Cosmic Relations* look portentous and if on opening them one chances upon an arid page of seance notes filled with fumbles after unimportant events in the lives of unknown persons he is likely to be discouraged from the reading of them. But if, on the other hand, the peeper into the volumes has the luck to happen upon those pages where the author casts aside his documentation and reveals his own experiences, hopes, doubts and guesses in his own whimsical way, the book will not be quickly laid aside. For certainly Mr. Henry Holt is the most engaging of the many who have attempted to persuade a skeptical and indifferent generation of the genuineness of spiritistic phenomena. For one thing he has a sense of humor—not a common virtue among the ghost-seekers—and what's more, he does not repel us by adopting the cocksure manner of one who has settled the problem of the cosmos for himself and looks with contempt upon those who haven't. For all that he is on speaking terms with such a lot of departed spirits as discarnate personalities, he is never overawed by them, but criticizes or pokes fun at them as tho they were earthly friends. One of the readers of the "MS. (or rather TS.)" of the book asks whether in treating them in a spirit of levity he does not show less confidence in them than he really feels. At which Mr. Holt remarks:

I wish somebody would tell me how much I really feel. And if he tells me on Sunday, I wish he would tell me again at the end of the week. Sometimes I feel a good deal, and sometimes I don't.

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and lively personality, as real and lively as Falstaff for instance, and yet he originated—in the reviewer's reading of the minutes—in the clumsy attempts of Mrs. Piper to invent a doctor to prescribe for the patients who sought her for advice. "All this provokes the fantastic speculation whether a genius cannot generate an actual psychic personality as he can a physical one." All personalities, including the subliminal and the artificial, Mr. Holt regards as more or less distinct streams from the universal consciousness. But on such a difficult point, where indeed we are not sure we altogether understand his meaning, it is necessary to quote the author's own words:

This much of it at least seems unescapable fact—the fact that is constantly impressed upon us, of the universal mind, the element which offsets universal motion (including its manifestation as matter), the two together making the universe possible and worth while—back of all phenomena the Cosmic Soul, which is sometimes called God, which generates and includes and manifests and intercommunicates all personalities that are or have been or are to be, and which, with them, dies not.

When we remember that Mr. Holt was one of the earliest Spencerians in this country, in the days when it cost something to be an evolutionist, we see that he has gone a long way in the course of his thinking, and altho we cannot follow him into these shadowy realms of experimental supernaturalism, yet it is interesting to observe by what steps he has attained his present position.

*On the Cosmic Relations*, by Henry Holt. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$5.

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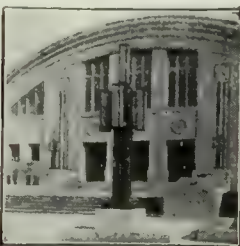
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foods which you know will make you uncomfortable afterward just because they "taste good" when—you can just as well eat foods that taste better without the slightest risk? Do you doubt this? Let us prove it to you. Send for "The New Cookery"—a book containing recipes for over 700 delicious dishes, not one of which will hurt you. Soups — relishes — entrees — roasts — stews — salads — vegetables — pies — cakes — breads — pastries — preserves — sauces — ice creams — ices — and other dainties — the most delicious, the most appetizing, the most nourishing, the most healthful you ever ate and—*stomachache-less*. This book was written by Miss Lenna Frances Cooper—Chief Dietitian of the great Battle Creek Sanitarium, where the science of diet has reached its highest development. 300 pages with numerous illustrations showing good things to eat. The regular price of this book in board covers is \$1.50 but, to give her work wide distribution, Miss Cooper permits an edition in library paper covers to sell for only \$1.00. Order today. You take no risk because, if you are not entirely satisfied, the book may be returned for prompt refund. Address your order—

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59. Mr. H. C., New York City. "I am employed by the Government, and regret to state that I cannot feel that a man has much to look forward to in the public service. The efficient man has no assurance that promotion will be his portion. Still, I want to leave no stone unturned in the line of advancement, and shall appreciate your suggestions."

In these times, be glad you have a steady position, and a paymaster that never fails. A Government job, tho a hindrance in many ways, carries usually a fair salary, short hours, and personal freedom outside of business hours. Your first duty is to be the finest possible worker in your present situation. Are you that? Have you exhausted its possibilities for advancement on efficiency lines independent of politics?

Whatever your training has been, some business or profession outside the Government can utilize it. Get a book on Vocational Guidance, or one containing a list of principal occupations with requirements for each, then figure out what you do best in consequence of your present work and past experience. Then take special instructions, or plan for actual effort in the new field, outside of office hours. A good correspondence course should be of great value—and yours is one of the few cases where I believe a course in the technical branch of efficiency would be more immediately beneficial than one devoted to the personal phase.

When you are qualified to take up independent work, an advertisement in the trade journals of your craft should find an opening for you in a more congenial place.

60. Mr. E. W. R., New York City. "I am looking for a true, cheerful woman, who can appreciate the society of an optimist like myself. My work so takes my time that I don't have any opportunity to meet desirable people. I suppose you will say that you are not running a matrimonial bureau; well, I am adhering to your offer and am telling you my problem—this will certainly add to my usefulness."

I hope that none of our readers will be tempted to laugh at this man's honest request. Human life divides itself into three epochs—birth, death, and marriage. We cannot as yet individually control birth and death; hence our entire responsibility focuses in marriage. It is the most serious thing in the world. Not solemn, or painful, or sad, as ignorant jokesmiths would have us imagine; but so fraught with meaning that nothing else begins to compare with it.

Your view of marriage is selfish. The first duty of a wife is not to "appreciate your society." This antiquated idea, proudly held for ages by the bogus lords of creation, is fast being exploded—thanks to the education and ambition of the modern woman. You cannot marry for pleasure, you cannot marry for business, you must not marry for anything but love. And love means worship before it means want. Marriage as a business fails; marriage as a



pleasure turns to grief; marriage as a religion becomes a business that succeeds, and a pleasure that deepens with the years. What is your motive?

You cannot select a wife as you would pick a dainty shell, or pluck a sweet flower, from the shores and dells of experience where you wander. Mates are born—not sought and chosen arbitrarily. If you could make a hundred new women friends every day, that wouldn't solve your problem. For the One Woman might be on the other side of the globe. She will come, when you are ready. Your anxiety should be not possession, but preparation. Do you know how to treat a wife? Have you mastered the laws of physiology and psychology that underlie a happy marriage? What sort of father will you be? Are you reverent, fine, immaculate, in thought as well as deed? Could you fulfil the utmost ideal of the kind of woman you are looking for? Study your own life, the map will take care of itself.

61. Mr. B. I. B., Minnesota. "I am interested in consulting a good vocational expert in regard to my adaptabilities along certain lines. Is there an expert in Minnesota whom you could recommend?"

We cannot recommend such authorities on hearsay only; we must know the man, or know some one who knows him. You will find that the best vocational teachers and trainers are located in the large cities, principally in the East. A fairly good test of your powers and traits may be had by correspondence, being based on your photograph, handwriting, and other points of equal value with a personal interview. Consult back numbers of The Independent containing the Efficiency Question Box, then apply to the various experts for details of their methods.

62. Mr. H. G. C., New York. "In The Independent of January 4th, a reader wishes statistics on inefficiency caused by the use of alcohol. Besides your references, which are excellent, he could find splendid material in *Alcohol and the Human Body*, by Horsley and Sturge, Macmillan & Co.; *World Book of Temperance*, by Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, International Reform Bureau, Washington, D. C.; *Handbook of Modern Facts about Alcohol*, Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston. I should be glad if these additional references might be of help to your correspondent."


We are most grateful, not only for your thoughtful act, but for your clear understanding of our aims in regard to the Efficiency Service. We want this to become a feature of such interest and value that readers will voluntarily send facts and opinions and experiences, as you have done; and that, sooner or later, every reader of The Independent may come to feel an active share and responsibility in the Service. Has anybody or anything helped you do more and better work? Have you proved the worth of any special aid to physical, mental or moral hygiene? Can you suggest a way whereby your friends may be reached more widely and helped more fully by the Efficiency Service? Any thought of this kind will be heartily welcomed, and published when space permits.

63. Mr. V. C. F., Colorado. "I am very desirous of obtaining copies of the Efficiency addresses delivered recently at the National Headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. Is it possible for you to forward these?"

They were given from notes, by the different speakers, and have not appeared in print. The substance, however, of one of the addresses will soon be available in book form. Announcement will be made when the volume is ready.

64. Mrs. H. C. R., Connecticut. "The recent pure food agitation thruout the country has appealed to me strongly. I am anxious to obtain a list of foods and beverages known to be chemically pure, and guaranteed by reliable food experts. Can you refer me to such a list?"

The Board of Health of Westfield, Massachusetts, provides such a catalog, in its *Pure Food Book*, based on the researches and experiments of the noted chemist, Lewis B. Allyn.



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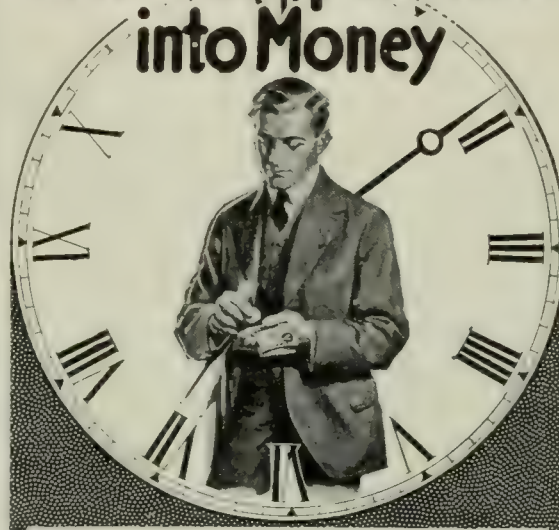
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My 33 years residence, and 30 years making Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar in interest or principal, gives the careful investor every warrant and guarantee of absolute security.

*Write for particulars.*

**WALTER L. WILLIAMSON**  
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 19th day of  
March, 1915:

#### RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, \$1,062,750), market value...	\$1,077,000.00
Private securities (book value, \$10,038,707.50), market value	10,072,450.00
Real estate owned.....	1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned.....	3,837,125.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	37,739,885.50
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	9,619,644.20
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of off-sets .....	8,344,928.27
Specie (gold certificates).....	4,500,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered.....	455,075.61

Total .....\$76,841,108.58

#### LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund.....	12,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	2,459,110.80
Surplus on book values.....	14,411,118.30

#### Deposits:

##### Preferred, as follows:

Due New York State savings banks .....	4,799,659.92
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary...	3,359,400.23
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets (U. S. Postal Savings Trustees).....	605,520.41

##### Not preferred, as follows:

Deposits subject to check....	26,599,661.46
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days .....	10,775,158.75
Other certificates of deposit	10,414,074.35
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....	3,101,467.47

#### Other Liabilities, viz.:

Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. ....	151,000.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	528,516.31
Estimated unearned discounts.	47,538.88

Total .....\$76,841,108.58

## THE MARKET PLACE

### WAR CREDIT LOANS

Not long after the beginning of the war, the French Government sought to negotiate a loan in this country. Mr. J. P. Morgan, representing the banking syndicate to which application had been made, undertook to ascertain the attitude of our Government at Washington, and was told that the floating of the proposed loan was disapproved because it would be a violation of neutrality. Therefore the project was dropt.

Since that time the Allies and two or three neutral nations which may be drawn into the great conflict have bought very large quantities of supplies here. These include foodstuffs. Payment has not been made in gold, but there has been provision for payment by credit. Large sums are still due. It is said that Great Britain and France are to settle within the next two weeks obligations amounting to \$60,000,000. Russia procured a credit for \$25,000,000 some time ago. Credits to France amount to \$26,000,000. Germany has recently sold \$10,000,000 of notes here, probably on account of indebtedness contracted before the war. The credits we have mentioned are arrangements with American bankers, who sometimes invite the public to take part by purchasing notes. Mr. Morgan is now in London, conferring with representatives of the British Government concerning a proposed British credit here of \$100,000,000. His banking house announced last week that, in company with the National City Bank and the First National Bank, it was offering to the public one-year five per cent Treasury notes or bonds of the French Government at 99½. This offer relates to a new French credit of \$50,000,000.

The attention of our Government was directed to this method of paying the debts of France, and Secretary Bryan gave to the public the following statement:

The State Department has from time to time received information directly or indirectly to the effect that belligerent nations had arranged with banks in the United States for credits for various sums. While loans to belligerents have been disapproved, this Government has not felt that it was justified in interposing objection to the credit arrangements which have been brought to its attention. It has neither approved these nor disapproved. It has simply taken no action in the premises and express no opinion.

There is not much difference between a loan of \$50,000,000, secured by notes, to a belligerent nation, and a credit, also secured by notes, to the same nation, altho it is understood that the money obtained by the credit is to be expended here for supplies. But the indebtedness for supplies did not exist when the loan was proposed. Moreover, the situation at that time called for caution. We owed large sums abroad

and were adopting various plans for meeting the debt. International trade was partly paralyzed. Now the debt has been shifted to the other side. And, if we strive to promote the safe transportation of supplies which belligerents are permitted to buy here, we may reasonably promote payment for these supplies. The credit loans are negotiated in order that payment may be made.

### CONFIDENCE AND A FREE MARKET

The removal, on March 31, of all restrictions upon trading in stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange must be regarded as an event of much importance. It is an expression of the American financial world's confidence in the strength of financial and industrial conditions here. The New York Exchange was the last of the great markets of its kind to close its doors, and now it is the first to make trading free. It virtually says to the world that this country is strong enough to take, and to pay for, all the securities which foreign holders may desire to sell.

When the Exchange was closed the action was taken to prevent such a great depression of market values as might have been caused if great quantities of stocks held abroad had been forced to sale here. At that time this was the only large exchange remaining open. It has been estimated that foreign holdings of American stocks and bonds amount to a par value of \$5,000,000,000. When the Exchange was opened again, on December 12, the controlling authorities guarded against a great and disastrous decline by establishing minimum prices for the stocks. That is to say, it was provided that sales should not be made below a certain price that was named. As time passed, it became necessary or expedient, in a few instances, to reduce the minimum. This action was taken with respect to Steel Corporation shares. There were sales of foreign holdings of our securities, but no general or menacing movement of the kind was seen. During the past two or three weeks there has been a notable revival of activity in trading, with a considerable advance of prices. Demand has increased, and the field has broadened. Three or four stocks, for a long time the favorites of speculation, no longer supply forty or fifty per cent of the week's business. There has been activity in almost the entire list. Prices have risen so far above the minimums that these are no longer taken into consideration.

The restrictions were removed by unanimous vote of the Exchange's Board of Governors, and in response to the recommendation of the special committee which fixed the minimum



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prices. We quote the reasons given for the decision:

First, that in most cases the ruling prices are far above the minimum prices, and hence the latter are practically useless.

Second, that financial affairs thruout the country and our foreign trade situation have so improved as to remove the danger existing at the time of the reopening of the Exchange.

The confidence indicated by the Exchange's action—confidence which is felt and exprest thruout the country, as well as in the market for securities—is due largely to the great excess of our exports over our imports, an excess which amounted, for the period from the beginning of the war to March 1, to \$577,000,000. Additions for March have made the total more than \$700,000,000. The warring nations that have bought great quantities of war supplies here are negotiating loans or credits in New York for the settlement of their debts. Neutral countries accustomed to look to Europe for money are borrowing here at high rates. Our stock of gold is large. What may be called financial sentiment is affected by a belief that the war will end within a few months. As to our great market for securities there is no longer any fear. It says to the world that we can buy and carry all that war necessities may compel foreign holders to sell.

### PHILIPPINE TRADE

At the beginning of last year there were indications that the foreign trade of the Philippine Islands would be much increased, and there were large gains in the first six months—\$6,500,000 in exports and \$2,500,000 in imports. But conditions were changed by the war. For the full year the imports show a loss of \$4,724,133, and the increase of exports is only \$916,670. Philippine exports in recent years have been nearly equal to the imports, and the total has been about \$100,000,000.

After the war began, there was a notable decline of the imports of cotton goods and of machinery to be used in the sugar industry. Hemp exports were decreased, and those of copra were reduced by \$6,000,000. But there were large shipments of sugar. The foreign trade of the islands has suffered on account of a lack of ships.

The value of the exports of horses and mules for the belligerents in February was \$10,505,375.

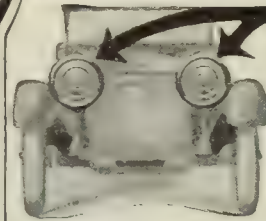
James J. Hill, the veteran railroad man of the Northwest, predicts that the war will end before October 1.

There is still \$15,181,955 of of the emergency currency outstanding. It is held in Texas, North Carolina, California, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kansas.

The Oregon & California Railroad Company asks the Supreme Court to reverse the decision of the Federal District Court in Oregon forfeiting the company's title to 2,300,000 acres of land estimated to be worth \$50,000,000. Forfeiture was claimed on account of failure to obey a clause in the grant which required the company to sell the land to actual settlers at not more than \$2.50 per acre.

The following dividends are announced: Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, preferred, quarterly, 1 1/4 per cent, payable April 15; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable April 30.

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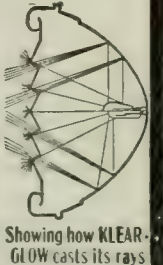
KLEARGLOW is not a dimmer—does not cut down the light, but does do away with the glare. "Dimmers" are dangerous—KLEARGLOW is safe.

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# REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 19th day of  
March, 1915:

## RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, \$3,307,582), market value...	\$3,180,664.12
Private securities (book value, \$13,225,110.24), market value	13,150,783.91
Real estate owned.....	1,879,930.68
Mortgages owned.....	4,446,821.23
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	2,616,863.54
Loans, discounts, and bills pur- chased not secured by collateral	11,407,237.35
Overdrafts (secured).....	65,547.69
Due from approved reserve de- positaries, less amount of off- sets .....	935,727.89
Specie .....	2,802,215.00
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks....	100,410.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	545,088.52
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	91,647.06
Suspense account.....	403,298.82
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$41,626,235.81</b>

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund.....	3,487,473.10
Undivided profits.....	200,007.61
Surplus on book values.....	3,688,717.31
Deposits:	
Preferred as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks .....	420,237.82
Other deposits due as execu- tor, administrator, guar- dian, receiver, trustee, com- mittee, or depositary.....	2,706,610.86
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check....	26,803,244.15
Demand certificates of deposit	1,000,425.00
Other certificates of deposit (on 10 days' notice).....	2,202,750.39
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.....	188,947.62
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Annuities .....	2,309,559.46
General account interest.....	413,220.03
Life insurance.....	366,735.42
Reserve for taxes, expenses, etc. ....	5,700.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	364,051.96
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	72,676.01
Contingent account.....	2,914.56
Estimated unearned discounts..	81,681.82
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$41,626,235.81</b>

## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.



# INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD



## THE VIRTUE OF ENDOWMENT INSURANCE

On various occasions we have discussed the question of life insurance policy forms and have emphasized the desirability of proper selection on the part of insureds. In formulating their policies, the companies endeavor to provide for every condition of life—for the man of small, of medium and of large income; for those of few, none or many dependents; for the young, the middle-aged and the elders. It is essential that every producing human creature should have the protection against death provided by this beneficence, and it is equally desirable that each should be equipped with that form of it best suited to his needs.

In connection with this matter we have pointed out the usefulness, in its proper place, of the endowment policy. We are aware from letters received from our readers now and then, that objections, founded on the comparatively heavier premiums for this form of policy, are made by a large number of people. Arguments are advanced in favor of Term or Ordinary Life forms in combination with savings bank deposits. It is conceded that, faithfully persisted in, these are good; but they are too easily discontinued, particularly the savings bank end of them. As nearly as we can, there are some inherent privileges we should, for our future benefit, entirely alienate.

There has lately come to our attention, thru a statement appearing in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the case of a person, not yet fifty years old, who got the capital upon which his present business prosperity rests thru the investments he made in endowment policies. In the early part of his business career he spent his salary almost as fast as it was earned. We are specifically informed that he attempted to maintain a savings bank account, but could never seem to deposit money regularly. He was persuaded by a friend at last to try a ten-payment endowment. This venture involved no little self-denial, for the premium on a ten-payment endowment is large. But he went thru with it. At the end of the period he withdrew the \$10,000 with which, plus the ripe experience gained in his line of work, he established himself and, as runs the report, "is now more than ordinarily successful."

Similar results have been achieved by other wise young men. Unless we greatly err, the business success of Francis Wilson, the actor-manager, was built upon the capital accruing from some \$70,000 or \$80,000 secured thru the maintenance of endowment insurance during the years when he was a salaried member of theatrical companies.

Every young man who can spare \$50

from his yearly earnings should commence his business career by owning \$1000 of endowment insurance. In the majority of cases it will prove to be the proverbial "friend indeed."

## CANCELLATIONS AT "SHORT RATES"

For more than a quarter of a century the western and southern states have industriously legislated on fire insurance, and it had become an accepted fact among managers in that business that no phase or feature of it had escaped regulation of some sort. But this idea must now be abandoned as an error. Some member of the Minnesota House has discovered a long neglected defect and has secured the support of his colleagues in an effort to remedy it. That branch of the Minnesota Legislature has just passed a bill annulling the provision in fire policies which gives the insurers the right to exact what are known as "short rates" when cancellations of policies are demanded by insureds. This statement may not be clear to many readers and a brief explanation may be desirable.

A fire insurance policy contract provides that it may be cancelled by either party, the insurer or the insured, on the following terms: if cancelled by the insurer, the amount of the unearned premiums due the insured must be calculated pro rata for the unexpired term; if cancelled at the request of the insured the calculation is to be made according to the factors found in the "short rate table." Example: Take a premium of \$100 on a policy running a calendar year, to be cancelled at the end of six months. If cancellation is to be made pro rata, the return premium will be \$50; if made at "short rates," the table provides that the insurer may retain seventy per cent of the annual premium, thus making the refund to the insured \$30.

As a matter of course, this arrangement exists for the protection of the insurer on business it desires to retain, and on which it has paid all the overhead expenses which, first and last, run from thirty-five per cent to forty per cent of premiums. True, when return premiums are paid on cancelled policies, agents, whose commissions average about twenty-two per cent, must stand their equitable share of the refund made by the company to the insured, who is the agent's or broker's customer. The "short rate" also prevents raiding of one company's business by the agents of other companies. The system is of immemorial custom and the principle is accepted by the legislators of those states who drew the standard forms of policies adopted by various states. As a matter of fact, the standard policies are parts of the laws of the states adopting them.



1915

## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,964,578,109.00  
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....287,324,890.99  
Paid losses during that period 143,820,874.99  
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....90,801,110.00  
Of which there have been redeemed.....83,811,450.00  
Leaving outstanding at present time.....6,989,660.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....23,020,223.85  
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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CORNELIUS ELDERT, Pres.  
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## THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA permeates the 15,000

Lyceum Courses and the 3,000 Chautauquas conducted in all parts of the United States during the year. The paid attendance in one year is said to have exceeded

### TEN MILLION PERSONS

The Lyceum and the Chautauqua in their broad aspects will be considered in the next installment of "The Chautauqua Idea," to appear in The Independent next week.

## PEBBLES

All those who think our jokes are poor  
Would straightway change their views  
Could they compare the ones we print  
With those that we refuse.—*Brumonian*.

### A REASONABLE THEORY?

Boss—No; we have all the men we need.  
Laborer—Seems like you could take one more, the little bit of work I'd do.—*Judge*.

Waiter—Will you have a fifteen-cent cigar, sir?

Guest (at New York hotel)—Yes, if it doesn't cost more than a quarter.—*Life*.

"Every man," said Uncle Eben, "thinks he's right mos' of de time. An' de res' of de time he thinks his mistakes is puffedly excusable."—*Washington Star*.

### THE WISDOM OF CHILDREN

Teacher—Well, children, what shall we give the Belgian sufferers?

Kid (in the rear)—I move that we give them three cheers!—*Widow*.

"I don't see why you call your place a bungalow," said Smith to his neighbor.

"Well, if it isn't a bungalow, what is it?" said the neighbor. "The job was a bungle and I still owe for it."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Chairman of the Committee—Is this the place where you are happy all the time?

St. Peter (proudly)—It is, sir.  
"Well, I represent the union, and if we come in we can only agree to be happy eight hours a day."

Ethel used to play a good deal in Sunday School, but one day she had been so good that the teacher said in praise:

"Ethel, my dear, you have been a very good girl today."

"Yeth'm," responded Ethel. "I couldn't help it. I dot a stiff neck."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*.

### ONE OR THE OTHER

"Yis, sor, wur-rk is scarce," said Pat, "but Oi got a job lasht Sunday that brought me foive dollars."

"What?" said Mr. Goodman, much shocked. "You broke the Sabbath?"

"Well, sor," returned Pat apologetically, "it wuz me or the Sabbath. Wan of us had to be broke."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

A lady of Somerset bewailed the loss of a somewhat ill-bred but extremely wealthy neighbor who had been very liberal in his help to her county charities.

"Mr. X—— is dead," said she. "He was so good and kind, and helpful to me in all sorts of ways. He was so vulgar, poor, dear fellow, we could not know him in London, but we shall meet in heaven."—*Tit-Bits*.

The office boy in a law office of this town himself hopes to be a lawyer some day. He has begun his studies already by asking questions of the clerks whenever he hears a legal term about which he desires information.

The other day he approached one of the clerks with this question:

"What do they mean by a contingent fee?"

"It's like this," explained the clerk. "If you lose the case your lawyer gets nothing; if you win you get nothing."—*New York Times*.

The way they do things in some of the odd corners of the British Empire, where they are comparatively free from wireless telegrams, is unique, if thoro. The officer in charge of a certain hinterland received from his superior officer at the base some time in August this message: "War has been declared. Arrest all enemy aliens in your district." With commendable promptitude the superior officer received this reply: "Have arrested seven Germans, four Russians, two Frenchmen, five Italians, two Rumanians and an American. Please say who we're at war with."—*Argonaut*.



*Belle Armstrong Whitney*

## Clothes Sense

Clothes sense doesn't mean knowledge limited to what are called (*often mistakenly*) "sensible clothes" any more than it is confined to a sense of merely fine clothes. Clothes sense—real clothes sense—comes from a combined knowledge of what is at once fashionable, suitable and in good taste. Inexpensive clothes needn't be "dowdy." And—healthful clothes needn't be ugly and shapeless any more than beautiful and stylish clothes need to be outrageously extravagant.

"The best dressed women in Europe—great ladies and fashion leaders who set the styles—dress economically." So says Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney in the April issue of *Good Health*. And—Mrs. Whitney knows because her home is in Paris, where she is prominent in the "American colony" and patronizes the great Parisian dress artists. In America, Mrs. Whitney is a leader in the social, literary and club life of New York city and her known acquaintance with fashions has enabled her to become "the highest paid Fashion Authority in the world." Mrs. Whitney is, therefore, thoroughly well equipped to tell you how clothes may be made stylish, attractive, healthful and economical; in other words, how you can wear pretty clothes without risking your health or exhausting your pocketbook. Mrs. Whitney's articles appear only in *Good Health*—the magazine that teaches *practical efficiency for the individual and the home*. Get Mrs. Whitney's first article by sending *ten 2c stamps* (20c) for the April *Good Health* or—get all Mrs. Whitney's articles by sending \$2 for *Good Health* for one year. Mail your subscription to

## GOOD HEALTH PUBLISHING CO.

304 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of The Independent, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1915.

Editor, Hamilton Holt; Associate Editor, Harold J. Howland; Business Manager, Frederic E. Dickinson; Publisher, Karl V. S. Howland, all of 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.

Owner, The Independent Weekly, Inc. Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock: Charles B. Alexander, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; James Douglas, 99 John street, New York, N. Y.; Hamilton Holt, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; William B. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Harold J. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Karl V. S. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Theodore Marburg, 11 Mt. Vernon place, Baltimore, Md.; John P. Munn, 277 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INC.

WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1915.

WESLEY W. FERRIN.

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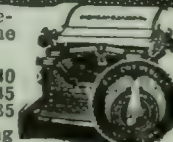
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# BOTH SIDES



# A DEBATE

## MILITARY TRAINING FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

**RESOLVED:** That military training should be given in American colleges and universities.

**T**HE United States Government first provided for military training in colleges and universities by passing the Morrill act of 1862, which created the land-grant colleges and which required that military science should be included in the curriculum. Up to the present time, fifty-two land-grant colleges, in addition to sixteen for colored people, have been created under this act. A later act provides that the President of the United States may detail an officer of the regular army to give military instruction in any school, college or university which will train one hundred and fifty cadets. The total number of officers who may be detailed at any time is one hundred. Their salaries are paid by the Government and arms, equipment and ammunition are also furnished to the schools. Additional officers, from the retired list, may be detailed to other institutions, but any salaries they receive, except their retired pay, must be paid by the institutions. During the recent discussions of national defense much attention has been given to the question of military training in colleges and universities. Many college presidents favor the plan, while others are strongly opposed to it. This debate was prepared by Mary Prescott Parsons.

### ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. Even if war were impossible, the training should be given because of its educational value.

A. It is valuable to the institution.

1. The natural interest in military training will increase the number of students and add to their interest in academic studies.

2. It will improve the physical condition of the entire student body, while athletics benefit only a few.

3. It will help in maintaining discipline.

B. It is valuable to the student.

1. The physical training insures health, erect bearing and grace.

2. The mental and moral training prove useful in business life.

C. It is valuable to the nation.

1. It quickens patriotism.

2. It makes better citizens.

II. The safety of the nation requires it.

A. National defenses must be strengthened.

1. The desire for peace cannot always prevent war.

2. The army is unprepared.

a. It is too small.

b. It has not enough officers.

c. There is no trained reserve.

d. The suddenness of modern wars makes training of volunteers impossible.

e. Reinforcement of the army by untrained men would make it inefficient.

B. Adoption of military training in colleges and universities is the best method of strengthening the army.

1. Other plans are unsatisfactory.

a. Enlarging the army is contrary to national traditions.

b. Maintenance of a paid reserve is impractical.

1. It is expensive.

2. It interferes with the economic pursuits of citizens.

3. It is difficult to secure men for a reserve.

2. This plan is practical.

a. It strengthens the army at its weakest point by providing trained officers and trained citizen soldiers.

b. It is not expensive since the number of men with the colors can be decreased.

3. It is in accordance with our national ideals.

a. It prevents compulsory service in time of peace and conscription in time of war.

b. It will make for peace.

1. Military drill provides a normal outlet for the boy's natural war instinct.

2. Men trained to know the dangers of war will try to maintain peace.

3. Preparedness discourages attack.

4. Training will tend to shorten any war which may come and to lessen its dangers and suffering.

### ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. Military training in institutions of learning is not justified by its intrinsic worth.

A. It is a disadvantage to the institution.

1. Many parents oppose it.

2. Many students dislike it.

3. It is difficult to provide suitable buildings and grounds.

4. It is expensive.

5. The curriculum is now overburdened.

B. It does not repay the student for the time he spends.

1. It is not good exercise.

a. It brings few muscles into play.

b. It produces neither erectness nor grace.

c. In some cases it is distinctly harmful.

d. In all cases it must be supplemented by corrective gymnastics.

2. It gives good mental training only to the cadet officers.

3. Other methods of training give better moral discipline.

C. It is a disadvantage to the nation.

1. It decreases respect for civil authority.

2. It retards national progress.

II. The adoption of military training for the sake of strengthening national defenses would be unwise.

A. It is unnecessary.

1. War is extremely unlikely.

2. Our present defenses are adequate.

a. They have proved so in the past.

b. Our navy and coast defenses are strong.

c. Our army, tho small, is highly trained.

B. Even if we were to strengthen our national defenses military training in colleges and universities is not a good method.

1. It is impractical.

a. We should still have to rely on volunteers in time of war.

b. It lessens interest in the militia.

c. The training would be forgotten if not continued after college.

d. It is expensive to the government.

e. Even its advocates admit that poor results have been obtained from the training.

2. Other plans are more effective.

a. The same amount of money spent for a paid reserve would do more to strengthen the army.

b. Colleges and universities can best provide for national safety by creating public opinion against war.

3. It is contrary to American ideals.

a. It is a pretext for militarism.

b. It is likely to cause war. Training for war creates a desire to practise it.

c. American education should stand for world patriotism.

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## J U S T A W O R D

The Hague will be the scene of an important international conference of women in the interests of peace, beginning on the twenty-eighth of this month. Miss Jane Addams, the national chairman of the Woman's Peace Party, sails on the thirteenth with a number of delegates from this country to take part in the Congress, which will be attended by more than four hundred women from all countries. These delegates expect, not to end the war, but to leave no further doubt as to what the women of the world think of war, and to work out a program for woman's share in the making of a permanent peace. Miss Addams will act as the representative of The Independent, and will send at the earliest moment one or more articles interpreting the spirit of the occasion.

Corra Harris has been three months in the war zone of Europe. Now, back in the corner of Georgia with which readers of The Independent are well acquainted, she writes her conclusions "From the Peace Zone in the Valley." "The only thing we can destroy in this world is ourselves. The only peace we can break is our own peace, not the peace of God," she declares, and she finds that perpetual peace at home. Her neighbor there, a genuine neutral, according to Mrs. Harris, remarks: "Well, I don't hold nothin' agin them heathens that's killin' one another. All I say is that it's less expensive to live accordin' to the Bible than accordin' to the world." The article will be published in an early issue.

In an article recently published in The Independent, Bronson Batchelor told how ingenious manufacturers were "Motorizing America." With the wreck of Europe's motor cars and motor car industry as text, a second article by

Mr. Batchelor on "Capturing the World's Motor Markets" will follow shortly.

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is \$5998.57.

The following list covers the contributions hitherto unreported:

W. H. Briggs, M.D., Ewing, Neb., \$2; Harry W. Bugbee, Monson, Mass., \$2; Rev. Geo. A. Bushel, Kings Mountain, N. C., \$9.50; F. E. Callister, Silverton, Ore., \$15; H. R. Easterly, Greenville, Tenn., \$5; Mrs. H. B. Fenn, Sitka, Alaska, \$10; Miss May Harvey, Yazoo City, Miss., \$2; J. E. Hazeltine, North Warren, Pa., \$11; Johanna C. Lind, Glasgow, Mont., \$6; R. E. McMillan, Darlington, Pa., \$6.70; J. Ardelle Mann, P. O. Box 170, Millville, Mass., \$3; Mr. James A. Moon, Albay Prov., P. I., \$5; Miss Grace Ott, Cary, Ind., \$5; F. A. Paddock, Rochester, N. Y., \$2; J. J. Siddall, Chicago, Ill., \$2; A. D. Slocum, Des Moines, Iowa, \$10; State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., \$2; J. C. Watson, Parma, Idaho, \$8; W. C. Wilson, Pago Pago, American Samoa, \$5.

## P E B B L E S

Anyway, Przemyśl is evidently not to be pronounced impregnable.—*New York Evening Post*.

"They do things differently in Mexico."  
"How's that?"  
"The Presidents do most of their running after they're elected."

Mr. Haberdash (preparing an after-dinner speech)—Emily, who was it said "Give me liberty, or give me death!"?  
Mrs. Haberdash—Harry Thaw!

"Would you like to take a nice long walk?"  
"Why, I'd love to!"  
"Well, don't let me detain you."—*Columbia Jester*.

Bud—I see the Germans are spelling culture with a K.  
Weiser—What's the answer?  
Bud—England has control of the seas.—*Gargoyle*.

The New York Health Commissioner reports that germs in clothing are not killed in the laundry process, which shows that a germ has more vitality than a shirt.—*Boston Transcript*.

Mrs. Crawford—Are your husband's objections to female suffrage practical?  
Mrs. Crabshaw—Perfectly practical, my dear. He's afraid there wouldn't be enough political offices to go around.

## IN THE SUBWAY

Mr. Sh\*\*ts—The people up-state think this is the most carefully-run road in the country.

Mr. Ry\*n—How in the world do they get that idea?

Mr. Sh\*\*ts—I always tell them that we haven't killed a cow since it was built.

The other night at dinner in West Philadelphia a little girl surprized her mother by saying, "I'm not stuck on this bread." "Margie," said her mother, reprovingly, "you want to cut that slang out." "That's a peach of a way of correcting the child," remarked the father. "I know," replied the mother, "but I just wanted to put her wise."—*Fortnightly Review*.

Northerner—Has the European war affected you people down here?

Southern Negro—Yes, suh. Powerfully, suh! Dere's Cunnel Sharp, foh example, suh—him dat used to tell about de time in de Rebellion when he smit a thousand Yankees in one day. Dat was some rem'niscence, suh; but since August he dun mixt sech a lot of Turcos an' Belgians an' Cosacks in dat story dat yo' can hardly unfathom it. Ah tells yo' de wah hab sutinly 'dulterated our wah stories, suh.—*Puck*.





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## Varsity Fifty Five

You see how it looks front and back; just as many people see you one way as the other. Young men are showing how much they know about smart style in the way they take to it; what suits young men, suits all men. Look at the suits at \$25; you'll get fine quality and great value at that price.

Our label in clothes is a small thing  
to look for, a big thing to find

# Hart Schaffner & Marx

Chicago

Good Clothes Makers

New York

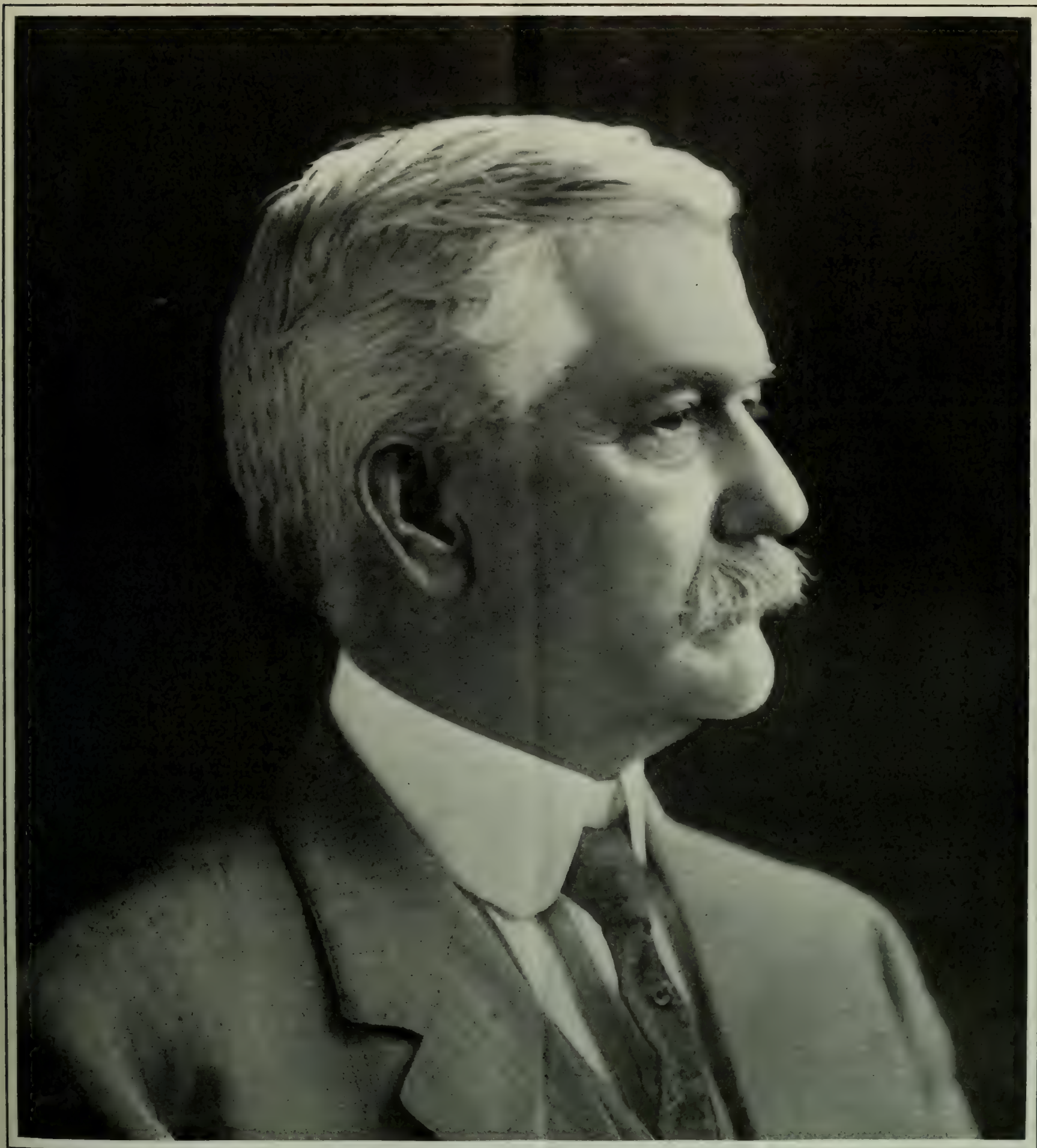


# The Independent

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Harris & Ewing

## PHYSICIAN TO A WHOLE NATION

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS, WHO FREED HAVANA AND PANAMA FROM YELLOW FEVER, HAS BEEN ASKED BY THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION TO STAMP OUT THE EPIDEMIC OF TYPHUS FEVER WHICH IS NOW CRIPPLING SERBIA AND THREATENING ALL SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. AN EXPEDITION OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS AND PHYSICIANS HAS ALREADY BEEN SENT BY THE FOUNDATION AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN COÖPERATION, AND MAJOR GENERAL GORGAS HAS THE OPPORTUNITY OF DIRECTING THEIR WORK AND OF DEVOTING THE REST OF HIS LIFE, ON BEHALF OF THE FOUNDATION, TO EXPERT SERVICE IN FIGHTING GREAT EPIDEMICS WHEREVER THEY OCCUR. HE BELIEVES THAT YELLOW FEVER CAN BE COMPLETELY DRIVEN FROM THE EARTH



## WOMEN WHO WORK

**T**WO events of recent occurrence have brought once more vividly before the public mind the question of the protection of women in industry. The one event is as gratifying as the other is discouraging. In fact there is much larger room for gratification than for discouragement, since the one is nation-wide in effect while the other is circumscribed by the limits of a state.

The Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the law of the state of California establishing an eight-hour day for women in certain kinds of work. This is the most advanced law in the United States on the subject of hours of labor for women. It not only prescribes the shortest work-day yet made the subject of legislation, but includes a larger number of occupations than any similar statute.

The decision of the court reiterates with emphasis the interpretation of the Constitution already made in the Oregon, the Massachusetts and the Ohio cases. Since the law here in question is not only more drastic but more inclusive, the decision should settle once for all the question of the right of the state to regulate the condition of women's work in any reasonable way.

The court, as in the previous cases, thrusts aside with little ceremony the contention that such a law violates the freedom of contract made sacred by the Constitution. It declares once more that this guaranteed liberty of contract is freedom from arbitrary restraint and not immunity from reasonable regulation to safeguard the public interest. It asserts again the already well-established principle that it is the function and the duty of the legislature to determine the need, the expediency and the wisdom of the law as a protection of the public welfare. It makes clear that the function of the court is limited to the determination whether in view of the actual facts in each case the legislature acted arbitrarily.

Thus the cold actualities of fact, and not theoretical considerations or legal abstractions, are once more made the determining factors in the decision of these important questions. The factors in a case like this, says the court, are "considerations relating to woman's physical structure, her maternal functions, and the vital importance of her protection in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race." Continuing, the court quotes with approval from the decision in the Oregon case:

She is properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men and could not be sustained. . . . Even tho all restrictions on political, personal and contractual rights were taken away, and she stood, as far as statutes are concerned, upon an absolutely equal plane with him, it would still be true that she is so constituted that she will rest upon and look to him for protec-

tion; that her physical structure and a proper discharge of her maternal functions—having in view not merely her own health but the well-being of the race—justify legislation to protect her from the greed as well as the passion of man. The limitations which this statute places upon her contractual powers, upon her right to agree with her employer as to the time she shall labor, are not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all. Many words cannot make this plainer. The two sexes differ in structure of body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future well-being of the race, the self-reliance which enables one to assert full rights, and in the capacity to maintain the struggle for subsistence.

In sharp contrast with this enlightened decision is the action just taken by the New York legislature permitting the owners of canneries to work women twelve hours a day. There is still the possibility that Governor Whitman may veto the bill. But nothing that he can do will take away from the members of the legislature the stigma and the reproach of their attempt thus to exploit womanhood on behalf of the greed of man. New York's lawmakers have waived aside as of no concern the considerations, esteemed of such vital importance by the Supreme Court, of woman's physical structure, her maternal functions, and the necessity of her protection in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race. They have put property rights above human rights. They have preferred the increased profits of a business to the enhanced welfare of the state.

It is argued, of course, that the canning industry is one which can be carried on only during a short season; and that therefore not only the success of the business but the interests of the workers themselves demand longer hours of work than in other industries. But the good faith of the argument is seriously brought into question when it is realized that the chief sponsors of the bill in the legislature are themselves owners of canneries. It must also be remembered that the worker in a case of this sort is not free to choose. If a twelve-hour day prevails in the canning industry, the women must either work twelve hours a day or not work at all. It must also be remembered that it is in just such cases as this, where the economic pressure of special industrial conditions is enormous, that the workers need to be protected against themselves. It is not only their own well-being which is concerned. The general welfare of the community is at stake.

The decision of the Supreme Court is another long step along the road toward a full realization of the ideal of social justice. The action of the New York legislature, disappointing as it is, is only one of those sporadic reactions which retard progress for a while, but cannot permanently turn it back.

## THE MOBILIZATION OF BRITISH LABOR

**I**T is not sufficient to put soldiers into the field. They must be supplied with guns, ammunition and clothing. It is not sufficient to ask for bids and award the contract to the lowest. The factories must be under the direct control of the government. It is not sufficient to control such factories as wish to supply war material. The government must have power to take over and run any factories capable of supplying the needs of the army. It is not sufficient to seize the factories. The men

also must be made to work regularly and efficiently. This is the chain which has led the British Government, reluctantly but inexorably, to "the most drastic bill ever laid before Parliament," as Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, called it. Nevertheless he voted for it. So did every other member, the Socialists chuckling over the fact that the bill conceded what they had long contended for in vain.

The output of war material in Great Britain is three



hundred times as great as before the war but, as Earl Kitchener frankly stated, it is still far from adequate and must be increased during the next few months. The chief difficulty is the labor question. The workingmen are as unwilling to give up their holidays as the upper classes are to give up the Ascot races. Ships to carry ammunition and food to the army in France stand empty at the dock because the stevedores are so selfish that they will not work unless they get two pence an hour more—or because the employers are so selfish as to refuse to give them the two pence more, whichever way you want to put it. American mechanics were introduced into the Glasgow shipyards, but the British workmen struck because the Americans “drest like swells do” and ran their machines too fast. Consequently armament orders had to be sent to America.

Finally Lloyd George called together the representatives of the trades unions and made a piteous appeal to them not to impede the manufacture of war materials, explaining that a deficiency of ammunition meant the needless sacrifice of thousands of lives. He promised them that the government would see to it that the manufacturers did not make excessive profits and he begged them to submit temporarily to three conditions: first that there be no strikes but that all disputes be settled by arbitration; second, that the restrictions of output be relieved by allowing a man to work as hard as he liked and women and unskilled labor to be employed, and, third, that the workmen stop getting drunk.

So far the laboring men have shown no disposition to respond to the appeal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as a consequence England is likely to be greatly hampered in its endeavor to end the war quickly.

### A JAPANESE ANNIVERSARY

THERE was celebrated last month in Japan the fiftieth anniversary of one of the most interesting events in the history of the Christian Church. In the last decade of the sixteenth century it had been resolved that Christianity should be utterly exterminated in Japan; not one Christian should be left alive. Francis Xavier and his heroic Jesuit associates had gathered many thousands of converts in Japan as well as in China and India, and it seemed as if the whole East were likely to accept Christianity, but both China and Japan, in their fear of foreign influence, were resolved to abolish the faith. In 1597 twenty-six suffered martyrdom in Nagasaki, and in 1638 Christianity seemed to be extinct in the islands. Foreign priests were refused admission, and if they succeeded in entering, they were killed, and five Jesuits thus suffered martyrdom in 1642, and one other in 1715. That chapter in Christian missions seemed to have been closed.

In 1853 Commodore Perry opened Japan to foreign trade, but for twenty years after this the natives were forbidden to accept the foreign religion and no Christian services were allowed except for foreign residents. In 1862 Pius IX canonized the twenty-six protomartyrs of Japan, and a fine church was erected in Nagasaki in their honor, but solely for the use of foreign residents, for no Japanese Christians were known to exist.

On March 17, 1865, now fifty years ago, hardly a month after the church had been dedicated, fifteen Japanese came to the church and were admitted by Father

Petitjean. He had hardly time to repeat a Pater Noster when three women of the company knelt down beside him, laid their hands on their hearts and said in a low voice, “In our hearts all of us are the same as you.” In surprise he asked where they came from, and they named a village, saying, “At home nearly every one believes as we do.” He was overcome with joy, but they were careful to assure themselves that the new teacher was surely of their sort. They saw the statue of the Virgin and Child, and they were finally satisfied when told that the priests were not allowed to marry. They went back and reported, and a month later at Good Friday 1500 believers filled the church, and Father Petitjean learned in a few weeks of twenty-five communities of Christians, with 6000 or 8000 believers. For two and a half centuries they had held to their hidden faith, with no foreign teacher, no priest, and had maintained their own secret catechists.

Soon more believers appeared, and others joined them. But the old edicts were still in force, and new persecution arose against the “perverse religion.” From 1868 to 1873 over 6000 Christians were tortured or deported, and 2000 died in prison. The revolution of 1867 abolished the Shogunate, restored the Mikado and gave religious liberty. The Roman Catholic Church now has 70,000 adherents in Japan, with 150 European and thirty-three native priests. They have a Jesuit university at Tokyo and a multitude of lower schools, with all the organizations with which the Church is so well equipped.

In the Catholic Church of Japan a high place is given to the “Feast of the Finding of the Christians,” which has now celebrated its half century. Most wonderful would seem that miracle of the vitality of the Japanese Church during those centuries of perforced silence, if the amazing renaissance of Japan within these same fifty years were not more miraculous.

### SAVING THE TIME OF A SETTING HEN

THERE is an old farm saying—usually employed to ward off thanks for neighborly help—that “my time isn’t worth any more than a setting hen’s,” the inference intended by the speaker being that his time is of no value at all. But the scientific farmer of today knows better. He has figured to a nicety how much a hen’s time is worth per day and he finds that in many cases he cannot afford to keep her in the comparative idleness of the sedentary life. So he relieves her of domestic duties and sets a kerosene lamp or a handy water-fall to hatching the eggs for her. To hatch a batch of a dozen eggs or so requires three weeks and afterwards a hen of proper maternal instincts devotes at least six weeks to clucking and scratching and training up the chicks in the morals and manners of feathered bipeds. But if she is shut up in a lattice crate without even a china egg she will become discouraged in her ambition to raise a family and in about a week start to laying again. She will then produce some four and a half dozen eggs in the time she otherwise would have wasted sitting around.

Now an electric incubator has been constructed to handle six thousand eggs at once. This takes the place, then, of some five hundred hens and means the production of some 2200 dozen eggs. At fifty cents a dozen



that amounts to over a thousand dollars saved by substituting electricity for hen labor.

It might have been feared that the hens would take advantage of their new freedom to gad about and perhaps to try to crow, but so far no such evil effects have been reported. Nor did they attack the incubator in a flock and scratch the insulation off the wires, peck the eggs or perform other acts of sabotage. It seems the hens have too much sense for that. The introduction of this labor-saving machinery into the chicken yard has benefited the hens no less than their employers. There are now more hens employed in the United States and they are better fed and housed than ever before. We are beginning to understand that the time and labor of all living beings from hens up are too precious to be wasted when we can get a dynamo to take their place.

### “AS A MATTER OF COURSE”

IT is gratifying that the German Government has announced its intention of paying to the owners the full value of the “William P. Frye,” sunk by the now interned “Prinz Eitel Friedrich,” and of the vessel’s cargo. But the ground on which Germany predicates its decision to pay is surprising.

The German note asserts that the sinking of the “Frye” was justified under the Declaration of London and the German Prize Ordinance; but admits that reparation is due under the Prussian-American treaty of 1799 and the Prussian-American treaty of 1828.

For Germany to admit that a Prussian treaty is binding upon the German Empire is unexpected. It was not so in the case of Belgium. When Germany invaded Belgium, Sir Edward Grey and later the public opinion of the world accused Germany not only of violating Belgian neutrality but of tearing up a solemn treaty, the famous “scrap of paper.” The defense was promptly urged that the treaty of 1839, guaranteeing Belgium’s neutrality, was not a German treaty but a Prussian treaty. Since Prussia is not Germany, it was contended, the signature of Prussia to a treaty is not binding upon the German Empire.

It was an ingenious defense. But it has now been effectively rebutted by Germany itself. If Prussia’s treaties with the United States are binding upon Germany, Germany cannot escape responsibility for Prussia’s guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium.

Is it possible that in German eyes treaty obligations to a strong power are things which, to use the language of the German note, “as a matter of course are binding,” while treaty obligations to a weak nation are merely “scraps of paper”?

### THE SPREAD OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

EAST and West, and particularly in the West, the use of simplified spelling is growing. The following is one of the evidences of it.

The movement is spreading in the colleges and universities. We have before us a list of seventy such institutions which have passed resolutions indorsing the movement for the amelioration of English spelling, and adopting some of the simplified forms for use in official correspondence and publications, or officially permitting their use by students in their written work. In Illinois this includes the State University, the Northwestern

University, the State Normal University, Knox College, Illinois College, the Illinois Women’s College and thirteen other colleges. Thus supporting the movement are the very important State Universities of Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Ohio. There are ten colleges and normal colleges in Missouri which endorse and adopt the better way, and seven each in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

Thus the good work goes on in which The Independent took part from the beginning. In this the East is slower than the West, but is moving, as appears from the fact that in the list of seventy colleges we find the names of the University of Ohio and the University of Pittsburgh, while leading members of the faculties of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Johns Hopkins Universities are among the most active officials of the Simplified Spelling Board. Very possibly to some of the many new subscribers to The Independent its use of the simpler spelling may seem strange, but the movement has the future with it, and it has with it also reason and common sense; and the children would cry for it if they knew enough about it. In the West not a few newspapers have begun to adopt it, and the movement is spreading, as did a similar movement in this country when Noah Webster was the Simplified Spelling Board of his day.

### FEDERATED THEOLOGY

AND why not federated theology as well as federated churches? Pretty much all the Protestant Churches in the land of any special account are salvaged into safe federation, leaving afloat the minor flotsam and jetsam yet to be searched out and gathered in. Then why not federate also the seminaries which teach theology and also religion to the teachers of the churches? Why should all these scores of sects maintain each from one to half a score of these schools of the prophets?

Indeed, they are already learning fellowship and federation, if not union, and the movement is extending from Boston to San Francisco. Harvard University has a divinity school of its own which used to be Unitarian, and is still often so reported, altho of its faculty three professors are Congregationalists, three Unitarians, two Episcopalians and one a Baptist. With it was federated a few years ago the Andover Theological Seminary, Congregational; and this year the Episcopal Divinity School and the Boston University School of Theology, Methodist, have also federated with it, so that the students of each can take the others’ courses of lectures and have them count as part of their work in their own school. A similar federation has been established between theological schools in San Francisco and Oakland; and much the same thing appears in Chicago; while Union Theological Seminary seeks the best men as professors whether Presbyterian, Congregational or Episcopal.

Of course there are those who anticipate danger in such affiliations. They fear that their students will cease to put high value on their divisive points of separation. But these students, now in their postgraduate course, are old enough to be safely allowed to think for themselves, or they never will be. This new fellowship of faith, this courage of investigation, is a fine sign and promise of the unity of the faith and the brotherhood of the churches which are passing thru federation into closer union, to the removal of the shame of our Protestant “subdichotomies of dissent.”



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**April 5**—French attack Flirey in Woevre. Russians take 7500 prisoners in Carpathians.

**April 6**—Strong French attack near Pont-à-Mousson in Woevre. Belgians retake Drei Grachten on left bank of Yser Canal.

**April 7**—Russians gain Lupkow Pass in Carpathians. A French force under General d'Amade assembled in Egypt for attack on Constantinople.

**April 8**—German attack near Beausejour, Champagne, repulsed. Germans retake Drei Grachten.

**April 9**—Russians take summits of East Beskid range of Carpathians. French gain ground at Ailly, near St. Mihiel.

**April 10**—French storm heights of Les Eparges, north of St. Mihiel. German attack north of Albert.

**April 11**—German cruiser "Kronprinz Wilhelm" puts into Newport News. Pro-war mass meetings in Italy broken up by police.

The St. Mihiel In the battle line which curves thru northern France from Switzerland to Belgium most of the irregularities and sharp angles have been smoothed out in the course of seven months of conflict, but there is in it one point which always strikes the eye; that is, the wedge whose base is Metz and whose apex is St. Mihiel. On a plain map there is no apparent reason for this peculiar situation. But on a relief or contour map one can see at once why the Germans have been able to cut thru the French line of frontier fortifications here and nowhere else. It is because here occurs the only break in the ridge which protects the Meuse on its eastern side. Last October the Germans entered this gap and succeeded in capturing St. Mihiel and gaining a foothold on the plateau to the west of the Meuse. A few miles further and they might have been able to make connection with the army of the Argonne. Then Verdun would have been completely invested and would probably by this time have surrendered.

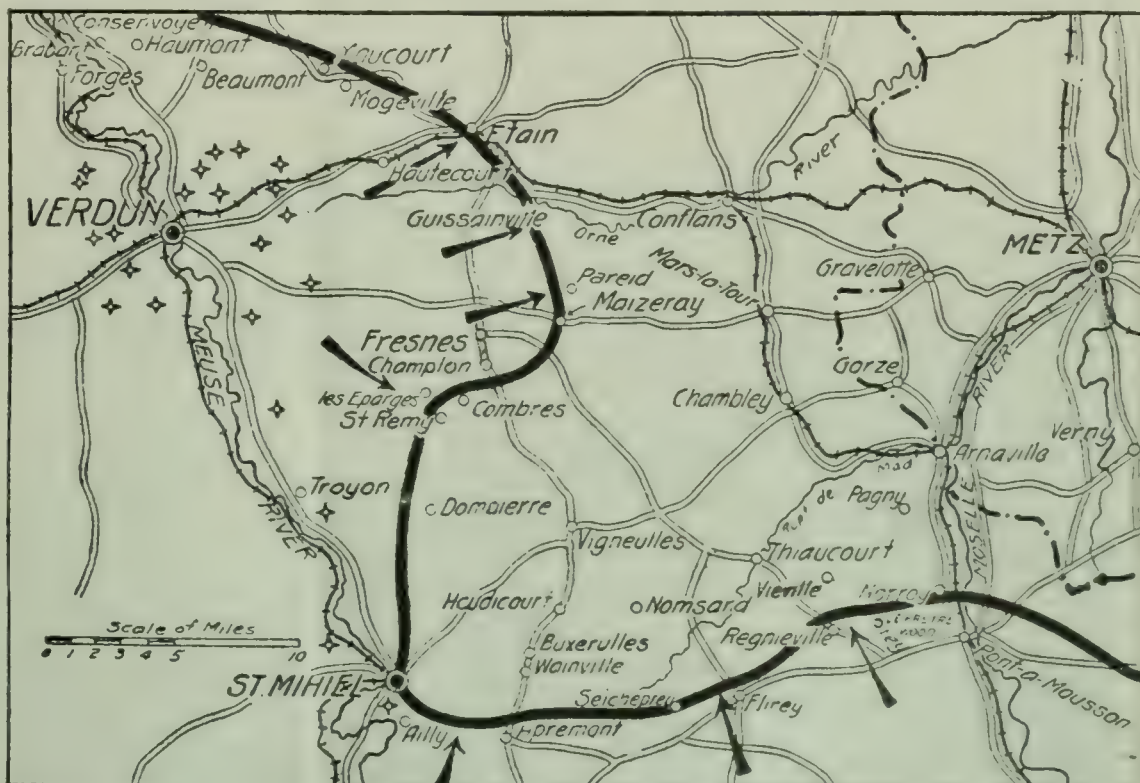
But the Germans could get no further, nor could the French dislodge them from St. Mihiel, altho their line of communication with Metz has been whittled down so thin that the French could easily have shot over the German territory into the French lines on the other side. The French strategists have devoted forty years to the study of the problem of the defense of the eastern frontier, and the war proves that they had solved it correctly. Not one of their four barrier fortresses along

the Meuse and Moselle, Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort, has been touched by a German shell, nor has a single link in the chain of fortifications connecting them given way except St. Mihiel, and in spite of that break the chain has held. Rather than attempt to break thru this line the Germans chose to pass thru Belgium, altho they thereby encountered the Belgian and British armies as well as the French. Whether the Germans could have broken thru the eastern frontier if they had thrown their whole force against it in August is a question that will doubtless never be determined, but it is safe to assume that they would not at least have made so speedy a conquest of so large a part of France. Now the tide has turned and the first efforts of the French offensive are directed toward clearing the eastern frontier by expelling the Germans from St. Mihiel. This will enable General Joffre to begin his attack on Metz, the first German fortress.

The Battle of the Woevre The French are attacking the German wedge at St. Mihiel on both the south and the north sides simultaneously, but their most striking success has been obtained in the north, where they have dislodged the Germans from the woods of Les Eparges. This stands upon a spur of the plateau of Verdun and so dominates the Woevre, as the plain be-

tween the Meuse and Moselle is called. The unusually heavy rains of late had soaked the soil so that artillery was ineffective, but line after line of the German trenches were carried by bayonet charge. The Germans clung to these positions with desperate courage, sometimes literally to the last man, and put forth their strongest efforts to regain the lost ground. Fifteen successive charges were made by the Germans at a single point in the face of the terrible fire of the French machine guns. Of 300 who made one of the charges not a man escaped. According to the official French estimates the Germans lost 30,000 men in the defense of Les Eparges during the last two months. The French loss is not stated, but can hardly have been less, since the position they have carried had been fortified during the past winter by all the means that modern science could suggest in expectation of such an attack in the spring. As soon as the French captured a trench they reconstructed it so as to serve as a base of attack for the next.

The southern side of the wedge extends from Pont-à-Mousson on the Moselle to Ailly on the Meuse, a distance of about twenty miles. Along this line the French have attacked at several points and made slight but important gains. Their advances in the forest of La Prêtre on the western bank of the Moselle carry them



New York Sun

### THE ST. MIHIEL WEDGE

The French are devoting their strongest efforts toward driving the Germans from the foothold they have obtained on the Meuse at St. Mihiel. The stars show the forts about Verdun and along the river which defend the eastern frontier of France. From the names, Metz, Gravelotte and Mars-la-Tour, it will be seen that this was also the scene of the decisive battles of the war of 1870





© International News

#### WAR AGAINST A CHRISTMAS-TREE BACKGROUND

German reserves advancing en masse toward the Russian frontier of East Prussia. The value of the white uniforms being adopted for use in snow-covered territory is obvious

forward toward Metz and threaten the only railroad leading toward St. Mihiel.

At Flirey in the middle of the line the fighting has been hard but indecisive. Greater success has attended the efforts of the French in the forest of Aprémont, on the Meuse south of St. Mihiel. Here they have gained a few hundred yards by vigorous use of artillery and hand grenades. This brings them nearer the fort of the Roman Camp, which is the only one of the barrier fortifications captured by the Germans. It is this fort and not the neighboring village of St. Mihiel which forms the armed point of the German salient.

In the Argonne forest on the western side of Verdun the French have also assumed the offensive, but so far have made little progress. In that part of the line between Albert and La Bassée the Germans have delivered some strong blows. From the casualty lists still being published in England it appears that the British paid heavily for their success at Neuve Chapelle on March 10. Their gain of about two miles cost them so far as reported 7244 men, of whom 2074 were killed. According to some of the London papers, this surprising

loss was due in part to the fact that the British batteries continued to shell the German lines after they had been captured.

Over the Beskid Range The Russian troops have captured the crest of the Beskid Range of the Carpathian mountains for a distance of about seventy miles, but the actual invasion of Hungary in force is being held back until all the passes in this section are in their hands. Otherwise there would be danger that an Austrian force entering Galicia by one of the eastern passes might take the Russians in the rear. The Russian right got thru the mountains at Dukla Pass some weeks ago and got as far as Bartfeld, but it would be unsafe for it to proceed further until the left is in the possession of Uzsok Pass. A detachment of Cossacks made their way thru Dukla Pass as early as last November, but before the invasion could be followed up the Russians were driven out of that part of Galicia.

The Austrian troops are obstinately defending Uzsok Pass as they have the others, but evidently more for the purpose of causing delay and loss to the Russians than in the hope of

keeping them out. The real line of defense is being established in the valleys below the passes, probably along a line between Kassa and Munkacs. Here more than 1,000,000 men await them if it is true, as reported, that the army of defense is composed of twenty-four Austro-Hungarian and six German army corps.

This is historic ground, the scene of various conflicts between Austria and Hungary in past centuries. Munkacs is best known to Americans as the birthplace of Michael Lieb, who took the name Munkacsy and was the painter of "Christ Before Pilate" and "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost." But to Hungarians the town is famous for the siege terminating in 1688, when the garrison under the command of a woman, Helen Zrinyi, withstood the Austrians for three years. Kassa or Kaschau was an important town as early as the thirteenth century and was the center of the Hungarian war for freedom in 1849, when Kossuth was overthrown by the Austrians with the assistance of a Russian army.

So long as the war was confined to the trans-Carpathian region the Magyars were strongly in favor of the continuance of the conflict, but if Hungary is invaded their thoughts may turn toward peace, and since they now control the Austro-Hungarian Government there is likely to be a movement for negotiating a peace with Russia regardless of Germany's desires.

Since March 18, The Attack on Constantinople when the Allied fleet lost three warships in the Dardanelles, no further attempt to force the straits has been made. Apparently the military authorities have concluded that it would be too difficult and costly an undertaking to reach Constantinople by the navy alone, and so operations are being delayed until a combined attack can be made by land and sea. A French expeditionary force under the command of General d'Amade, said to number 50,000, was assembled at Bizerta and transported to Egypt, where they have been encamped near Alexandria, waiting till



© Brown Brothers

#### AN AUSTRIAN BATTERY IN THE BLEAK CARPATHIAN COUNTRY



the time came to bring them to the Dardanelles.

In the meantime the Allies have contented themselves with an occasional bombardment of the forts on the Dardanelles or on the outer side of the Gallipoli peninsula and with sweeping the mines out of the channel as far as Chanak, about twelve miles up. This delay has given the Turks time to make such repairs as they can to the fortifications, and they are reported to have received a new supply of munitions from Germany thru Rumania. The number of Ottoman troops in the vicinity of Constantinople is supposed to be about 200,000, and if they put up as stout a resistance as they have in former sieges, such, for instance, as Plevna and Adrianople. the attempt to take Constantinople by land is not likely to be any more successful than by sea.

**Labor and Drink in England** The frank statement of Lloyd George to the trade union leaders that

the drinking habits of the minority have the effect of seriously diminishing the output of war materials at a time when the success of the Allies depends entirely upon that material being largely increased

was not taken by them in a friendly spirit, and Kier Hardie has denounced the Chancellor of the Exchequer for "insulting and maligning the working classes." But Mr. George has stuck to his statement and brings forward abundant evidence to prove it. In one shipyard a battleship which had been brought in for immediate repairs was held up for a whole day because the riveters went on a drunk. It is impossible in some places to get the riveters to work more than thirty-six or forty hours a week no matter what the need. The loss of efficiency due to drink is on the average estimated at twenty per cent or more. This leads Lloyd George to say: "We are fight-



Underwood & Underwood  
A PATROL IN A SNOW-SWEPT PASS OF THE CARPATHIANS

ing Germany, Austria and drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink." The day after his announcement of a war against drink he received 15,000 letters commending his course.

The action of King George and Earl Kitchener in banishing liquor from their households during the war has been followed by many notables, and there is said to be a decline in drinking at the clubs and restaurants. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Bourne and the president of the Free Church Council have united in an appeal to the nation to adopt total abstinence in this crisis.

But the liquor interests are so strong in British politics, especially in the House of Lords, and the British public is so sensitive on the point of governmental interference, that there is little likelihood that complete prohibition will be adopted, as in Russia. It is possible, however, that the sale of spirits and perhaps

also of wine may be suspended, or that a dry zone be declared about the armament works. Most of the employers and some of the men favor the latter remedy.

The dockers of Liverpool, who have been on a strike for six weeks because of their refusal to work Saturdays or overtime, have at last been induced to give in by threats of suspension by the executive of the union and of action by the military authorities. The docks are now being cleared of their congested freight.

The Independent Labor party, in convention at Norwich, declared by a large majority that the war was due to secret diplomacy and the duplicity of Foreign Secretary Grey, and that peace should be secured at the earliest possible moment.

**Persian Christians Endangered** From Petrograd we have a report of a defeat of the Turks in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, northwest of Urumiah, with



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AT THEM WITH BUTT-ENDS!  
Dismounted Hussars rushing the Russian trenches in the Carpathians. One man has just been struck down



a loss of 12,000 men. Nevertheless, the Russians do not seem to have made much progress in the occupation of this region. If it be true, as is reported from Washington, that our Department of State cabled to the Russian Government asking that country to send a force into Azerbaijan for the protection of the Christians of Urumiah from massacre by the Kurds, the request must have amused the Russians, and we have no reason to question the sincerity of the regrets expressed by Ambassador Bakhmeteff at Washington that the Russian Government was not able to send troops to Urumiah. It will be remembered that only two years ago an American financier, Mr. Morgan Shuster, designated by our Government to take charge of the Persian treasury, was trying to rid Persia of the Russian troops in Azerbaijan. One of the first acts of the Turks on entering the war was to clean the Russians out of this province as far as Tabriz, and they have not, in spite of their reported victories, succeeded yet in getting back again. From Urumiah we have little information except that the 10,000 refugees in the Presbyterian mission are in dire need and the deaths have at times averaged forty a day. A general massacre of the native Christians in this vicinity is still feared, altho the Ottoman Government has assured Ambassador Morgenthau, in response to his urgent inquiries, that there is no danger.

#### War Cases Here

Evidence has been procured which indicates the existence of a plot to cause a controversy between our Government and Great Britain concerning the alleged delivery of supplies to British cruisers from the port of New York. An investigation was made by Collector Malone, who inspected the harbor waters at night, going about on a destroyer. So far as can be learned, he was at first inclined to believe that several tugboats and their crews had been hired to carry the supplies, and that the work was being done under the direction of agents of the British Government.

But the emphatic assertions of the British Consul General, Sir Courtenay Bennett, that not a pound of supplies had been procured from this port and that his Government was in no way connected with the situation discovered by Collector Malone, caused further inquiry, which tended to show that the project had been devised by Great Britain's enemies. The boats and men had been hired, and they were told that they were to carry supplies to the British cruisers, but then there was delay and steps were taken which could not fail to bring the plans to the knowledge of the authorities. The evidence is not complete, but it indicates that those who did the work were agents, not of Great Britain, but of her enemies.

Time for the completion of repairs

on the German auxiliary cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" expired on the 7th and she decided to remain at Newport News. She was formally interned there until the end of the war. Her commander professed to have been waiting for a German cruiser to come and attack the British cruisers lying in wait for him, and thus to help him to reach the open sea. This internment left only one German rover at large, the "Kronprinz Wilhelm," and she came into the harbor at Newport News on the 11th, needing coal and provisions. Her commander said she had captured and destroyed fourteen ships of the Allies and one Norwegian vessel. Probably she will be interned.

Germany has consented to pay for the American ship "William P. Frye," which was destroyed in January last by the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich." Such a settlement was expected.

Alaska's New Railroad . . . When Congress appropriated \$35,000,000 for the construction of a railroad in Alaska by the Government it made a broad grant of power to the President concerning the selection of the route and the control of the project. There are now two railroads going northward from the southern coast. One, 132 miles long, starts at Cordova and is used mainly in connection with the copper mines. It is owned by J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Guggenheim syndicate. The other, the Alaska Northern, seventy-one miles long, extends from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to the head of Turnagain Bay. Some time ago it was sold in foreclosure proceedings and came under control of banking interests in Toronto. This road our Government has bought for \$1,150,000, and it will be the southern part of the Government's line. The President announced last week that the route had been selected. It includes the existing road from Seward to Turnagain Bay, and extends from that point northward to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, the entire length of it being 471 miles. From Turnagain Bay a branch thirty-one miles long, to the Matanuska coal field, will be constructed. The cost of the project will be \$26,800,000.

It is expected that forty miles of the road will be constructed this year. The work is to be done under the direction of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, whose chairman is W. C. Edes. The road will be of standard gage. While it will serve two coal fields, it will also open large tracts of agricultural land to settlement and facilitate prospecting



Press Illustrating Company

#### MAKING SNOW HOUSES IN REAL EARNEST

The German "snow battalion" in the Vosges starting to build a shelter which will be used as temporary quarters



which will probably bring gold deposits to light. Eventually it will be extended to the Yukon. The coal of the Matanuska field is high-grade bituminous, acceptable to the navy. In the Navana field there is much lignite of high quality, which will be used in the territory. Townsites along the line have been withdrawn. The President has given orders that measures shall be taken to preserve the health of the workmen employed, with provision for compensation in case of accident.

**Chicago's Election** The city election in Chicago on the 6th excited much interest in other parts of the country because women were to vote there in a mayoralty election for the first time, and also for the reason that an appeal had been made to race feeling in its relation to the Great War. The Republican candidate, William Hale Thompson, was elected by a plurality exceeding 130,000, the largest ever known in a Chicago election. His opponent, Robert M. Sweitzer, suffered on account of the publication of a circular in which many prominent Germans and Austrians, over their signatures, urged Germans, Austrians and Hungarians to vote for him as an indorsement of Kaiser Wilhelm's war policies. On the circulars were pictures of the Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph. This was resented by many American voters.

Of the women registered, eighty-six per cent, or 234,309, went to the polls, and sixty-three per cent of this number voted for Thompson. Votes were cast by 426,347 men.

**Street Railway Strikes** Street car service in Auburn, New York, and on one or two interurban lines was discontinued last week owing to a strike of unusual character. It originated in a quarrel between two unions, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and the Brotherhood of Electric Trainmen. The first of these began the strike to force recognition of the association by the Empire United Railways Company, which owns many city and interurban lines in Central and Western New York, and which has contracts with the Brotherhood. These contracts the Empire Company would not abrogate. There were complications, owing to the attitude of another company which controls street lines in several cities, a majority of the Empire Company's lines being interurban. With this other company the Empire has a traffic agreement permitting the Empire's cars to use the other company's



International News

#### STORING UP ENERGY FOR THE TABERNACLE

Billy Sunday and "Ma" throwing the medicine ball in the brief interval between the Philadelphia and Paterson campaigns. Sunday's constant care to keep in training has much to do with his effectiveness

tracks in certain cities. This company, the New York State Railways, appeared to be in sympathy with the strikers, and took measures to prevent use of its tracks by the Empire cars. Whereupon the courts granted an injunction against such action in Syracuse, and injunctions elsewhere were expected.

It was said at the end of the week that the injunctions would cause such an extension of the strike that street car service would be paralyzed in Buffalo, Rochester and several other cities. The State's Board of Mediation and Arbitration sought to promote conciliation, but there was a prospect that the strike would be effective thruout a large part of the state and involve many thousands.

A strike of the street railway men at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and thru the Wyoming Valley was in force for nine days. Then arbitration was accepted and the men returned to work. They ask for an increase of wages.

**Terre Haute Election Frauds** The long trial of a group of prominent men in Terre Haute, Indiana, for election frauds ended on the 6th, when all of the twenty-seven defendants, one of whom is Donn M. Roberts, mayor of the city, were found guilty. About two weeks after the November election, a Federal grand jury began an investigation. In the last week of December, 126 men were indicted, and 116 of these were arrested. The remaining ten have not been found. Of those arrested, eighty-nine pleaded guilty and twen-

ty-seven went to trial. Testimony disclosed bribery, perjury, false impersonation, repeating, falsification of the returns and other offenses. Those found guilty were the leaders of the Democratic party in the city and county.

Among them are Mayor Roberts, who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor; Eli H. Redman, declared elected circuit judge of the county; Elmer E. Talbott, city comptroller; Dennis Shea, sheriff of the county; Maurice Walsh, county sealer of weights and measures and treasurer of campaign funds; Harry S. Montgomery, president of the Board of Public Works; John M. Masselink, city inspector of weights and measures, and formerly a member of the legislature; Thomas B. Smith, city judge; George Ehrenhardt, member of the Board of Public Works; Edward R. Driscoll, secretary of the County Democratic Committee; William S. Crockett, superintendent of the city crematory; three gamblers, two saloon keepers and two bartenders. The jury was composed of ten farmers, an insurance agent and a druggist. The prosecutor was the Federal District Attorney, Frank C. Dailey. Jurisdiction was claimed by the Federal Government because the election was one at which votes were cast for a Senator of the United States and a member of Congress.

**The War in Mexico** For a time there were conflicting reports about a battle between the forces of General Obregon and those of General Villa in the vicinity





Alman and Company

#### THE NEW HOME OF THE RED CROSS

Facing the White House and in architectural harmony with it, is to stand the Red Cross Home, an \$800,000 building "built by the Government of the United States and patriotic citizens as a memorial to the women of the North and the women of the South, held in loving memory by a now united country, and that their labors to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war may be forever perpetuated this memorial is dedicated to the service of the American Red Cross Society." At a time when war and the alleviation of its horrors claim an unusual share of our attention this tribute to the work of American women in our own great war and this aid to increased efficiency for the work of American men and women in the present war is of particular interest and importance. The cornerstone of the new Red Cross Home has just been laid by President Woodrow Wilson and an address on its significance given by Former President William Howard Taft. The idea of a Red Cross memorial was conceived by Captain James C. Scrymser, of New York, who made the first donation to the fund, and has been ably furthered by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the national relief board and executive director of the American Red Cross, who was the moving spirit in bringing the matter to the attention of Congress, in choosing the site, and in supervising the designs and the arrangement of the interior

of Irapunto, which is half way between the Mexican capital and Guadalajara. Villa had failed to capture Matamoras, and had temporarily given up his movement against Tampico, because the advance of Obregon northward, with 20,000 men, must first be checked. There was a battle, but it appears that many lies about it were told. Carranza sent word to Washington that Villa had been whipped, that his cavalry had been "wiped out," and that he had lost 2000 men. Probably Carranza was misled by Obregon. The latter's telegram was published. In it he said that the battle line was nine miles long; that the fighting continued for twenty-seven hours; that he pursued Villa's retreating army thirty miles over fields covered by dead and wounded, and that Villa lost much ammunition.

A day or two later it was known that Obregon, and not Villa, had been defeated; that Obregon had retreated, and that his forces were in a perilous position. The true story came from Villa and was confirmed by George C. Carothers, the agent of our Government, who was with Villa. The latter said that the decisive battle had not yet been fought, and that

Obregon was striving to break the circle which he (Villa) had placed around him. Our Government said that Obregon had retreated. With his army he was in the city of Celaya on the 11th, and Villa was urging him to come out and fight, in order that the people of the city might not suffer from bombardment. Villa sent four foreign consuls to him with this message.

There was some fighting on the border last week. Bullets fell in the residential districts of Brownsville, but Carranza's men were not driven from Matamoras. In Sinaloa, south of Mazatlan, there was a two-days' battle between the Carranzistas and the Villistas, but the result was not reported.

Huerta and Others

Both the foreign and the American owners of mines in the Durango district complain that new rules made by Villa cannot be obeyed and that they are in danger of losing their property, because the penalty is confiscation. Our Government has sent a protest to Villa. Carranza has declined to assist in neutralizing the capital and the railroad to Vera Cruz, as suggested by our Govern-

ment, altho Villa and Zapata consented. Duval West, President Wilson's personal representative, has gone from Vera Cruz to the capital, intending to remain there ten days.

General Huerta sent by wireless to a New York newspaper the following message: "I have no plans. Only a pleasure trip. I greet your land of liberty." It was expected that he would go ashore at New York and would meet there Felix Diaz. Both Villa and Carranza asked our Government to prevent him from landing. They asserted that he was planning a new revolutionary movement, with the help of rich Mexican exiles.

Villa's agency in Washington has published a reply to the criticisms of Cardinal Gibbons and others concerning the treatment of Catholics and the Catholic Church by the revolutionists. The substance of it is that the Church will not be molested if it keeps out of politics. Merchants in Monterey protest against a second tax levied by Villa, asserting that the money is used for the army and not for the poor. But there is much suffering in the city, where hundreds are said to be starving, and it is reported that Villa has given aid to several thousand.



# WHEN INDIA FIGHTS FOR ENGLAND

BY BASANTA KOOMAR ROY

**A**FTER many centuries troops have come from Asia to fight in Europe; this time not to conquer, but to defend the homes and the hearths of the French, Belgians and British. About 100,000 of India's best soldiers are already in Europe fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Allies against the Germans and Austrians.

The Indian troops entered Europe thru Marseilles. There were stalwart Sikhs and ferocious Gurkhas, bold Pathans and handsome Rajputs—but mostly Sikhs and Gurkhas. The native Indian force at home has been considerably weakened; but it is significant that not a single British soldier has been taken out of India. The Indian princes have pledged men and money for the defense of the British Empire.

The Sikh is the flower of the British-Indian army and he is a follower of Guru Nanak. When Martin Luther was preaching the gospel of reformation in Germany, Guru Nanak was preaching another gospel of reformation in the Punjab, the land of the five rivers in northern India. Nanak's crusade was against the existing bigotry of caste, idolatry and other superstitions of Brahmanism. His message was one of harmony among all religions, especially between Hinduism and Mohammedanism. The Sikh was a peace-loving farmer or artizan, but the tyranny of the Moghuls under Aurangzeb, who executed Tegh Singh, a Sikh

*The mixing of the races which makes this war the most perplexingly cosmopolitan of all history is not the least significant phase of the Great War. The bringing to European soil of many troops from British India, bitterly resented by the Teutonic allies, has a double significance, for while they are doing good service in France they are still playing their part in England's troublesome Indian problem. Mr. Roy, a graduate of Calcutta University and a magazine writer of long standing, is in a position to treat both aspects of the Indian expedition.—THE EDITOR.*

Guru, converted this peaceful people into a military confederacy under Guru Govind Singh. And it gained so much in power that the British had to fight many battles before they could ultimately subdue the Sikhs, and that primarily by the treachery of a Sikh general.

The Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in 1849. Since that time the British have lavishly recruited from the Sikhs for India's army. Stout, stalwart and thick-boned, hardy, courageous and obedient, the Sikh makes the best soldier in the British army. He is steady in victory and in defeat. He would rather die at his post than yield an inch of ground. He is fond of colonizing; and it is mostly the Sikhs that have colonized in Canada—a colonization that has been a source of so

much trouble and imperial complications. Wherever he goes, a good Sikh never gives up his long hair, turban and iron bracelet. He would rather part with his head than with his hair, such is his faith in his Guru whose Sikh (the word means disciple) he is.

The Sikh soldier has proven to be a tried friend of the British in more wars than one, both at home and abroad. But indubitably the best service he rendered to the British was at the time of the Sepoy revolution of 1857-58. At a time when the British Empire and British prestige in the East was tottering to its very foundation, it was the Sikh soldier who saved the day and reconquered his own country for the British. Revolutionary India cursed the Sikh, but the Sikh felt satisfied in the thought that he had done his duty. But a change has come in the feeling of the Sikhs in general, owing to the short-sighted and suicidal policy of the British colonists, especially those of the Dominion of Canada. The retired Sikh soldier who has come home after being insulted in Canada has lost all faith in the British sense of justice; he now looks upon all the promises of citizenship in the empire as empty platitudes. So he has spread discontent in the British army thru his friends and relatives—so much so that the British thought it wise to take most of them out of India to be blown into eternity by the huge German cannons. At



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THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS TO REACH THE FRANCO-BELGIAN BATTLE LINE





Paul Thompson

## THE GURKHA'S KURKI

The weapon with which he slits a tiger's throat or ends an enemy's life

least this is the version which the Indian nationalist wants us to believe.

The Gurkha soldier is of Mongolian type. He looks more like a Japanese than like a Hindustanee. His tenacity of purpose is like that of a bulldog. Short, chubby and sinewy, the Gurkha is strong and fearless. His racial weapon is *kurki*, a heavy curved knife. While in his mountainous home in Nepaul, he often encounters tigers in the jungles. But he would never run away from a tiger, no matter how large or how ferocious. He takes his stand with his *kurki* in hand, and when the tiger is about to pounce upon him he steps a few feet aside, and holds his weapon in such a way as to cut the tiger's throat in two. With such a spirit within him he makes a perfect soldier, but he is rather slow-witted.

The word Gurkha means protector of cows. The people that use the name claim descent from the Rajputs of Chitore, Rajputana. They were driven out of their native province by the Mohammedan conquerors, and settled in the mountainous districts around Kumaon. They soon assumed an aggressive attitude, and sought expansion of territory on all sides. They, too, clashed with the British and fought what is known in history as the Gurkha War of 1814. The Treaty of Segauli checked their territorial expansion. Nepaul, the kingdom of the Gurkhas, is still independent of the British Raj. But,

by a treaty, the British Government in India is allowed to recruit about 20,000 soldiers from among the Gurkhas.

The Gurkha soldier is still faithful to the British in spirit. Wherever there is an act of high-handedness that is to be done to suppress the spirit of new nationalism in India, the Gurkha is employed, and he acts like a veritable fanatic in his attacks on men, women and children.

The military organization that binds the Sikhs and the Gurkhas, the English, Highlanders and the Irish, the Mohammedans and the Mahrattas in one Indian army is noteworthy. It was over the reorganization of this army that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener fought. In the fight Curzon had to resign, and the military in India was freed from all control of the civil.

The entire military force in India is divided into a northern and a southern army. There are 76,000 British and 164,000 Indian soldiers and officers. Besides the regular army there are volunteers of European or Eurasian extraction. An educated man of India is not allowed to enlist as a volunteer or a soldier. He is not trusted. A Bengali can never enter the army as a soldier.

The relative status of the Indian and British troops in India is discussed by the Indian statesmen in season and out of season. A constant agitation is going on in India to raise the position of the Indian

troops. Ever since the days of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857-58, the lot of the Sepoy has been worse than before the revolution. He is looked upon with suspicion. His loyalty is doubted. He is made to feel that he is inferior to his British comrade. The proportionate numerical strength of the Sepoys has been diminished. More British soldiers have been imported into India to add to the burden of taxation of the over-taxed and poverty-stricken country.

Most of the "lines" in which the Sepoy is made to live are not fit for human habitation, and there is little or no provision for his entertainment; whereas the British soldier is quartered in comfortable "barracks" and ample provision is made for his playgrounds, gymnasiums and billiard rooms. The Sepoy is not entrusted with the rifles of latest model with which the British soldiers are armed. For the same service, and in many instances for better service, the Sepoy is paid much less than the British soldier. The Briton receives about \$25 to the Sepoy's \$4.

But the most objectionable feature of the military system in India lies in the fact that the Sepoy, no matter how long he has served in the army, no matter how marked may be his military capacity, no matter how many battles he has fought for England, both at home and abroad, no matter how many scars of wounds he bears, can never be a commissioned



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WOUNDED INDIANS ENJOYING A CHARACTERISTIC RECREATION





London Sphere. © N. Y. H.

#### INDIAN TROOPS HAVE HARD WORK KEEPING WARM

Braziers in the trenches have been provided to keep these soldiers of a warmer country from frostbite

officer in the army. All his life he has to wear the badge of inferiority to much younger and inferior military men from England. In India today, out of 1500 commissioned officers, 1500 are British. Writing in the *London India* of November 20, 1914, Mr. Ashraf Ali, a Mohammedan, called this Anglo-Saxon anomaly "a festering sore that rankles in all Indian hearts."

The wonderful machinery of the British-Indian army that not only protects India from foreign invasions but is kept and freely used to defend the entire British Empire, is necessarily a costly thing. India's land, which is mostly owned by the Government, furnishes the bulk of India's revenue. The land revenue is about \$105,483,500, and the military expenditure is about \$98,230,000. Our leaders of thought have, for many years, been agitating against this exorbitant military charge. They demand money for the opening of free schools, as they also demanded it for more irrigation works for the prevention of recurring famines in India. And, again, they claim that when the Indian army is kept and used for the defense of the Empire thruout the world, it is meet that the British "home" Government should pay a part of its expenses. In its dispatch of March 25, 1890, the British-Indian Government itself thus confest: "Millions of money have been spent on increasing the

army in India, on armaments, and on fortifications to provide for the security of India, not against domestic enemies, or to prevent the invasions of the warlike peoples of adjoining countries, but to maintain the supremacy of British power in the East." To give a few specific instances, it was India—poor, starving India—that paid the expenses of England's first Afghan war of 1834-42, of the China war of 1839-40, of the Persian war of 1856, of the Abyssinian war of 1867-68, of the Perak expedition of 1875, of the second Afghan war of 1878-80, of the Egyptian war of 1882, and of the Soudan war of 1896. And it is certainly true that many millions are being and would be spent from India's exchequer to pay England's bills for the present European war.

In spite of all their grievances the Indian troops in Europe are fighting well, and the British Government and people are grateful to India for what she is now doing for England. But it is only fair that the British public should be allowed to know of the valor of the Indian troops that are fighting in the battlefields of Europe—troops that are giving their lives for England in this day of her dire national peril. It is indeed pathetic that the British censor does not allow the British press to publish anything about the Indian troops in Europe. "People at home," explains Mr. Robert Blatch-

ford, an English war correspondent in France, in the *Weekly Dispatch* of London, "are hungry for news of the Indian troops, but I was not so much as allowed to mention them."

There is a method in this madness of the British statesmen. Mr. A. J. Wilson, editor of the *London Investors' Review*, thus touches the problem to the very core when he writes in his paper: "The Indians are fighting with us loyally, with the bravery characteristic of their warlike races, and they look to get the credit for that loyalty as they will by and by look for the reward which is their due. India is fighting for home rule quite as much as for us; do not let us ignore the fact, or by our conduct make it harder to satisfy the legitimate demands of the Indian people when peace has been restored." It is true that the British governmental policy not to allow even a passing mention of Indian troops in the British papers is directed ultimately against the "legitimate demands of the Indian people."

But we feel confident that, when peace follows this barbarous international hecatomb, when broader principles of international brotherhood supplant the suicidal policy of nationalism and spread-eagle imperialism—in that day of ultimate triumph and everlasting victory Mother India shall get *Swaraj*—her much-coveted home rule.

New York City



#### IN FULL SPLENDOR

An Indian prince in dress uniform. A number of Maharajas have gone to the battle-line with the Indian troops



# FOUR BATTLE POEMS

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

## BEFORE ACTION

*I sit beside the brazier's glow,  
And, drowsing in the heat,  
I dream of daffodils that blow.  
And lambs that frisk and bleat—*

*Black lambs that frolic in the snow  
Among the daffodils,  
In a far orchard that I know  
Beneath the Malvern hills.*

*Next year the daffodils will blow,  
And lambs will frisk and bleat:  
But I'll not feel the brazier's glow,  
Nor any cold or heat.*

## THE QUESTION

*I wonder if the old cow died or not.  
Gey bad she was the night I left, and sick.  
Dick reckoned she would mend. He knows a lot—  
At least he fancies so himself, does Dick.*

*Dick knows a lot. But maybe I did wrong  
To leave the cow to him, and come away.  
Over and over like a silly song  
These words keep bumming in my head all day.*

*And all I think of, as I face the foe  
And take my lucky chance of being shot,  
Is this—that if I'm hit, I'll never know  
Till Doomsday if the old cow died or not.*

## RAINING

*The night I left my father said:  
"You'll go and do some stupid thing.  
You've no more sense in that fat head  
Than Silly Billy Witterling.*

*"Not sense to come in when it rains—  
Not sense enough for that, you've got.  
You'll get a bullet through your brains,  
Before you know, as like as not."*

*And now I'm lying in the trench  
And shells and bullets through the night  
Are raining in a steady drench,  
I'm thinking the old man was right.*

## VICTORY

*I watched it oozing quietly  
Out of the gaping gash.  
The lads thrust on to victory  
With lunge and curse and crash.*

*Half-dazed, that uproar seemed to me  
Like some old battle-sound  
Heard long ago, as quietly  
His blood soaked in the ground.*

*The lads thrust on to victory  
With lunge and crash and shout.  
I lay and watched, as quietly  
His life was running out.*

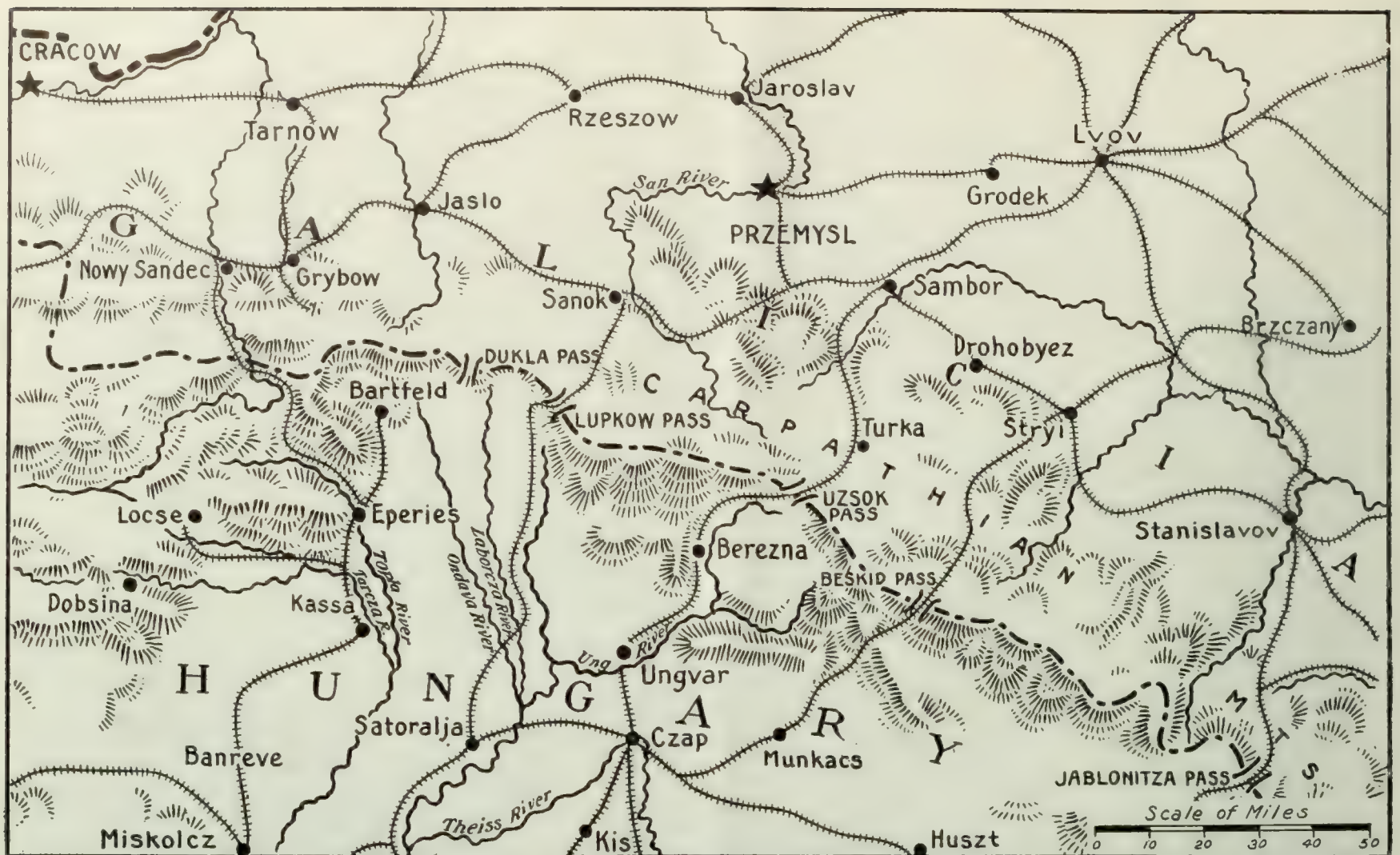




*Brown Brothers*

EARLY SPRING  
THIS IS WHAT IT MEANS IN THE BRITISH TRENCHES





THE INVASION OF HUNGARY

The Russians have partial or entire control of the four main roads leading thru the Carpathian range, Dukla, Lupkow, Uzsok and Beskid (or Vereczke) passes. This gives the invading forces a base of nearly a hundred miles on the crest of the Carpathians from which to project a wedge into the heart of Hungary

## CROSSING THE CARPATHIANS

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF HUNGARY

**W**HEN the surrender of Przemyśl released the investing army and relieved the Russians of the danger of an attack in the rear from the fortress, the Russians had two courses open to them. Should they do as they had done twice before in the present war, move on westward and attack Cracow, which if taken would let them into either Austria or Germany? Or should they turn south and scale the mountain rampart that encircles the Hungarian plain? Geography advised the former course. Politics the latter. Politics won the debate. So the Russians, instead of following the easier route along the railroads and up the Danube valley toward Cracow, have undertaken the invasion of Hungary.

In preparation for this movement, which both sides anticipated would begin in the spring, fighting of the hardest kind has been carried on all winter in the passes of the Carpathians. Of the details of this fighting we have heard little and know less. No knowledge of mathematics beyond the ability to add is necessary to warn the attentive reader that the reports from Vienna and Petrograd are not to be taken at their face value. But if the claims of victory and the numbers of slain and captured are to be received with cau-

tion no such incredulity need attach to stories of the suffering and heroism of the troops who attacked or defended the redoubts which command the deep defiles. Those who have tried making their way thru felled timberland in winter time will best appreciate what it would be if the smooth white surface of a snow-bank concealed a pitfall, if the moving of a branch might touch off a mine, if barbed wire were stretched between the trees, if bear-traps and wolf-traps had been set for men, if sharpshooters lurked beneath the evergreen boughs and a battery was concealed behind a crag. But the story of these terrible months of incessant conflict has yet to be told. We must rely upon our imaginations to reconstruct the scene, for there are no American correspondents in this region and photographs are rare and unsatisfactory. Altho several hundred thousand of our fellow citizens have come from Galicia, Hungary, Bukovina and Rumania, yet they do not contribute to the knowledge of the American reader and this is one of the few parts of Europe that have not been overrun by our tourists.

Yet the European traveler in search of health, hunting, scenery or society finds the Carpathians most attractive and in the summer time

it is hard to get rooms in the fashionable and expensive hotels in the High Tatra. This is not "high" from the American point of view. Our Westerners would call its highest peak a mere foothill since it is only 8737 feet above the sea. But in beauty and wild grandeur the Rockies or the Alps have little to compare with these pine forests, precipitous heights and deep-set tarns, "the eyes of the sea" as they are called, reminding us of Jokai's sweetheart.

The Russians naturally do not propose to invade Hungary thru the heart of the mountains, but have directed their attack at the lowest part of the watershed which lies between the High Tatra and the East Beskids. Here the elevation does not exceed three thousand feet and there are three passes thru which railroads run from Galicia to Hungary. The most easterly of these is Beskid (or Vereczke) Pass with an altitude of 2680 feet, and a tunnel of more than a mile. Next comes Uzsok Pass, 1845 feet, then Lupkow Pass, and beyond is Dukla Pass, which has no railroad but thru which the Russians have made their way to Bartfeld, or Bartfa. This, the first Russian conquest in Hungary, is a town of 6000 inhabitants. The names mentioned in the daily news are unfamiliar and



confusing, but a glance at a relief map shows that the invasion of Hungary amounts to this: the Russians have crost the watershed by following up the tributaries of the San and following down the tributaries of the Theiss.

For defense Hungary has depend-  
ed upon Nature, so once within this  
mountain bulwark the Russians have  
a clear road to Budapest except for  
such field forces as may be inter-  
posed. These will be outnumbered in  
any case and are hardly likely to  
prove any more successful in with-  
standing the invading hosts in Hun-  
gary than they have been in Ga-  
licia.

But an army in the heart of Hun-  
gary is likely to be a deathblow to  
that curious congeries of diverse na-  
tionalities which has been gathered  
in the course of a thousand years  
under the Hapsburg crown. "Austria  
is not a state; it is a government."  
If one should put his five finger-tips  
upon the map of Europe anywhere  
and undertake to make a nation of  
what he had chanced to touch he  
would not have a more impossible  
task than has the aged and unfortu-  
nate Francis Joseph. Without speci-  
fying all his various titles we may  
say that the Austro-Hungarian mon-  
archy consists of the

- Kingdom of Bohemia
- Kingdom of Dalmatia
- Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria
- Grand-Duchy of Cracow
- Archduchy of Austria
- Duchy of Salzburg
- Duchy of Styria
- Duchy of Carinthia
- Duchy of Carniola
- Duchy of Bukovina



"NOT A STATE, MERELY A GOVERNMENT"

- Margravate of Moravia
- Duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia
- County Palatine of Tirol
- Territory of Vorarlberg
- Margravate of Istria
- County Palatine of Goritz-Gradisca
- Town and District of Trieste
- Kingdom of Hungary
- Province of Croatia
- Province of Slavonia
- Town and District of Fiume
- Province of Bosnia
- Province of Herzegovina.

These heterogeneous elements have  
never been brought together by con-  
quest or a common interest. They  
have no bond of union except that of  
the single sovereign to whom they  
have fallen by the chance of inher-

itance and matrimonial alliance. The  
method of national expansion pecu-  
liar to Austria found expression in  
the twelfth century in the couplet:

Bella gerant fortes tu felix Austria  
nube,  
Nam quæ Mars aliis dat tibi regna  
Venus,

which we may venture to Anglicize:

The brave wax great by wars;  
You, happy Austria, wed,  
For they to dominion by Mars,  
You by Venus are led.

But it may well be questioned  
whether Austria was indeed "happy"  
in this peaceful process of empire-  
building instead of the fires of war  
and affliction thru which other na-  
tions have been fused into one. The  
twelve million Germans would rather  
belong to Germany. The ten million  
Magyars want to rule themselves and  
the other peoples living with them.  
The eight million Bohemians and  
Slovaks, the four million Ruthenians  
and the million Slovenes incline to-  
ward Russia. The five million Poles  
want independence. The three mil-  
lion Rumanians want annexation  
with Rumania, the five and a half  
million Serbs and Croats annexation  
to Serbia and the million Italians an-  
nexation to Italy. It would seem that  
under this condition of internal  
strain the Austro-Hungarian mon-  
archy must fly into fragments at a  
touch like a Prince Rupert's drop.

The Russians have invaded the  
Kingdom of Hungary. What the Em-  
pire of Austria looks like alone may  
be seen by the outline map published  
herewith. Its lack of geographical  
coherency is symbolic of its lack of  
deeper unity. The parts do not seem  
to belong together—and they do not  
seem likely to stay together much  
longer.



Medem Photo Service

THE GATEWAY OF THE CARPATHIANS

Uzsok Pass is the pass which the Russians are now trying hardest to gain, for it lies on the  
most direct route between Lemberg or Lvov and Budapest. The railroad seen in the picture  
crosses the great divide at Uzsok by means of numerous zigzags and six tunnels



# THE WORLD OVER

## Telephoning to Moving Trains

Between a moving train and a railroad station twenty-seven miles apart telephone conversations have been proved possible. The train was the Lackawanna Limited and the wireless station was at Binghamton, New York.

Four months have been spent in experimenting with the new DeForest radio telephone, and the final results are said to be so satisfactory that a wide application of these instruments to passenger trains of the Lackawanna system will follow shortly. Mr. L. B. Foley, superintendent of telegraphs of this railroad, advocated the use of wireless telegraphy on trains for a number of years and in the early part of 1914 the idea was given a trial. The results of this experiment were so successful that he determined to give the wireless telephone a similar test.

The problem of telephoning to and from fast trains was put before Dr. Lee DeForest. The task was no easy one, as heretofore the wireless telephone has been one of the most unreliable devices imaginable. Instead of following along the lines of the old wireless telephone, Dr. DeForest set about devising an instrument which would eliminate the principal objection to the

old type—the difficulty of adjusting the *oscillator* by means of which the powerful electric currents carrying the voice are sent thru the air. In accomplishing his object, he has discarded the direct current arc in favor of a device known as the quenched gap into which is fed alternating current at an extremely high frequency. The quenched gap once adjusted requires no further attention, and is locked to prevent tampering.

The new telephone was first installed in the Lackawanna wireless station at Scranton, and the voice of the speaker at the transmitter was clearly distinguishable on the train as far distant as fifty-two miles. In this test the train was traveling at the rate of over fifty miles an hour. This experiment proved that wireless conversation could be heard above the noise of the train, and an equipment was accordingly installed. Altho twenty-seven miles is the greatest distance at which an exchange of conversation has been held, much greater distances will be possible when several minor difficulties are overcome.

The telephone is located in a small booth at the end of the smoking car, while the special dynamo which supplies the powerful currents for the transmitter is located in the baggage

coach. The antenna consists of four wires suspended by insulators along the roofs of four cars.

Altho for the private use of passengers the cost of using the wireless 'phone will not amount to a great deal more than ordinary long distance charges, the chief purpose, of course, will be for despatching and directing the movements of trains.

Railroads thruout the country have already shown some interest in the application of the wireless telephone to railroad trains, especially in freight service. According to estimates made by the Lackawanna, each unnecessary stop that a long, heavy freight train is now compelled to make represents a loss to the road of from \$20 to \$30—perhaps \$200 a day. It frequently happens that scheduled way-side stops of a "manifest" freight train could be avoided if it were possible to telephone orders to the train crew, when under full speed, and at a reasonable estimate of cost the saving in operating expenses would be considerable.

## Butter from the Post Office

The efforts of the Government postal authorities to stir up traffic in food products between the farm and city homes have been consistently energetic ever since last spring when the movement was started in Washington. By means of circulars, printed and distributed at the expense of the Government, many thousand city housewives have been placed in commercial touch with farmers of their community. The latest available figures show that Washington, for instance, has developed a traffic in eggs, butter, fruit, poultry and other farm produce amounting to 250 parcels per day. These have traveled direct from the farm to kitchen—with no middleman save Uncle Sam. This means 250 less sales per day for the grocers of the national capital. It also means 250 instances of better profit for farmers. Atlanta and St. Louis average over 1000 packages per week; San Francisco, Boston and several dozen other large cities a slightly smaller amount.

In the work of bringing the farmer and the consumer together the authorities have gone very thoroly into this problem of foodstuffs distribution. Every possible thing has been done to give the farmer an equal chance to compete with the corner grocery on equal terms. Special fast auto service is used in many cities to effect immediate delivery of perishable goods. Refrigerators have been installed in some post offices. The hours of delivery have been extended far into the night. In certain places a system of telephone calls keeps housewives informed of the arrival of packages.

The most remarkable step taken in this important movement, however, has been the issuance of a price-list by



Lackawanna Railroad

### THE TELEPHONE STATION ON BOARD THE TRAIN

It occupies a small booth at the end of the smoking car. The antenna consists of four wires carried along the roofs of four cars. Messages have been caught on the train from a distance of fifty-two miles, and at twenty-seven miles from the stationary base the operator on the train has been able to talk back



Postmaster Otto Praeger of Washington. In reality it is a *mail order catalog*, put out by the Federal Government in behalf of its farmers. Lists of producers and the various goods which they offer for sale are set forth, definitely priced, in a twelve-page bulletin distributed to Washington householders. The poorest farmer in Virginia or Maryland, provided he have a reputation for honesty in the eyes of the compilers of the bulletin, can have his wares advertised and called to the attention of Washington's housewife aristocracy without a penny of cost.

The bulletin proved of immense help to a great number of the farmers in the neighboring states of Maryland and Virginia, and even disposed of whole season's crops for Pennsylvania producers.

Made in U. S. A.

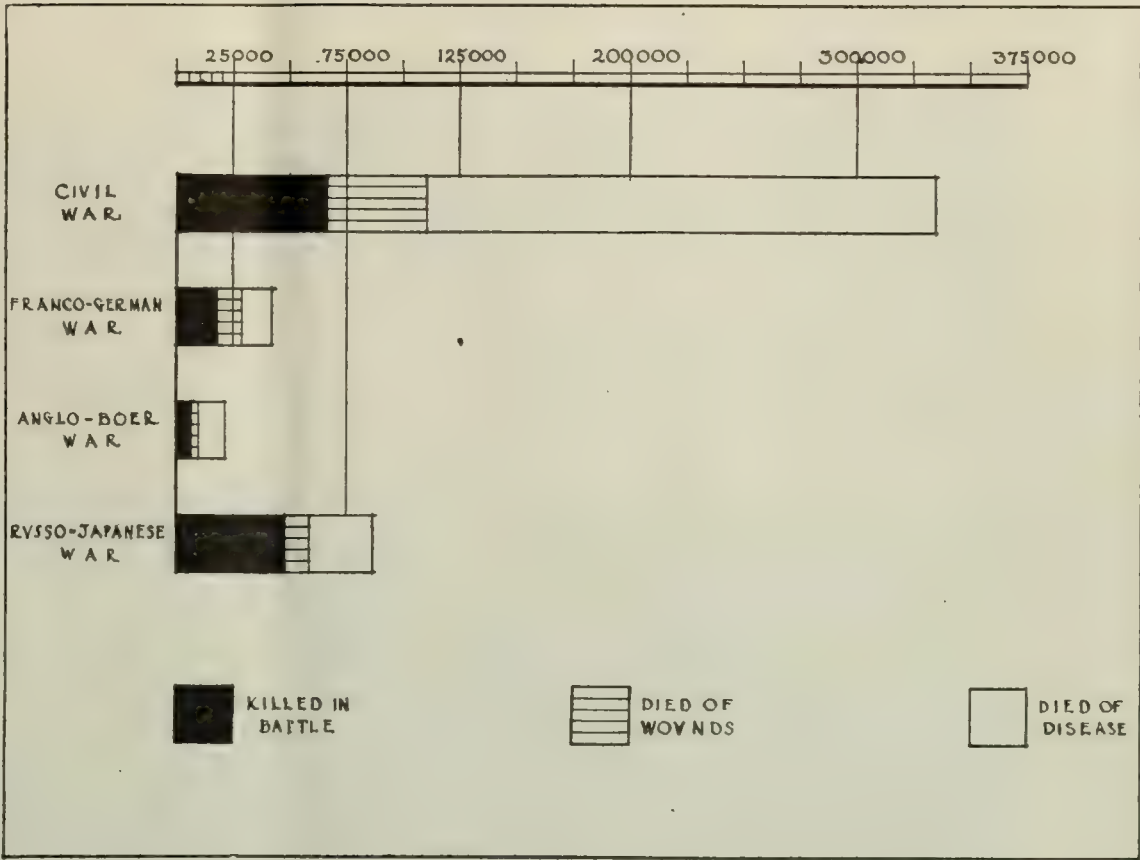
To supplant "Made in Germany" in the mind of the world and his wife by "Made in U. S. A." as a token of quality and usefulness in manufactured articles is the present aim of American manufacturers. "Made in Germany" became world-famous without the aid of an eye-filling device or a uniform label. "Made in U. S. A." has been reinforced by a striking design chosen in competition from 119,000 suggested trademarks. It was the Detroit Board of Commerce—in the automobile country—that offered a prize of \$500 for the best suggestion.

The design selected, in the opinion of the judges, closely approximates the specifications. "It is simple, strong and mechanically perfect; it is a two-color job which makes for economy; it easily can be woven in textile fabrics; it is so open that it will reproduce perfectly down to a quarter of an inch; its use as a stencil, stamp or metal die presents no difficulties, and its character is such that it will print satisfactorily in any medium or by any process. The design is elastic in that the name of the city can be omitted or widened, or contracted, without destroying or impairing the composition. The design, also, is thoroly American in atmosphere, composition and color scheme. Its merit of simplicity and legibility will be a strong argument for its adoption and use on American merchandise in foreign trade."



MADE TO CIRCLE THE GLOBE

The prize-winning device for a "Made in U. S. A." label easily reproduced and instantly recognized anywhere. It took the \$500 offered by the Detroit Chamber of Commerce



DEATHS IN THE VICTORIOUS ARMIES IN FOUR RECENT WARS  
Note the diminishing importance of illness as a factor in the death rate of the armies. The present war should show a further advance in this particular

Soy Milk

Among the other industries upset by the war is the manufacture of vegetable milk which had been started in France and Germany. This is made by grinding up the soy or soja beans to a fine flour, suspending this in water and heating. The product resembles milk in looks, taste and composition. It is rich in protein and fat and if the sugar is wanted this may be added. It can be produced much cheaper than milk since an acre of ground will yield beans enough for ten times as much of this "milk" as if it were used for pasturing a cow. Besides, the trouble of milking is done away with and any one who has been brought up on a farm knows what a chore that is. Then, too, there's no danger of the tuberculosis bacilli that are apt to lurk in the most innocent looking glass of milk.

The oil which the soy beans contain to the amount of some twenty per cent can also be used as a butter substitute in various ways. In fact, we have in soy the raw material for synthetic food products whose value we have hardly begun to appreciate. Except for those who patronize Chinese restaurants and learn to like soy sauce on their rice Americans hardly make any use of it. England imports about ten million dollars' worth in ordinary years, tho what they use it for is something of a mystery unless it goes into that unknown compound beloved of the British palate and none other, Worcestershire sauce. The native heath of the soy bean is Manchuria, and China exports thirty million dollars' worth a year. But there is no reason why the United States should not raise its own soy. The Department of Agriculture has long urged it in vain as a profitable crop, not only for stock but also as a food for human beings. Like other leguminous plants it enriches the soil instead

of impoverishing it. Its use as fertilizer and fodder is doubtless one reason why Americans do not take to it as a food.

A Year of War

In a recent issue of *The American Underwriter* Mr. Edward B. Phelps has presented an interesting chart, which we reproduce above, showing the deaths in four of the principal wars of the last half century.

From a study of the chart it is apparent that 508,256 men lost their lives from armies of 2,388,637 in 109 months of fighting. This is the equivalent of 90.1 deaths per thousand soldiers per annum. If we assume the same mortality rate for the present great European war, and place the average strength of the combined armies in the field at 6,000,000, we should expect 540,000 deaths during a year of war. There are certain causes at work which might reduce the mortality, namely, the steel-jacketed, high-velocity bullet, which may reduce the deaths from wounds, and the better knowledge in fighting disease, which is likely to reduce the mortality from this cause. But, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the fighting at present is more nearly constant. In our Civil War there was a campaign culminating in two or three battles followed by several months of comparative inactivity, while now the battle seems to be raging almost continually at some point.

The total number of deaths among the males twenty years of age and over in the entire United States during 1914 was probably a little more than 500,000. It therefore seems quite likely that a year of fighting in Europe with 6,000,000 men engaged will cause more deaths to the soldiers than will result from all causes among the adult male population of the United States.—WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Yale University.



## WHEN THE COMMISSARIAT BECOMES PICTURESQUE



*Paul Thompson*

### AUSTRIAN SUPPLY TRAINS IN THE FIELD IN POLAND

Like our own prairie schooners, these white topped wagons which, on the eastern battle front, often take the place of the motor lorries of the French and British, dot the plain and fit in well with the white smoke from cook-fires



© Underwood & Underwood

### DRIVING CATTLE TO COMMISSARY HEADQUARTERS IN GALICIA

A sight which must be familiar enough in peace is given a touch of the fantastic by the helmeted cavalymen who ride behind the peasants whose cattle have been taken



# THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

"THE MOST AMERICAN THING IN AMERICA"



THE Chautauqua Idea permeates the fifteen thousand Lyceum Courses and three thousand Chautauquas conducted in all parts of the United States during the year. The

*A department published monthly under the direction of Frank Chapin Bray, Chautauqua Editor of The Independent, and devoted to the peculiarly American movement for popular education whose many phases have come to be distinguished by the name Chautauqua.*

paid attendance in one year is said to have exceeded ten million persons. Broadly speaking, the Chautauqua is a summer and the Lyceum a winter program of similar character based upon the idea of providing lecture-education for the people in community centers. The Lyceum originated in New England for winter evenings indoors. Chautauqua began as an all-day summer institute in the open air. Such differences persist to an appreciable extent if one's attention is called to them. Lyceum Courses consist of from five to twelve program events occurring at intervals from November to May. Chautauquas in open-air weather group program features morning, afternoon and evening for a number of days in succession, and as a rule organize supplementary attractions and activities for children or special groups of men and women in order to foster a crowd spirit while the Chautauqua lasts.

course ticket secures admission. The number and character of attractions depend upon the judgment of the committee and the amount which can be guaranteed or probably covered by the sale of admission tickets. There is no fixed standard or proportion of lectures to other features. Some bureaus offer series of lectures or recitals on the University Extension model as well as single addresses by notables. In the smaller towns a course is likely to consist of two lectures or popular addresses, two concerts, and an interpretative reading, a dramatic performance, or an evening of magic for the fifth feature. For such a course \$250 to \$500 is a common price and course tickets are sold at \$2 or less. Churches, public halls, theaters, Y. M. C. A., library or public school auditoriums accommodate the audiences.

By current usage also the Chautauqua has become a common name for almost any consecutive daily program of lectures, addresses, readings, concerts and entertainments secured by a local organization or committee for which "season" tickets are sold. Where



REV. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, D.D.

Pastor of the Baptist Temple and president of Temple University, Philadelphia. He has been a public speaker fifty-two years and has delivered his best-known lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," more than five thousand times

assembly grounds, cottages, tents, auditoriums or parked property have been established and maintained for Chautauqua purposes the usual form of local organization is a stock company or educational corporation not for profit. But Chautauquas conducted without investment in special plants, utilizing the existing community facilities as the Lyceum Courses do, are increasing in number. Recently the most striking and effectively advertised development has come thru the promotion and rise of Circuit Chautauquas, for which the whole physical equipment, tent-auditorium, and program complete, is furnished by a bureau, booking agency or association to one community after another on contract guaranteed by a local organization or committee.

The Redpath Chautauqua Circuit System comprizes seven tent Chautauqua equipments and sets of traveling program attractions in the hight of the season. The earliest Redpath Circuit begins at Jacksonville, Florida, in April. The Affiliated Lyceum Bureaus, a recent combination of seven bureaus, offers booking service of Chautauqua talent in all parts of the country. From fifty to sixty agencies or bureaus are in the business of booking Lyceum and Chautauqua program features. Some fifteen Circuit Chautauqua Systems are operated during the season. The Circuit Chautauquas last five to eight days in each community, depending upon whether a Sunday program is included or not. Morning lectures, afternoon addresses and music, evening entertainments, are the rule. As many as fifty or sixty persons, including a band or company of dramatic players, may appear on the program. \$2500 is a common expense figure. "Season" tickets sell for \$2 to \$2.50. Competition is keen between bureaus not only in securing exclusive lists of "talent" but in placing contracts for their Chautauquas in the same territory. Bureaus also serve as agents, supplying talent to many independent Chautauquas. Some readjustments between the fixed traveling program plan and the independent local Chautauqua demands may be expected.

The Chautauqua Association of Pennsylvania conducts simultaneously three Circuits of seven-day tent Chautauquas in the East at low cost during the summer season. In the spring and fall this association extends its season by a three-day Circuit of Lyceum Festivals—abbreviated Chautauquas without the tent equipment for the benefit of the smaller towns and villages. In Iowa, the independent Chautauqua Associations have a coöperative state organization thru which booking and routing of program talent to save expenses and time of travel is attempted.

For many years the winter and spring calendar has shown southern



states initiative in Chautauqua development alongside the Lyceum movement. There are established Florida Chautauquas in February and March; Georgia Chautauquas in April, May and June; South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee Chautauquas between April and July. Winter Chautauquas in the North have been successfully conducted indoors at Binghamton and Olean, New York, Bradford, Pennsylvania, Bridgeport and Waterbury, Connecticut, and at Chautauqua, New York, with supplementary outdoor winter carnival features.

The early Lyceum was a coöperative cultural movement of local spirits employing volunteer home talent for inspiration and leadership. Then outside speakers of reputation and authority were secured. An era of peripatetic lecturing followed in which at one time Major J. B. Pond's bureau of imported and American celebrities led the procession. In time the rise of University Extension eclipsed previous developments, and this lecture movement in turn has been modified and reshaped to meet changing educational demands. Some university adaptations of Chautauqua methods we shall consider later in these pages.

The early Chautauquas, scores of them in most of the states from coast to coast, patterning after the original Chautauqua, developed open-air Assemblies of campers or cottagers gathered together under changed "vacation" environment for special educational purposes. Such conditions certain local Chautauquas in the various states continue to successfully provide for periods varying from ten days to a month or more. The present trend of the Chautauqua movement, however, is largely organized on business efficiency lines to take at least the Chautauqua platform idea into the heart of cities, towns and communities for community uplift purposes. Appeal is made for a rallying of the best elements in the community to the support of an inspirational and entertaining program. Specific addresses on "community building" are just now outstanding features. The methods of town "boosting" associated with "old home" week and similar celebrations are adopted to assure the success of the higher grade Chautauqua week.

In both the Lyceum and the Chautauqua preponderance of "entertainment" has been vigorously discussed. It pays the freight, some say conclusively. It has been further justified on the plea that a needful service is rendered in carrying clean amusement to hosts of people not otherwise well served. Moreover, it cultivates taste for music and drama and spreads modern ideas of play and recreation as a proper part of adult education. Experienced managers say that few public men draw anything like their fee at the Chautauqua gate, but men and women who have done things, experts in church, educational, social and civic work are in strong demand. The problem of maintaining an educational standard worthy of the Ly-

ceum and Chautauqua name is a constant one.

One representative bureau list of "talent" offered for Lyceum and Chautauqua engagements this year contains 149 names, 71 classed as lecturers, 41 as musical companies, 37 as entertainers and artists. Another leading bureau list has 107 names, 48 of lecturers, 43 of companies, 16 of entertainers. Among the best known names appear: Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Dr. Hugh Black, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Col. George W. Bain, Dr. Edward A. Steiner, Maud Ballington Booth, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, Speaker Champ Clark, Senators Thomas P. Gore, Robert L. Owen and William S. Kenyon, Congressmen Victor Murdock and Richmond P. Hobson, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon, ex-Governors Robert B. Glenn, Joseph W. Folk and Herbert S. Hadley, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Professor Herbert L. Willett, Professor Charles Zueblin, Lorado Taft, Mark Sullivan, John Ken-

drick Bangs, Edna Ferber, Edmund Vance Cooke, Strickland W. Gillilan, John T. McCutcheon.

Lecture-education in some form is admittedly the persistent force in the permanent life of the Chautauqua and the Lyceum. Russell H. Conwell of the unique Temple in Philadelphia has delivered his lecture on "Acres of Diamonds" (the treasure right at hand if one only has eyes to see it) more than 5000 times. Ralph Parlette's "University of Hard Knocks" (education from life's experiences) has passed the 2000 mark. Social, economic and civic questions, as well as history, travel, literature, science and art are interpreted to millions of adults from the Lyceum and Chautauqua platform by speakers whose competence is recognized. In the formation of serious and deliberate public opinion on mooted questions there is a corrective value in face-to-face contact of an open-minded audience with a man and his message if he has one. This service is sometimes underestimated by a sophisticated or partizan press given to assuming an impersonal authority itself not wholly free from public suspicion or subject to a similar face-to-face test. The maintenance of such a free forum has permanent educational importance in a democracy. And the touch of an inspiring personality if it can be secured is universally recognized as the vital element in developing the educational impulse in other people, whether in the conventional school or in the larger unconventional school of everyday life.

The original Chautauqua Institution, without assuming responsibilities for variants or adaptations of the Chautauqua Idea beyond the administration of its own platform, summer schools, reading courses and educational plant at Chautauqua, New York, does stand for freedom in trying out unconventional methods that may be necessary to determine and maintain the best ideals of democratized education.

The Nebraska Epworth Assembly sets up a camp of 500 to 600 tents for its season and is a distinctively religious Chautauqua. It was established in 1897 and has been managed by a churchman and manufacturer, L. O. Jones. It has paid its way from the beginning with a high-grade program and acquired a park of forty acres adjoining Lincoln in which \$30,000 accruing profits have been invested.

It is considered significant that on a Texas Chautauqua Circuit of some forty towns, altho an unpropitious season, showed an average deficit of \$450 to be made up in each town, all of them renewed contracts for another year.

Establishment of the Richland Center, Wisconsin, town auditorium and local government building is attributed to the Lyceum Course demand for audience room.

"Community Chautauquas" is the change of name announced by one enterprising bureau this spring.

## THE COMING SEASON AT CHAUTAUQUA

### SPECIAL WEEKS

Community Affairs.....	July 5-10
Temperance .....	July 12-17
Remaking of Contemporary Europe .....	July 26-31
Justice and the Courts..	August 2-7
Music (Russian Symphony Orchestra) .....	August 9-14
Recognition (Home Missions Institute) .....	August 16-21
Internationalism and Christianity (Foreign Missions Institute) .....	August 23-28

### SOME SPEAKERS

Mr. Sanford Griffith, Lieut., special investigator, Belgian Staff.....	July 1
Chancellor Samuel B. McCormick, University of Pittsburgh .....	July 4-9
Mr. E. J. Ward, author of "The Social Center".....	July 5-6
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy, playwright, actress .....	July 19-23
Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal..	July 11-16
Mr. O. H. Benson, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture .....	July 15
Dean Shailer Mathews, President Federal Council of Churches .....	August 8-13
Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, President General Federation Women's Clubs..	Aug. 14, 17
Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor Chautauqua Institution .....	Aug. 15-17
Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Armour Institute, Chicago, .....	Aug. 22-27
Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Dept. of Correction, New York, .....	Date not fixed



## IN THE SPRING

BY WINIFRED WELLES

I met a maid who, merry-eyed,  
Went laughing thru the rain—  
The trees were mists of budding green  
And April on the wane.

Like flowers that twinkle in the grass,  
Her little, bare, brown feet—  
Deep drenched in clouds the low, wan skies,  
And wet the silver street.

About her sweet, flushed face the curls  
Clung damp and soft and light,  
And dark her eyes where laughter glowed  
Like lanterns in the night.

How strange that all the tearful day  
Should shine so suddenly,  
And my sad heart should flood with gold  
Because she smiled at me.

No April with her jeweled mists  
Shall pass my ways again,  
But that I'll think of her who ran  
With laughter thru the rain.

## CHINA VERSUS AMERICA

BY H. K. TONG

ONE country surpasses another in certain things. Brazil produces better coffee than any other nation in the world; England's conservatism finds no rival; Japan's imitateness has no equal; Russia's tyranny is unsurpassed; France's luxury is incomparable; Jewish shrewdness is traditional; and America's hustling enterprise is matchless. In cookery, embroidery, the making of porcelains and lacquer-ware, and in the etiquet of eating and dressing, the Chinese people surpass the Americans.

A Frenchman once said that every Chinese is a born cook, and that no nation has a greater variety of dishes than that old empire. He is quite right. If a foreign traveler in China has once tasted some birds' nest soup, young bamboo sprouts, sharks' fins, fish maws, cassia mushrooms, pigeons' eggs, fish gills, fried teals, roasted pheasants, larded quails, sweet lotus soup, or any of a thousand other courses, he will gratify his palate with Oriental dainties even if he has to walk ten miles to get them. Nothing tastes better than that birds' nest soup, which is "a white, soft, slippery substance, not unlike a badly made junket or flummery." Chinese bamboo sprouts are by far superior to American pickles or comfits. Of a pleasant green, they are delicate in taste, wholesome as food, and cheap in price. Regarding the other dishes, no explanation is necessary; the mere mention of their names sharpens one's appetite.

In the method of eating and dressing China also surpasses America. The Chinese, with a pair of chopsticks made of wood, ivory or bamboo, can do almost anything. He uses them to convey rice to his mouth, to cut meat, and to eat cabbages as

*The present indication that China is destined to play a subservient part to Japan as a rather energetic big brother lends special interest to this little sketch of the Chinese mores by a young Chinaman who proved his ability in competition with American students. After a course at the Columbia School of Journalism he returned to his home and since 1913 has been English secretary to the Chinese Senate and managing editor of the Peking "Daily News."*—THE EDITOR.

well as eggs. Sometimes they serve as testing rods. The chopsticks are a pair of cylindrical sticks, not as thick as a pencil, and about eight and a half inches long. They are held between two fingers of the right hand. The Chinese can get along fairly well with a pair of chopsticks and a porcelain spoon, while on an American dining table there are usually placed a long array of spoons and forks and knives, large and small.

It is doubtful whether the clothes of the Chinese man are inferior to the American's. In summer the latter has to wear collar, necktie, shirt, coat and trousers, while the former wears only a pair of loose trousers and a loose jacket. But it is undeniable that the Chinese woman's dress, which consists of cloak, skirt and silk ribbon hat, is superior to the American girl's complex clothing and hat pins, which stick out like lances.

Every foreigner has a profound admiration for Chinese embroidery. The skilful woman can embroider dragons, phoenix, fruits, flowers and men, on white silk cloths in the most lifelike fashion. Shawls, tablecovers, handkerchiefs, screens, cushions and chair-backs display the fantasies of color in fine natural shades.

China not only surpasses America in embroidery, but also in the skill of making pottery, porcelains and lacquer wares. The art of molding clay has been cultivated in China to a high degree.

Altho China cannot equal America in commerce, transportation, daily luxuries and education, on the other hand Chinese hospitality, filial piety, cheerful industry, politeness, wonderful memory and peace-loving temperament are lacking in the Americans.

The Chinese people are not forgetful to entertain strangers, missionaries and tourists, not because they have in mind what the Bible says, "thereby some have entertained angels unawares," but simply out of a spirit of hospitality cultivated for the last four thousand years. The natives usually welcome traveling missionaries with consideration. Whenever a native receives a foreigner, he goes to his neighbors who have more experience than himself to find out the kind of food the stranger likes to eat. The host asks a number of such questions—eggs well done? soft boiled? Missionaries in Mongolia, Manchuria or Russia are denied shelter and food, but they always find hospitality in China.

The Chinese people are not only generous to foreigners, but they are also bountiful to one another. In summer, villagers serve to thirsting travelers tea from a big can in front of their doors or in resting places. Mountaineers give away free sandals. During the theatrical season strangers are frequently invited to an unknown house to dine for days in succession. They are served with the best wine and with most delicate dishes. Rich persons dispense little red pills to cure cholera. Every fam-





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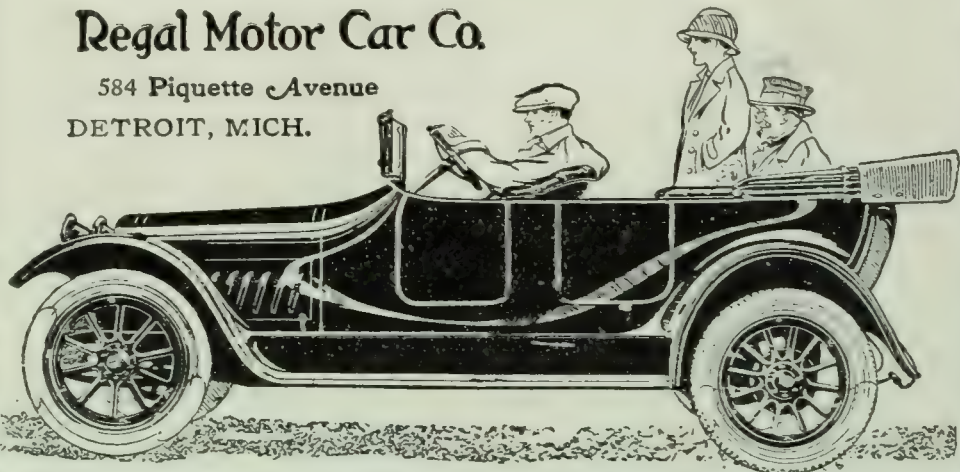
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ily distributes several bowls of rice each day to beggars.

In filial piety the Chinese is superior to the American. In China no one is more honored and respected than the person who has great reverence for his parents. Of this spirit Chinese history records hundreds of cases. A pious son, who was poverty stricken and had no money to buy a mosquito net, did not let his aged mother go to bed until he lay motionless and fed the mosquitoes with his own blood so that they would not bite her. Another pious son refused to leave his mother in order to enjoy worldly glory, and she, knowing her son's piety, committed suicide to set him free from maternal bondage. Many other sons cut their own flesh to cure their parents' diseases. Frequently children went to jail to take the place of their elders—even to die for them. Instances of self-denial on the part of children—rare in this country—are numerous in China.

Charity organizations in China exist for the support of those who are old, childless and penniless, but in the United States similar institutions have to be provided for those whose children have deserted them. Many lodgers in the Municipal Lodging House in New York have sons who live well and earn good wages, but they have no share in their children's earnings. They have to stay in the charity house with a few pennies and threadbare clothes.

It is the ideal of Chinese filial piety that whatever children do, they should strive to reflect glory upon their parents. The filial piety begins with attention to their elders and is completed by the elevation of themselves. Before the day of Yao and Sham the Chinese people acquired habits of hospitality which were strengthened by Confucius and other sages. Dynasty after dynasty fell, emperor after emperor was dethroned, but filial piety still remains a national characteristic.

In industry the Chinese excel the Americans. If the latter should try to compete with the tough, indefatigable, hard-working Chinese in the labor market, they would surely be beaten badly. Chinese laundrymen in this country work hard, but Chinese farmers at home work even harder. Toiling early in the morning and late at night, Chinese farmers labor seven days a week and three hundred and fifty days a year. Under the hot sun they plow, uproot the weeds, draw water, and reap. Neither the coldest wind nor the roughest storm can drive them into the house. In other occupations men are equally industrious—carpenters, masons, shoemakers, jinriksha drivers, boatmen, merchants, printers, blacksmiths and scholars.

The Chinese people are always content with their lot; the Americans never are. They are hard-working and economical; they see clearly the invisible wealth which they are gathering by dint of sheer hard labor.

In courtesy China also surpasses America. As a rule, all Chinese are polite to the extreme. They are kind to the old and the young, to women and crip-



ples. Altho women in China do not occupy important positions socially, they are respected wherever they appear. In free theaters, seats are always reserved for women; in boats, the safest places are given to them; in time of danger, women receive first consideration. In the "Titanic" disaster skeptics said that if the ship had been commanded by a Chinese captain not a single woman would have been saved. The scoffers slandered the yellow race because of their ignorance of the illustrious history of China, which records frequent cases of women being sent to places of safety in time of war, while men were exposed to attack.

A Chinese, unlike an American, who would oppose other men's viewpoint till it ends in an altercation, is always courteous, and answers a question with "Yes, yes, yes, yes." In case he disagrees with his opponent he will say, "Your honor will take more time to reach a better conclusion. Your honor is quite right, but perhaps you may have a wiser opinion later on. I, worthless little brother, think somewhat differently from you. However, my ignorant conclusion may be wrong and yours right. I beg your excellency to think over the matter."

But Oriental politeness has its bad aspect. It takes too much time. If a guest is leaving his host's door, he has to turn his head and ask a dozen times that the host should not accompany him any further. The same is true of tea-drinking, and there is a great deal of ceremony between host and guest. So it is with dinners and every social gathering. Even in fighting a duel, one person—provided both are gentlemen—will say to the other, "Pray hit me first." The other refuses and says, "Oh, no, please you hit me first."

Politeness is especially manifested in the form of an invitation. Few Chinese go to an invited dinner on time; instead they delay for an hour or so. Polite in the extreme, altho consenting to accept the invitation, they would not go to dinner until pulled and dragged in a gently rough manner by their host. Knowing the habit of his guests, the host always turns out all the members of his family to drag one after another of his invited friends to the dinner. A youngster is often sent out by his mother to hunt their guests like a hound, and, finding them, drag them like mules to his mother's house. Observing such customs, foreigners usually laugh, but they laugh mistakenly.

The Chinese has a better memory than the American. Many scholars have committed to memory ten or twenty books of more than a hundred pages each, and can say them from the first page to the last without making a single mistake. A little boy used to be required by a Confucian teacher to memorize two or three books in one year, but this practise has been abandoned.

Last of all, China excels America in the love of peace. China has lost her territory bit by bit, but her people still worship peace. That stage of civilization has not yet been attained by any Christian nation.

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More and more as the Great War progresses does its character become that of a duel between the rival empires of Britain and Germany, the one fighting to maintain a world supremacy, the other seeking to shatter, or at least to share in it.

As an interpreter of British imperialism no one could be better than the late Professor Cramb. As his eloquent *Germany and England* will take rank in literature for its prophecy of the impending struggle, so his *Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain* interprets the half-conscious national aspirations of the British. Written at the time of the Boer War to justify and strengthen the arm of England by a clearer realization of her end, in this greater crisis its republication may serve the same purpose. His peculiar beliefs in the holiness of war, set forth in his *Germany and England* so well that they earned for him the title of the "British Bernhardt" (see *The Independent*, October 19, 1914), are expressed even more strongly in this earlier volume.

British imperialism is different from any of its ancient or modern prototypes, according to Professor Cramb:

The earlier (imperialism), that of the ancient world, little modified by mediæval experiments, limits itself to concrete, to external justice, imparted to subject peoples from above, from some beneficent monarch or tyrant; the latter, the imperialism of the modern world, the imperialism of Britain, has for its end the larger freedom, the higher justice whose root is in the soul not of the ruler but of the race.

This ideal has been evolved thru the "law of tragedy" and the "religious ideal." But if England was thus purified for her mission in her weary struggles with France and Scotland and under Warwick and Cromwell, may we not urge that Germany was equally purified in the centuries she lay prostrate, a prey to her own dissensions and to Napoleonic tyranny?

As the extension of Roman dominion brought the *pax Romana*, so British sovereignty has brought the *libertas Britannia*. Rome laid the foundations of the modern continental states and it is Britain's mission to mold the newborn of Australasia, Canada, South Africa, and to be the interpreter of the new civilization of the world to ancient India and Egypt. Liberty and justice are the watchwords of the British raj. Professor Cramb does not take into account "opium wars" and English unwillingness to establish preferential tariffs for the sake of her children.

It is here that German imperialists take issue with Britain. It is with no little concern that Dr. Paul Rohrbach in his *German World Policies*, translated by Dr. Edmund von Mach, sees that

"the world is growing British." Germany must spread abroad "the German idea" and German *kultur*; not necessarily the actual dominion of the German Empire, altho, despite Dr. Rohrbach's repeated assurances to the contrary, that seems to follow as a natural corollary, so much as an appreciation and understanding of things German in foreign parts, which can be the only sure basis for the markets upon which modern Germany so much depends.

And for all this Dr. Rohrbach frankly holds up Britain as the example. Not thru any British "by-your-leave" must this world position be won; if necessary Germany will fight for her "place in the sun." Germany, too, must achieve the same "world consciousness" as Great Britain; so that nothing can happen in any part of the globe without an immediate realization of its effect on German interests. This is the secret of British world power, and it must be Germany's also.

Dr. Rohrbach insists that Germany must make a new start in this colonization, and here again she must follow the examples of the British, French, and Americans in the establishment of schools and missions. She must recognize, even if it be against Prussian tradition, local self-government. At home, also, German schools must do more to foster this growth of world consciousness, people must travel and become more cosmopolitan.

*Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain*, by Prof. J. A. Cramb. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50  
*German World Policies*, by Paul Rohrbach, translated by Dr. Edmund von Mach. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

## SYSTEMATIC HOUSEKEEPING

Mrs. Franks has undertaken the reform which all have acknowledged is desirable but some have pronounced impossible, the introduction of *Efficiency in the Household*. She does not despair of the ability of her sex to acquire those habits of scientific management which have transformed the business world and she has provided, not a volume of advice or scolding, but a system of kitchen bookkeeping so that the housewife may work out her own problems in a methodical way. There is a menu suggested for the breakfast, luncheon and dinner of every day in the year, with blank spaces for the shopping list and the actual meals served. The estimates are based on a family of six and an average cost of sixty-three cents a day per person, but could be easily adapted to a household of any size or income. The time required for keeping up the record is only ten or fifteen minutes a day and would be well recompensed by increased economy in the purchase and use of materials. Watchfulness in the housewife is a great stimulus to honesty in the grocer-



man. The preface contains excellent advice as to marketing and menus. Those of our women readers who have been interested in the efficiency campaign of The Independent will gain from this volume an opportunity to try it in their own work.

*Efficiency in the Household*, by Thetta Quay Franks. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

### GREAT PEOPLE IN A LITTLE PLACE

Hillsboro is a little town in Vermont, at the foot of Hemlock Mountain, and Dorothy Canfield Fisher has written its annals in a loving and sympathetic way. *Hillsboro People* contains a series of short stories told of the village life that goes on when the summer boarder is far away; and there is much that is admirable in the telling. The life of the country town is intensive, and its dramatic possibilities lie beneath the surface of apparent dullness. It really takes a villager to be keenly interested in the happenings about him; to estimate the events that are vital because they are few and can be appreciated; to agree with the author that in the shadow of Hemlock Mountain "to love life one does not need to be what is usually called happy; one needs only to live."

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gruity as satisfying as the romance of the delightful young pagan "biographess" and the brilliant parson of London. *Patricia*, however, is of the earth earthy thruout and never does the author's pen allow her growth to check her consistent Irish wit and charm. Entertaining as the story is, think with the book one must, for a deep undercurrent moves beneath the sparkling ripples of the surface.

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### FOLK WHO WRITE

It strikes one as especially fitting that Romain Rolland, whose dignified letter to Hauptman early in the war spoke sorrow but no rancor, and has touched the hearts of many who have never read *Jean Christophe*, should be working in that division of the International Red Cross that has charge of the prisoners of war.

There are those who wish that Gertrude Atherton would drop works of the imagination and devote herself to works of research. These are the librarians in the libraries where she has gathered material, and their choice in the matter is due to the writer's personality, not to her books. If any one doubts that this is a huge compliment to Mrs. Atherton let him ask the first librarian he meets.

Another story, just announced, about that fascinating maiden Anne of Green Gables, makes one again wonder why, while the conventional young man, the man you would not find noticeably odd did you meet him at a dinner, still serves acceptably as hero, the maidens who make "best sellers" have the spiritual nature of fireworks and keep the reader sitting up every instant to see how they will "go off" next. There is a philosophical reason for this, tho not space to work it out.

Some folk have luck! There is Louise Collier Willcox, down in Norfolk, ostensibly busy over the thoughtful papers running in the *Delineator* and preparing her third volume of essays. But besides these, with her son, Westmore Willcox, Jr., not yet out of college, but known to those who watch the magazines for verse of promise, she is publishing shortly a book of poems. Since by no endeavor may a poet ever be made, to what but luck can you lay the lot of one at once a poet and the mother of a poet?

The failure of John Muir in his fight to preserve the Hetch Hetchy has in no wise discouraged Kate Douglas Wiggin in her efforts to save the lovely Saco river from the power company that seeks to dam it and turn its beautiful freedom to practical account. So obvious the need of manufacture, so subtle the need of beauty that the champions of the stream need the guile of the serpent and the courage of the lion. But every one whom the Fates have ever set beside an untroubled river is wishing success to Mrs. Riggs and her neighbors of Hollis.

It was under the old regime that Katherine A. Carl was amazed by a command to paint the portrait of the Empress Dowager of China, and from the adventure wrote her book on the life in the Peking palace. Since then she has painted plain Americans, but the Washington Square studio held a Chinese atmosphere and its talk drifted readily across the Pacific, so one is not surprized that Miss Carl is on her way to see what good the recent changes in China have wrought to make up for the vanishing of empresses and silken garments.

Despite the size of the publisher's index every librarian knows of books still lacking. The other day a worried looking student came to the desk from a painful search in the card file for a work on "processes." This seemed a bewilderingly broad topic, but with the usual reluctance of the library reader to divulge his precise needs he explained that he meant how to do anything from baseball to smelting. His opinion of books dropt visibly when told that he would have to try the catalog again under B and S. Some publisher should publish an adult "Boy's Handy Book."



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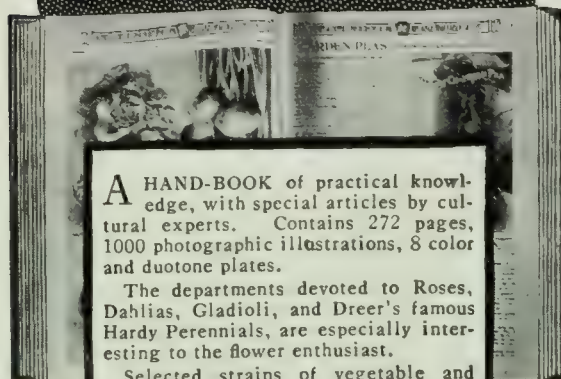
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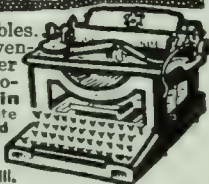
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## THE MARKET PLACE

### SECURITIES AND PROSPERITY

Great activity and rising prices on the New York Stock Exchange last week excited much interest thruout the country. There was one "million share day," the 9th, when 1,275,760 shares were sold. The total for the week was 3,700,323, exceeding the previous week's record by nearly 1,000,000, and there were large net gains thruout the list. The greatest advances, as a rule, were made by the industrials, and notably by the shares of those companies which are working on war orders. Shares of one motor company which were sold a year ago at 37, and which crost par soon after the beginning of the year, rose to 148, and showed a net gain of 18 points for the week. A locomotive company was credited with an order for \$20,000,000 worth of shrapnel. As for some time past, the most spectacular movements were in the shares of the Bethlehem Steel Company. No dividends have ever been paid on these shares, and there is no promise of one in the near future, altho the company's earnings have recently been very large. The price rose 29½ points on one day, the 8th, and at the end of the week there was a net gain of 22½. More than 600,000 shares of Steel were sold, with a gain of seven points.

Many reports about Bethlehem Steel were in circulation. The common stock outstanding has a par value of only \$14,862,000, and a majority of it has been held by President Schwab and his associates. Some thought the stock had been cornered, but the Exchange authorities declared, after investigation, that there was no evidence of a corner or of manipulation. No warrant was found for rumors that Germany or the English Maxim-Vickers Company was buying to obtain control. Indeed, a German newspaper has recently urged German holders of the shares to sell, because the company is making war supplies for the Allies. The demand for the stock was not explained. It may have been due to an expectation that the large profits would eventually be distributed.

While the advance of the prices of many industrials has been caused, as we have said, by their profitable work on war orders, the general upward movement is due to a prevailing conviction that business conditions are improving and that a large measure of prosperity is soon to be enjoyed. Our people are beginning to realize the meaning of an excess of \$700,000,000 of exports over imports in the last few months. There was a good crop report last week, and this had some weight. One of the great trade agencies said: "Influences favoring business are now more numerous and potent, and there is an unmistakable trend toward ex-

panding activity." Secretary Lane, returning from a visit to the Pacific coast, published a highly optimistic report, predicting expansion in the near future and greater expansion after the close of the war. The reports of ninety bank examiners, published by the Treasury Department, gave the evidence of improvement. From many sources there was testimony pointing to a general betterment of conditions and promising a continuous advance.

### ANOTHER GREAT WHEAT CROP

Our crop of wheat last year was the greatest ever harvested in the United States. That part of it which came from winter-sown seed, 684,990,000 bushels, exceeded the largest preceding yield of winter wheat by 160,000,000 bushels. In Europe and Australia there was a decrease. Even if there had been no great war, the foreign demand for our wheat would have had exceptional force. But war locked up Russia's surplus. The result has been that our exports have largely exceeded those of any previous year, and that prices have been very high. Our farmers were led by prevailing conditions to increase their wheat acreage. There was no indication that the foreign demand would lose its strength, or that there would be any considerable decline of prices.

The first of the Government's reports concerning the growing winter wheat was issued last week. Condition (on April 1) was only 88.8, against 95.6 one year ago, but the estimate of probable yield was 619,000,000 bushels, a quantity larger by nearly 100,000,000 bushels than any winter wheat crop in the past, that of last year excepted. There is compensation for the comparatively unfavorable condition in the increase of the area of the wheat fields. Last year's crop was taken from 36,008,000 acres. This year's plants are growing on 41,263,000 acres. Here is an increase of four-ten and a half per cent. To the crop from winter-sown seed is to be added eventually, of course, the spring wheat. High prices have also caused an increase (twelve per cent) of the rye acreage, and there is promise of a yield of 45,000,000 bushels of this grain, against last year's record-breaking crop of 42,779,000.

There will be a great demand abroad for the new American wheat. If the war should end within a few months, this demand would survive. In Chicago the market statisticians are pointing to the devastation of the wheat areas in northern France and East Prussia and saying that—for lack of farm laborers and for other reasons connected with the war—the wheat output of the importing countries will probably be reduced from an annual average of 1,120,000,000 to not more than 800,000,000



bushels. This reduction will compel these countries to buy much more than their annual average of 540,000,000. It may be that they will need at least 800,000,000 bushels. There will be a good market for all the wheat we can spare.

TWO LOANS

While it is true that several neutral countries accustomed to seek loans in London, Paris or Berlin are now looking to New York for supplies, it should be understood that those money markets have not entirely withdrawn from the foreign field. We spoke last week of the loan of \$1,000,000 unexpectedly procured for the new Government of President Guillaume Sam, in Hayti, by the French Government. This had not been foreseen at Washington, where the State Department was negotiating with President Sam for the establishment of an American fiscal protectorate. An impression prevailed that the European belligerents were so busily engaged in the war that they would do nothing for Hayti. But President Sam got his loan from France and has the promise of more. Italy and Germany joined hands with France in helping him. An opportunity to gain influence in the vicinity of the Panama Canal was not neglected.

Argentina has already borrowed several millions here, and is negotiating for a loan of \$15,000,000, but the London market is not closed to her. Last week the British Government gave its consent to a London loan of \$12,500,000, to be used in construction work on the Central Argentine railroad. The war expenses are great, but they permit an occasional loan to borrowers in this hemisphere.

ARKANSAS RATE LAW CONDEMNED

Another state law affecting railroad rates is on its way to annulment. In Arkansas, the Federal District Court has declared that the law of that state providing that passenger rates shall not exceed two cents a mile is confiscatory and must not be enforced. A tariff of freight rates imposed by state authority was condemned at the same time and for the same reason. The two-cent rate law is seven years old.

Probably there will be an appeal, but action taken by the Supreme Court a few weeks ago shows that the lower court's decision will be confirmed. At that time the court of last resort annulled the two-cent passenger rate law of West Virginia (eight years old) and a law of North Dakota limiting the charges for carrying coal. These rates did not permit a profit, or the profit was very small. Such laws will not be sustained by the courts, and the number of persons in this country who think there ought to be laws of this kind is decreasing.

The following dividends are announced: American Light and Traction Company, preferred, 1½ per cent; common, 2½ per cent, and 2½ shares common stock on every 100 shares common stock outstanding, all payable May 1. Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable April 30.

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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 31, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Light & Traction Company

The Board of Directors of the above Company at a meeting held April 6th, 1915, declared a cash dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, a Cash Dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock and a dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) shares of Common stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of Common stock outstanding, all payable May 1, 1915.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on April 15, 1915, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 1, 1915.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, will be paid April 30, 1915, to stockholders of record as of March 31, 1915.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer

New York, March 24, 1915.

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This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

MISSOURI SUICIDE LAW

There is a Missouri law of some years' standing which, in general terms, prohibits suicide as a defense by insurance companies contesting the payment of death losses. Indubitably, it was the intention of the legislators who enacted the law to make its provisions applicable only to litigation arising under life insurance policies.

Some dozen or more years ago a suit was instituted in that state for the recovery of a claim made under an accident policy, the holder of which committed suicide. The accident company defended its refusal to pay, confident that the provision in its policy exempting it from liability in the event the insured took his own life would fully protect it. But it did not. The claim was fought to the court of last resort, all the decisions being against the company, on the general principle that it was a death loss under an insurance policy.

This finding has since that time caused the accident companies innumerable difficulties which, try as they might by amending their policy contracts, they have been unable to remedy. A few years ago they succeeded in convincing the legislature that the law should be so amended as to exempt them from its provisions, but the bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Aside from the fact that the law as construed has heavily augmented the loss ratio of the companies, there is a social evil involved which is steadily increasing in proportion with the knowledge among the people that self-destruction is a liability which the courts compel the companies to assume. A number of men of comparatively good standing, in financial and other difficulties, have loaded up at small comparative cost with accident insurance, and at the critical moment have committed suicide. Last month a business man of St. Louis shot himself fatally in a street car in order that the \$20,000 of accident insurance he carried would be increased in value as a claim, under the policy provision which doubles the benefits for injury or death occurring while a passenger on a common carrier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

of New York at the close of business on the 19th day of March, 1915.

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:  
Public securities (book value, \$9,834,088.64), market value \$9,834,088.64  
Private securities (book value, \$24,260,685.48), market value 24,260,685.48  
Real estate owned.....1,286,635.34  
Mortgages owned.....431,064.75  
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral..224,100.00  
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....40,965,809.36  
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral.....11,436,128.53  
Overdrafts (secured).....68.49  
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.....18,310,044.61  
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item.....863,218.06  
Specie.....9,590,012.16  
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks..95,200.00  
Other cash items.....1,643.71  
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities per contract).....1,500,000.00  
Other assets, viz.:  
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....598,804.69  
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....208,395.23  
Advances to trusts (secured)..37,466.96  
Total.....\$119,643,366.01

LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....\$3,000,000.00  
Surplus on market values:  
Surplus fund.....15,000,000.00  
Undivided profits.....1,279,953.02  
Surplus on book values.....16,220,192.70  
Deposits:  
Preferred, as follows:  
Due New York State savings banks.....215,636.02  
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary..953,000.04  
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York.....1,177.81  
Not preferred, as follows:  
Deposits subject to check..76,650,545.28  
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.....7,670,087.42  
Demand certificates of deposit.....2,436,005.78  
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers..50,761.81  
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....9,910,856.34  
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit 1,500,000.00  
Other liabilities, viz.:  
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. ....178,437.15  
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....648,270.43  
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....148,634.91  
Total.....\$119,643,366.01

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## MANUSCRIPT

Suitable for CLOTH BOUND BOOK issue; any field, 25,000 words and upwards, carefully read and considered WITHOUT charge. Published under our imprint and management, in A-1 style, if accepted. Copy must be forwarded COMPLETE to warrant examination. Roxburgh Pub. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

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This is a monstrous condition of affairs and serves as an illustration of the attitude in some states toward all classes of insurance companies. Altho the plain result of such a law is to encourage self-destruction, it would be preposterous to assign that as the object aimed at by the legislators and administrators of the state. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that in their unreasoning hostility to insurance companies and their eager desire to mulct them at every turn, they are not only encouraging it but are undermining one of the foundations of human society.

### DECLINE OF ASSESSMENTISM

Assessment life insurance, except that branch of it represented by numerous fraternal orders, is rapidly disappearing from the field. Such of the independent associations as could do so have used the material remaining in their hands, consisting of assets and insurance in force, in the formation of new organizations to be conducted, as to all future undertakings, on the reserve principle.

The latest reorganization along these lines reported is that of the Merchants Life Association of Burlington, Iowa, which has about \$1,000,000 of assets and outstanding insurance approximating \$60,000,000. At the time this association commenced business, 1894, there were forty others of the same class flourishing in that state, none of which now survive. Several years ago the Bankers Life Company of Des Moines, which prospered prodigiously, or seemed so to do, with a plan peculiarly its own, thru which it hoped and promised indefinitely to postpone the inevitable, also reorganized under the reserve system and has since been making strenuous efforts to induce its members to exchange their assessment certificates for level premium policies at, of course, much greater annual cost.

There's the pity of it! Hundreds of thousands of uninformed persons years ago accepted at par the representations made by the promoters and agents of assessment concerns. They believed that the old line life companies were overcharging their policyholders for the protection furnished, and they were assured that it could be supplied thru the assessment, or natural premium system, at from one-third to one-half the cost. A man has but one term of years to spend here. He has little opportunity to rectify past mistakes; and he who has given twenty or thirty years of fidelity to a false system of life insurance has none. The years have gone with all who do, and health is past with most of them. They must stay with the assessment phantom or lose all; they must remain, however inordinate or burdensome the cost becomes from year to year. Theirs is an error beyond correction.

Governor Whitman of New York has approved the two bills recently passed by the Legislature of that state amending the workmen's compensation law providing for direct and immediate advance payments of indemnities to injured workmen by employers and insurers.



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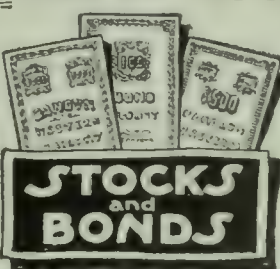
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FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

### Likes and Dislikes

No one knows better than the editor  
that it is as difficult to please all the  
people all the time as it is to fool them.  
But if we can only please most of our  
readers most of the time we ought to  
be content. And criticism is as good for  
an editor as fleas are, in Pudd'nhead  
Wilson's judgment, for a dog. "Keeps  
him from brooding too much on being  
one."

I have been intending for a week to give  
myself the satisfaction of expressing my  
delight in the three articles of Dr. Ward  
on the inspiration of the Bible, I am not  
unfamiliar with the attitude of modern  
scholarship, not unacquainted with some of  
the books and pamphlets designed as popu-  
lar introductions to the study of the Bible,  
but for naturalness of approach, for lucid-  
ity, for directness and simplicity, for con-  
vincing reasonableness, I do not see how  
these articles of Dr. Ward could be sur-  
passed. I should put them along with Dr.  
Clarke's *Sixty Years with the Bible*.

It seems to me that if they were put in  
such form that they could be easily circu-  
lated that they might do much good in re-  
moving the apprehension that even sensible  
people still hold of modern criticism.

WILLIAM H. POWERS  
*Librarian, South Dakota State College,  
Brooking, South Dakota*

Contrary to the old counsel of Francis  
Bacon, the mass of men and more so the  
young boy, read and take much for grant-  
ed; and that unconsciously. In face of this  
we have been obliged to remove from our  
students those Independent issues contain-  
ing "Jesus the Christ" and other such arti-  
cles by William Hayes Ward. There are  
no doubt a vast number who think as we  
do on this matter.

B. F. CORNELIUS  
*St. Mary's College, Oakland, California*

I have been a reader of The Independent  
for sixty years, and a subscriber for nearly  
fifty, and enjoy it more every year. Profes-  
sor Ward's articles exprest my views ex-  
actly and were well worth a year's subscrip-  
tion. You have a magazine in a class by  
itself.

JOHN A. YOUNG  
*San Diego, California*

It has given me a great deal of satisfac-  
tion to watch the growth and steady im-  
provement in The Independent. In the fall  
of 1908 you published the names of some  
subscribers to The Independent who had  
been such at its beginning in 1848 and you

will find there the name of my father, Wil-  
liam Watson, of Cottage Grove, Minne-  
sota, who read it all of his lifetime.

The Independent has been sent to me in  
China and no paper gives so many helps  
to missionary administration as it does, and  
in this connection I would like to mention  
especially your "Efficiency Articles." To-  
gether with *The World's Work* it gives us  
our stock in trade to try to make more real  
life in China by giving suggestive and force-  
ful comparisons. *System*, too, is very help-  
ful for business administration, but it does  
not give us such help on educational prob-  
lems as does The Independent.

Here's hoping for still more success for  
you and anything we can do for you, and  
ourselves thereby, we will be glad to do.

PERCY T. WATSON  
*Fenchow, Shansi, China*

Your editorial of March 22, "And There  
Shall Be No More Kings," was the best  
thing I ever read. It was worth all I paid  
for the six months' subscription.

C. K. FARLEY  
*Almont, Michigan*

Allow me to congratulate The Independ-  
ent on having achieved a masterpiece of  
republican bigotry and sophistry in the  
article "There Shall Be No More Kings."  
When the great European "republic" res-  
cued the United States from a king what  
a pity it didn't make a clean job of it and  
stamp out all the slavery czars and dicta-  
tors as well. In any case, is it wise or pa-  
triotic to take time fussing about all these  
horribly mistaken peoples who will *not* take  
advice or rebuke, while here in this great  
free republic the statistics of crime, of  
divorce, of strike casualties, of preventable  
fatalities, etc., are higher than in any other  
civilized country. "By their fruits ye shall  
know them" in peace as well as in war.

(MISS) MARY B. ALLAN  
*Anacortes, Washington*

### A New Dictionary

Julius F. Wolff of Freehold, New Jer-  
sey, has found that the dictionary is an  
unsafe guide to the meaning of words  
as now employed in the newspapers and  
suggests that the following definitions  
more accurately represent modern  
usage:

Civilization, Liberty, Culture, Democracy,  
etc.: The justification of all the nations at  
war in proceeding to kill as many farmers,  
artizans, clerks, etc., as possible.

Prize Court: A solemn inquiry by a  
band of pirates undisturbedly coming to a  
decision that the booty is lawfully theirs.

The Declaration of London: A set of  
rules governing warfare which the other  
side must observe, if it does not wish to  
be considered uncivilized; *we* are not bound  
by these rules as we did not sign them.

Neutral: An American citizen with Ger-  
man sympathies.

Unhyphenated American: An American  
citizen with English sympathies.

Colored Papers: (note: white also is a  
color) As much of a nation's pre-bellum  
diplomatic correspondence as will save its  
face.

### The Service of the Mothers

The London *Public Opinion*, which  
gives its first page to a reprint of our  
editorial of February 22 on the "war  
brides," prefaces it with a quotation  
from Mrs. Harben's speech at Kingsway  
Hall:

There was one Frenchman in the ward  
to whom I went to say good-by. He said  
"Good-by, nurse. Are you going?"

I said "Yes; only for a few days—to  
spend Christmas with my five little chil-  
dren."

And he asked "Have you got five chil-  
dren?"

"Yes," I said; "five beauties."  
He answered "Your country must be  
proud of you; you have done more for it  
than I could ever do for mine."



# Dieting A Delight

**Y**OU don't miss the good things the doctor forbids you to eat when you are at Battle Creek because there are so many other good things to take their places.

At the great Health Resort, there, thirty years of research and experiment have perfected a diet system in which the food is as good as it is good for you.

The diet of the average well-to-do American is complicated with dishes adopted from the cuisine of every nation on earth and by markets stocked with the food products of every clime.

This wealth of food material is used without knowledge or discretion on the ordinary family or hotel table. The result is that diseases due primarily to infection of the alimentary canal increase steadily year by year.

The physician's warning to correct errors in diet is difficult to follow. The foods he prescribes are unskillfully prepared, while the rich and dangerous dishes he forbids are most tempting. Convenience and appetite conspire against following out the doctor's orders. The patient perseveres for a while, but gradually gives up the effort, and is soon eating and drinking the things he likes best and can get most easily.

\* \* \*

At Battle Creek the culinary department is under the charge of trained dietitians who use only the highest quality of materials and know how best to retain the exquisite natural flavors of the food which no skill in seasoning or flavoring can ever really replace.

The importance of enjoyment as a factor in digestion is fully recognized. While the diet system is rigorous in that it excludes flesh foods, irritating condiments and rich made dishes, it replaces these generously with a perfectly balanced ration which reduces the protein supply to the amount actually required by the human body. Vegetable meats, very delicious and appetizing, the choicest fruits and vegetables and wholesome sweets, free from cane sugar, are elements in a diet so excellent and varied that it is readily accepted in place of the toxic high protein dietary of the ordinary family table.

The calorie plan gives a patient a wide freedom of choice in the selection of his food while at the same time he is faithfully following the prescription of his physician.

The calories or food units of each kind contained in a portion are entered on the menu opposite the name of the dish. A patient who requires 200 calories of protein, 600 calories of fat and 1200 calories of carbohydrates, selects these as he pleases, subject of course to such general prohibitions as the doctor may have imposed. He is thus guarded against too much food or too little or an improperly balanced bill of fare. The liberty he enjoys is a help to appetite and makes each meal a genuine pleasure.

Even the special and highly restricted diets necessary for diabetic patients have been worked out on lines that provide ample nutrition without danger. At no other place is there obtainable such a large and palatable variety of diabetic foods. The limited diet facilities of the average home make it very difficult to control many cases which show rapid improvement when the exact kind and quantity of nourishment they need can be furnished in appetizing form.

Three large farms and several greenhouses furnish the supplies for the Sanitarium table. Milk, cream and butter come from carefully inspected sources. The finest fruits, fresh and preserved, are served at every meal. In addition to these there is a long list of special foods for which Battle Creek is famous. The Toasted Wheat Flakes, Corn Flakes and Rice Flakes first prepared at Battle Creek are now familiar on breakfast tables everywhere. They form only part of the list of dextrinized cereals invented at the Sanitarium to take the place of starchy mushes.

Dieting at home is an uphill road which is too often abandoned before real benefit is reached. Dieting at a table where every condition is arranged to help the patient and add to his comfort and enjoyment enables him to get the utmost good with the least possible discomfort and deprivation.

\* \* \*

Battle Creek is easily reached from either the East or the West. All main line trains of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways between New York and Chicago make a regular stop.

The Wolverine, leaving New York at 5 in the afternoon, is one of the finest and fastest trains in the country. It arrives at Battle Creek next morning at 10 o'clock. A limousine from the Sanitarium will meet you at the station.



# The Independent

VOLUME 82

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1915

NUMBER 3464

## WHAT OUGHT WE TO DO?

**W**HAT should neutral nations do about the sale of munitions of war to belligerents? What should they do about the violation of The Hague conventions and of international law by warring powers?

These questions, which are presented in vivid form by two articles which we publish this week, are serious ones. They are closely related questions, and in a sense new questions—for they spring from a new feeling throughout the world toward war, a new sense of international responsibility.

Germany thru its official spokesman, the Imperial German Ambassador, has demanded that we shall cease selling munitions of war to the Allies, in order to make our neutrality a matter of reality. Belgium, speaking unofficially in the words of Senator La Fontaine, urges that the United States, by cutting off all intercourse with the German Empire, express our stern disapproval of Germany's course toward Belgium and its disregard in general of The Hague conventions.

The business of selling death is a gruesome one. But so long as the world permits international disputes to be settled by force of arms, and so long as the nations of the world do not set the stamp of international disapproval upon the practise, the providing of arms for the settlement of such disputes cannot be looked upon as illegitimate.

But Germany does not object to our selling arms and ammunition—merely to our selling these indispensable supplies to only one side in the conflict. "In reality," says Count von Bernstorff, "the American industry is supplying only Germany's enemies. A fact which is in no way modified by the purely theoretical willingness to furnish Germany as well, if it were possible."

The Imperial Ambassador is ingenious; but he does not state the point accurately. Our willingness is not theoretical; it is actual. An editorial paragraph in the *Philadelphia Press* states the fact with more precision, "If Germany would send some ships here she could get any kind of cargo wanted—foodstuffs, munitions of war or anything else. That's the way the Allies are doing it."

That is the fact. It is not American partiality that keeps American rifles and cartridges and shells out of Germany. It is the British fleet. Let Germany but gain control of the sea, and there will be no lack of American supplies for its armies.

For the United States now to put an embargo on the export of munitions of war to England, Belgium, France and Russia would be a flagrantly unneutral act. It would change during the course of hostilities the rules for the

conduct of neutrals so as to deprive the Allies in large measure of the military advantage secured for them by their superiority upon the sea.

The argument made on behalf of the cause of peace in general against the sale by neutrals of war materials seems to rest on a surer foundation. No people who believe in peace themselves ought to allow their own industries to be used to thrust arms into the hands of peoples who wish to fight. While it is of course legitimate to manufacture arms for purposes of national defense, the sale of arms beyond the nation's borders for commercial profit commits the country permitting such sales to a guilty complicity in the war without even the justification which may be urged for the belligerents themselves.

On the moral side of this question there can be but one view held by right-minded men. The sale of munitions of war by neutral nations is one of the evil practises which the custom of nations still permits because international law is in a state of incomplete development comparable with that of private law in the tenth century. But the moral aspect of the case is not the only one to be considered. The practical results of an international agreement preventing such sales by neutrals to belligerents must be taken into consideration as well.

If no nation, in the time when war comes upon it, may buy arms in another country, each nation of the world would doubtless set up vast storehouses of rifles and cannon, shot and shell, and erect its own manufactories for every kind of war material. In time of peace every nation would thus arm to the teeth. The race for armament would become madder than ever; and no nation, however small, would dare to be left behind. All the evils and dangers that the making of arms and munitions now brings with it—pressure toward war, increase of armies and navies, corruption of government servants—might be vastly increased.

The question whether the cause of peace would be best served by prohibiting this international traffic in arms or by permitting it is not any easy one to answer. The strong arguments on both sides must be carefully weighed when the Great War is over. It is clear, however, that meanwhile the business cannot be stopped without working injustice to one side or the other in the present conflict.

Senator La Fontaine's proposal that the United States should, to use his words, make its "neutrality active and beneficent," has much force. The opinion has already been expressed in *The Independent* that it is the duty of this country, the greatest neutral signer of The Hague



conventions, to protest vigorously against their violation. At the first time of trial, the agreements made by the nations of the world for their own observance in case of war have quickly broken down. They have proved of no effect because nations that helped draw them up and joined with others in promising to abide by them, when self-interest demanded, calmly violated them.

Every signatory of The Hague conventions is concerned with their repudiation. They were not rules to bind only any two nations that might later go to war, but a compact among the nations of the world. Their violation is an offense not against the enemy, but against the world.

Against such an offense the neutral world should protest in no uncertain terms. In such a protest the United States should be the natural leader.

Whether to such a protest should be added the program of economic restraint proposed by Senator La Fontaine is a more serious question. To refuse intercourse with a belligerent would be tantamount to an abandonment of neutrality, which, as we have indicated above, it would be unwise, unfair and unneutral to adopt during the course of hostilities. But to protest deliberately and to serve notice of our intention to bring the cases of convention violation up for judicial adjudication when the war is over would be merely to discharge an international responsibility.

The duties of neutrality are two. The one is negative, to do nothing to help either side. The other is positive, to protect and defend the civilization of the world. We cannot stop selling materials of war in the present crisis of affairs, without being false to the first duty. We cannot remain silent when international agreements to which we are a party are violated without being derelict in the second.

### SOCIAL CONTROL PRESENTLY

**N**ATURALLY much speculation is indulged in and a good deal of talk, more or less sage, is heard upon the relation of government to the plain man, after the European war is over.

Every war strengthens governmental authority and widens the scope of its activity. The present war has so magnified government on a scale unprecedented.

Nothing is any longer sacred against molesting governmental power. A man's house has become the king's castle, his shop the king's armory; his personal habits are dictated by officials.

There seems to be a general expectation that this expansion and strengthening of social control will be permanent; and among thoro-going individualists there is unconcealed fear of that "coming slavery" of state socialism that Herbert Spencer predicted. Are fear and expectation warranted? What are the probabilities?

Peace makes for liberty, as war for control. Unless other forces are at work, the return of peace should soon be followed by individual assertiveness, and the development of strong political movements for the relaxation of authoritative control. Business should be let out of leash, and the individual should once more become a responsible moral being.

Those who were watching social developments in the twenty years before this war began, during which America and Western Europe enjoyed relative peace, are aware, however, that causes other than war have rap-

idly been developing the functions of government and strengthening governmental authority.

Within the lifetime of men now in middle-age the world has had cumulative evidence that military conflicts are not the only ones which strengthen governments at the expense of individual freedom and initiative. Spencer did not see that the conflict between corporate and individual business, the conflict between big business and small business, and the industrial class-struggle, were creating "regimentation" and regulation as remorselessly as war always does. Industrial conflicts, as everybody now knows, have been for a quarter of a century creating laws and commissions to control railroads, to curb trusts, to regulate hours of labor, wages, and methods of payment, to supervise living conditions, to enforce sanitary rules, and, in the interests of morals and efficiency, to prohibit the production and sale of alcoholic drinks. Inasmuch as it is quite certain that economic evolution would be attended by industrial conflicts of increasing destructiveness if social control were relaxed, we confidently may predict that the return of peace to Europe will not be followed by an era of *laissez-faire* and uncurbed individual enterprise.

The probability plainly is that an organization of human relations and activities with reference to economy of energies, efficiency, the proper development of bodily and mental power and of character, which already was well under way thru the operation of economic causes, will be furthered by the experiences of war.

This means—not to put too fine a point on it—that for a good while to come human affairs will be carried on under a system more like state socialism than some of us will desire or approve. The old individualism, which was simply a state of non-organization, will not come back; and the big issues of politics from this time forth will be new ones in form, altho not in principle. The conflict between authority and liberty will go on, but it will no longer be incidentally or ostensibly a conflict between system and hit-or-miss enterprise. System, plan, purpose, efficiency ideals, general well-being as the object of collective endeavor, will be accepted as a matter of course. The fight will be over questions of method—how far shall individual wills be merged in a collective will, and individual action controlled by collective authority? How far on the contrary shall we get good team-work thru the voluntary concentration of the free choices of enlightened men upon objects of common desire?

If peace prevails social control will be moral and plastic, and the individual, socialized and working with his fellowman, will still feel himself free.

### THE LAW OF THE COSSACKS

**T**HE ancient code of the Cossacks consisted of six commandments, and for breaking any of them the penalty was instant death. One of them enjoined total abstinence in time of war. The Cossacks were not under ordinary circumstances distinguished for sobriety, far from it. During the periods of idleness intervening between wars getting drunk was their chief amusement and occupation. But once the call to arms was heard in the Setch a man who took a single drink was shot.

Out of this band of outlaw warriors, the Kazaki or "free men," the Russian army and Russian nation has



grown. So it was not so startling to them as it would have been to the British or French that the declaration of war should have been followed a month later by a ban of liquor thruout the realm of All the Russias. The way had been prepared for it long before. When the Government took over all the distilleries and vodka shops some years ago the Premier, the late Count Witte, intended state control to lead ultimately to prohibition. But the measure had the opposite effect because his successors in the Government proved unwilling to give up a source of revenue that brought forty million dollars a year into their needy treasury. The liquor business in the hands of the Government proved altogether too successful. The consumption of spirits increased rapidly and the ravages of drunkenness became so alarming that everyone agreed that something must be done. The Czar in a rescript to the new Minister of Finance, Mr. Barck, early in the year 1914, said:

I have come to the firm conviction that the duty lies upon me, before God and Russia, to introduce into the management of the state finances and of the economic problems of the country fundamental reforms for the welfare of my beloved people. It is not meet that the welfare of the exchequer should be dependent upon the ruin of the spiritual and productive energies of numbers of my loyal subjects.

Count Witte at that time urged a radical reduction in the sale of liquor, but the ministry would only consent to some slight reforms, such as allowing local option and appropriating part of the liquor revenue for the promotion of temperance.

But the war gave occasion for a sweeping reform and with the order for mobilization every wine, beer and vodka shop was closed. On September 16 total prohibition was made imperative "until the end of the war." By this act a direct saving of nearly half a billion dollars a year, the amount spent for liquor, is effected and an indirect saving of much greater amount due to increased efficiency and the reduction of disease, crime and time lost from work. But it remains to be seen whether the Russian people will consent to the maintenance of prohibition after the war is over and when military discipline and patriotic enthusiasm have relaxed.

### A MOST DESIRABLE JUBILEE

**A** FULL half century has now passed, and more, since the end of the Civil War, fifty years since Abraham Lincoln dedicated in the blood of his martyrdom a new era in our nation's history; and yet we have had no jubilee celebration of so momentous an epoch in the annals of the nation. It appears to be yet too soon to celebrate what was a victory to the one army and a defeat to the other, while yet some veterans survive who had part in the defeat and the victory. But we most heartily wish that the churches in our country which were divided by the war might find grace enough to celebrate their jubilee by coming together again. It is not too soon to project such a jubilee.

There are three great churches that were divided by the war, the Methodist, the Baptist and the Presbyterian. They still remain divided. Union has been suggested and talked of by many well-meaning people, but some objection has always been presented by suspicious ecclesiastics. There is no good reason for delay. We are all one country, not two. There are no slaves and no slaveholders. They are the same sort of Presbyterians

or Baptists or Methodists north and south of an imaginary line. The division is unreasonable and absurd. Before this jubilee year is out plans should be agreed upon that will ensure union.

The Presbyterians meet annually in their two General Assemblies. The duty of union is more pressing than any other business that can come before them. It needs no compromise, no yielding of principles or polity on either side. They should each in their General Assemblies send down to the presbyteries the simple question, Are you willing to unite? and the thing could be decided at the fall meetings of the presbyteries. It ought not to take much longer for the Methodists and Baptists. A strong voice from a distinguished Southern Methodist, the Hon. Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, has just spoken for union. Why wait? It is a disgrace to the denominations that they remain thus divided. Are the states more Christian than the churches? Is Christ divided? Yes, Christ is divided, so far as the American Presbyterian Church, or the Methodist Episcopal Church, or the Baptist communion can keep him divided. Paul wrote to the Christians of Corinth a letter rebuking them for a schism far less abhorrent than that which now divides three of our strongest denominations.

### CULTURE

**C**ULTURE is a large word and has many applications. As applied to a field, the simplest of all the uses of the word, it means such treatment of the soil as will secure the most valuable crops; and this use may suggest what is the true culture of a man or of a people.

Neither a man nor a people possesses true culture that does not properly care for the body. A cultured mind needs a sound body; and a sound body requires plenty of food, plenty of air and exercise, and plenty of sleep. A nation has not culture which does not care for sanitation, that is not versed in medicine and surgery, and does not love athletics. The Greeks were the most cultured of all ancient peoples, and they are famed for their athletic contests, the great festivals of the people, whose victors were crowned with wreaths and celebrated by poets. It is one sign of culture if some modern nations make much of athletic contests. But this is not enough.

A much larger element in culture is the intellectual. The more knowledge the more culture; the better trained and more active the mental powers the finer the culture. The more general the education, the more advanced it is, by so much higher is the culture. And, still further, the more all this knowledge is applied by the arts of invention and manufacture for the welfare of a community, by so much is the culture of such a community advanced. Yet all this knowledge of history, literature, arts and sciences, with all the developments of modern invention, does not assure worthy culture. A man may be a prodigy of knowledge, or a master of invention, and yet be a boor. He may fail of culture just as a mere athlete may fail of it. The Greeks invented culture and civilization, and yet they had no knowledge of a steam engine or an automobile or a zeppelin or a mitrailleuse.

The love and practise of the arts of beauty, of painting, sculpture, music, poetry, is a large factor in the composite we call culture. One who can sing finely and



has a large knowledge of operas and composers has thereby gained some culture, and equally one who knows how to manage his hands and feet in a company and his voice in conversation, has gained some culture; and these outward graces by their very superficiality make a large part of the show of culture, but are not the whole of it.

To get the perfection of culture there must be in a country or in an individual a fair degree of all these phases, or elements of culture; and there must be besides these the evidently truthful expression of good will. There must be a kindness of spirit, a mutual consideration and deference which expresses a regard for the interests and the equal rights of others. Nothing shows a greater lack of culture than a crowding for place, a carelessness for the feelings of others, a crushing of the weak, a contempt for the inferior or unfortunate, a lack of chivalry to women, or a readiness to take offense and to demand either apology or the duel. Honor given to the art of war above the arts of peace is foe to culture. Yet a man may be all infused with altruism and still be an ignorant clown.

What, then, is culture? It is the possession of a fair degree of all these elements; of bodily excellence; of knowledge of literature, science and art, exercised for the benefit of the community and with all kindness; of grace and ease of manner and knowledge and practise of those conventionalities which mutual respect and regard have created; and, in the individual or in the community, of an unselfish consideration for the rights of others and a fine sense of honor.

This is culture. Is it the same thing as *Kultur*?

### WHITE HAIR FROM FRIGHT

THE war correspondents occasionally report cases where the hair has been suddenly whitened thru suffering and anxiety and this has revived the controversy, long continued but never settled, over the possibility of such an occurrence. It is firmly fixed in folklore and literature but generally scouted by medical men, who do not see how the pigment could be quickly removed or neutralized since there is no circulatory system in the hair. The cases usually cited are mostly old and unauthenticated. In the "Prisoner of Chillon" we read

My hair is gray, but not with years,  
Nor grew it white in a single night  
As men's have grown from sudden fears.

But Byron neglects to give a reference to the page of the medical review from which he derived authority for his statement. That the hair of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Marie Antoinette turned white before their execution may be reasonably accounted for by the presumption that their toilet facilities in the prison were lacking in whatever was the courtly equivalent of our American walnut juice and sage tea.

But altho it is doubtful whether the color of any single hair can be changed suddenly by any psychological or physiological cause, it is probable that a head of hair may appear white much more rapidly than could be accounted for by a new growth. A French physician suggests an explanation of this which is at least ingenious and plausible. It is that hair which appears brown or black may yet have in it many gray hairs, for

when hair turns gray it means that the older hair as it falls out is being replaced by a new growth of gray. Now it is well known that disease or distress may cause a rapid falling of the hair thru the drying or shrinking of the follicles of the scalp and in such cases it is natural to assume that the older hair would be most apt to fall. That would cause the gray hair to predominate and become conspicuous and give rise to the belief that the hairs themselves had whitened.

### ETHICS MINUS RELIGION

WE are told in *School and Society* that the president of the University of Utah in hiring a professor to teach ethics and psychology warned him that he ought not to mention the word "religion" in the classroom lest discussion follow that might offend the community.

This reminds us of the secularization of the French textbooks which was so thoroly done that even the sentence "Notre Dame is a church" was struck from the primer. An over-zealous minister of education in Australia went quite as far when he changed "Christian mother" to "anxious mother" in a poem of the reader and cut out from "The Wreck of the Hesperus" the stanza that even his ingenuity could not sufficiently expurgate:

Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed  
That saved she might be;  
And she thought of Christ, who stilled the wave  
On the Lake of Galilee.

The Utah professor must have found his task considerably lightened, for taking out all reference to religion would not leave much of ethics and would make a big gap in psychology. It would be much the same thing as ordering an instructor in mechanics not to mention the steam engine. For as was shown in the article by Professor Poincaré published in our issue of April 5, 1915, the science of ethics can at best merely give the reasons why morality is good for the community. It can never inspire the individual to action against his personal inclination.

### THE BLOW TO FRENCH LETTERS

WE are glad to see that the *Mercure de France* has resumed publication, since it is the only periodical from which one can obtain a knowledge of the current literature of every country. But this first war number is saddening since it shows how completely French literature has been crushed out by the great calamity which has overwhelmed the country. In place of the usual long list of new books of the fortnight, as varied and attractive as any country could present, we see only seventeen published since August, and of these sixteen deal with war themes.

Worse still is the list of fifty-nine authors of distinction who have perished in the Great War. A temporary suspension of productivity is not a serious matter, but such a loss of talent as this is literally irreparable. We may well hope that the trials thru which France is now passing will result in a purer and nobler literature, but such a renaissance, if it comes, will be the weaker for the loss of these young poets, novelists, dramatists and journalists who might have led in it.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**April 12**—Russians take 2700 prisoners near Uzsok Pass. French attacks on St. Mihiel wedge repulsed.

**April 13**—British rout 15,000 Turks near Shaiba, Mesopotamia. Germans renew attacks upon Russian positions on Niemen and Narew rivers, Poland.

**April 14**—Zeppelins bombard Tyne shipyards. Dutch steamer "Katwyk" at anchor near North Hinder light-ship blown up by submarine.

**April 15**—British battleships bombard Turkish coast near Enos preparatory to landing. French gain hill near Lorette, north of Arras.

**April 16**—Zeppelins and Taubes raid East Anglia and Kent. French cruiser bombards El Arish, near boundary of Egypt and Palestine.

**April 17**—A French aviator kills six children and a woman in Freiburg. Turkish torpedo boat attacks British transport in Aegean.

**April 18**—British submarine sunk in Dardanelles. Russians claim capture of 70,000 in Carpathians between March 18 and April 12.

### The Struggle for Uzsok Pass

The long battle of the Carpathians has narrowed down to a contest for the possession of Uzsok, one of the five railroad passes leading from Galicia into Hungary. The peaks and passes to the west of Uzsok are already in the possession of the Russians, but it would be fatal to advance their right at Bartfeld so long as their left is held back at Uzsok. Instead of giving way at this point as they have elsewhere, the Austro-German forces seem to have been strengthened and have ousted the Russians from some of the positions they had taken on the Galician side. This, taken in connection with the reported massing of troops in Bukovina, still farther to the east, may be taken to indicate that the Austrians and Germans are preparing for a strong attack on the Russian left. Petrograd estimates the forces of the enemy in the Carpathian region at over two million men, of whom 280,000 are Germans.

The Russian right got over the range without much difficulty, for the region about Dukla Pass is comparatively low, open and rolling country. The efforts of the Russians in this section are confined to gaining the foothills that guard each side of the Ondava River, down which they have progressed about twenty miles.

The Russians seem to have complete control of Lupkow Pass, though they do not appear to have penetrated it as yet to any considerable extent. They have also captured a high

within three miles of Uzsok Pass. The civil administration of Ungvar, the first important town in Hungary on the railroad from Uzsok Pass, is said to have withdrawn, in expectation of a Russian invasion.

The Germans claim that the advance of the Russians has been decisively checked and their strength irreparably impaired by their losses in this, "the most terrible battle in all history." The Russians, according to Berlin estimates, have lost 500,000 men in less than three months. The casualties among the Russian officers amount to more than 71,000. The Germans and Austrians hold over a million prisoners.

### The Fight for St. Mihiel

Along most of the France-Flanders line there is little to report. The Germans seem to have secured a foothold on the west bank of the Yser canal. In the Arras region the French have carried the spur of a hill southeast of Notre Dame de Lorette and repulsed the German attempts to regain it. This gave them sixty yards of German trenches. In Champagne, northwest of Perthes, the Germans exploded mines under the French trenches, but gained little ground. The French have held Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, the easternmost of the Vosges mountains, in spite of the desperate charges made by the Germans for four successive days in storms of rain and snow.

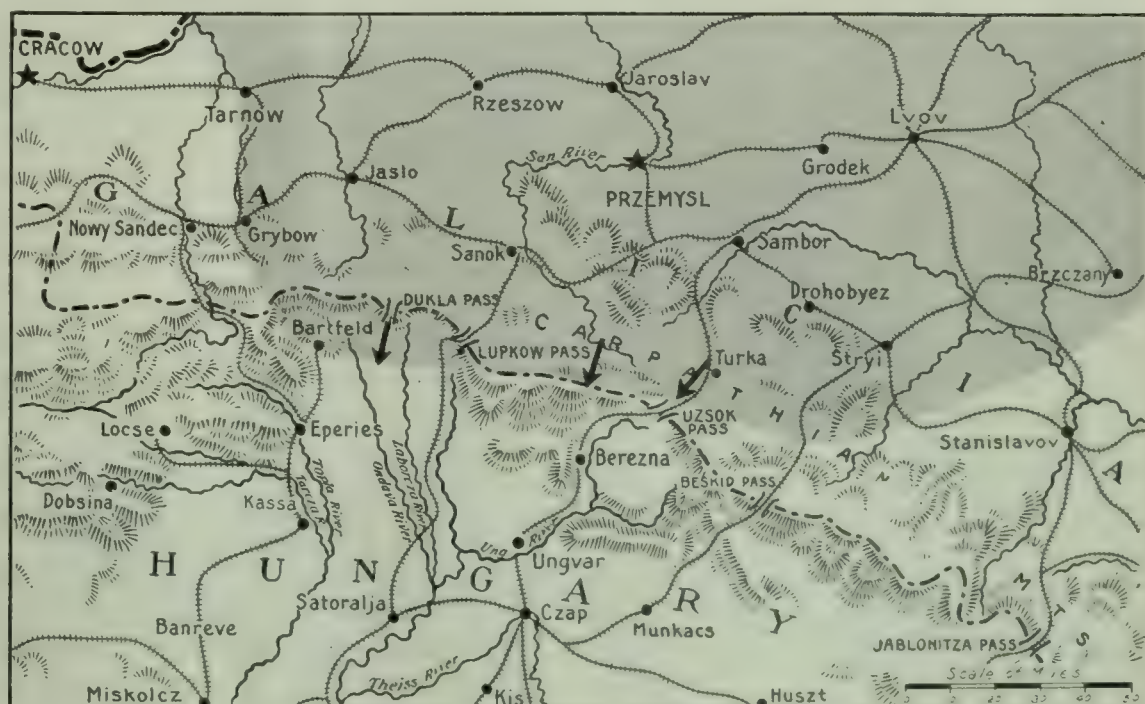
But these operations appear to be of slight importance compared with

the struggle now going on in the Woevre district. The Germans are evidently determined to hold on to the St. Mihiel salient as long as possible and the continued attacks of the French upon both flanks of the wedge have made no apparent progress during the week. The fighting on the south side in the woods of the Meuse and Moselle has been fierce and losses are heavy. The Germans report finding 700 French bodies in one place and 500 in another. The French are accused by the Germans of using bombs and hand grenades which on exploding diffuse an asphyxiating gas which poisons all the soldiers in the trenches for yards around. The same charge is made against the English at Ypres.

### The Capture of Les Eparges

On the north side of the St. Mihiel wedge the efforts of the Germans to recapture the ridge of Les Eparges have been frustrated. This point, which was taken by the Germans on September 21 and held by them until April 9, overlooks the Woevre plain between Metz and St. Mihiel from an altitude of 1350 feet. The Germans had entrenched themselves strongly on the crest and concealed sixteen batteries of heavy guns where they could command the ground across which the French must advance from the fortress of Verdun.

But the French advanced underground, running trenches and tunnels toward the German lines and



THE STRUGGLE FOR UZSOK PASS

The Russians attempting to invade Hungary from Galicia have gained possession of Dukla and Lupkow Passes and the Carpathian range as far as Uzsok Pass, but this is still held by a strong Austro-German force





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#### IT COST ENGLAND 2527 LIVES TO DO THIS

Neuve Chapelle after the artillery and infantry left the town in the Allies' possession. Public

opinion in England was exhilarated by this proof of the army's ability to break the German lines, but disquieted by the losses, which seem excessive

exploding mines under their trenches. The foremost of the German trenches was carried in this way on February 17 and four days of furious fighting ensued.

On March 18 another four-day battle was begun, in the course of which the French left flank gained 360 yards of trenches and the right 110 yards. Ten days later the Germans attacked with the fresh troops of the Tenth Division, but were repulsed.

The story of the final victory of the French we give in the words of the British officer, known as the "eyewitness," who has recently been deputed to supplement the brief and dry official reports with descriptions of the fighting in France:

The final and decisive battle began on April 5. It was raining heavily and the slopes were slippery, the infantry sometimes plunging in mud up to their thighs as the advanced trenches were stormed. These were taken after sanguinary bayonet fighting, but to the east the advance was checked by aerial torpedoes, which the Germans threw upon the oncoming foe. All that night from 6 p. m. to 4:30 a. m. the battle continued ceaselessly, the fresh German troops fighting admirably. Our men resisted well, but were forced to retreat. The same evening, however, we again attacked, again fighting all night with the bayonet, gaining 550 yards of trenches and capturing 100 prisoners.

Receiving reinforcements the enemy made violent counter attacks several times, but our artillery mowed them down and held them in check. Our reinforcements reached us with difficulty, as the communicating trenches had been demolished. By the morning of the 8th our rifles were choked with mud and we had to attack with the bayonet again. Fifteen hours of continuous fighting won us almost complete possession of the position, but then a fog descended upon the hill, and so it was ten o'clock

the next night before the Eparges spur finally was cleared of the enemy and our gallant troops, covered with mud from head to foot, were victorious.

The Battle of Neuve Chapelle  
Ever since the battle of March 10 at Neuve Chapelle there have been rumors that the whole truth had not been told about the affair, that the losses of the British were much greater than the Government was willing to admit, and that these were largely due to a blunder in management. It was whispered about London that, owing to the fog and a breakdown of the field telephone service, the British guns continued to shell the German trenches after they had been captured by the British troops.

The obscurity surrounding the affair is in part cleared away, but the suspicions of mismanagement are partly confirmed by the detailed report of the battle which was issued a month after by Field Marshal Sir John French. In this he admits that "considerable delay occurred after the capture of the Neuve Chapelle position"; that "the infantry was greatly disorganized"; that the telephone communication was cut so that one captured house had to be abandoned because the British bombardment continued; that the gain might have been much greater if there had not been unnecessary delay on the part of certain brigades in following up the attack while the resistance of the enemy was paralyzed. That General French regards some one as to blame for this is evident from the following passage, but it is not known to whom he refers:

I am of the opinion that this delay

would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the general officer commanding the first army been carefully observed. The difficulties above enumerated might have been overcome earlier in the day if the general officer commanding the Fourth Corps had been able to bring his reserve brigades more speedily into action.

The extent of the losses was not at first realized, for the casualties have been reported in daily lists issued at intervals of a few days. But the total British loss in the three days' fight is now estimated by Sir John French at 12,811, distributed as follows: Killed, 190 officers, 2337 men; wounded, 359 officers, 8174 men; missing, 23 officers, 1728 men. This is a heavy price to pay for a gain of three square miles, but the victory has done much to hearten the English, since it is the first time they have carried one of the entrenched positions of the Germans, and it proves that the German line can be broken if the attacking party is willing to pay the price. The losses of the Germans are believed to be much greater, as Field Marshal French states that "the enemy left several thousand dead upon the field and we have positive information that upward of 12,000 wounded were moved by trains. Thirty officers and 1657 of other ranks were captured."

The Prince of Wales served as dispatch bearer for the General Staff during the battle and also was on duty in the trenches. The Indian troops from Lahore and Meerut took a leading part in the assault of the German entrenchments and entanglements.

The conclusion of Sir John French is important as showing why the



British Government is making such desperate efforts to speed up the manufacture of munitions:

In war as it is today, between civilized nations armed to the teeth with the present deadly rifle and machine gun, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable. For the slightest undue exposure the heaviest toll is exacted. The power of defense conferred by modern weapons is the main cause for the long duration of the battles of the present day, and it is this fact which mainly accounts for such loss and waste of life. Both one and the other can, however, be shortened and lessened if attacks can be supported by a most efficient and powerful force of artillery available; but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary, and a most liberal discretionary power as to its use must be given to artillery commanders. I am confident that this is the only means by which great results can be obtained with a minimum of loss.

**The War in the Air** In the earlier part of the war airships were mostly used for scouting purposes and not for attack. The French War Office issued the estimate that during the first eight months of the war some 10,000 aerial reconnaissances had been made by French aviators and that they had traveled more than 1,000,000 miles in the air. Probably the German machines have covered a greater distance; and the English, who were slow to take up aviation, have since the war been very active in the construction of aeroplanes and the training of pilots. In February the

Belgian towns were attacked by as many as forty British aeroplanes at a time.

With the spring has come an increase of activity in aerial warfare, and we hear of several bomb-dropping expeditions almost every day. Both Zeppelins and Taubes have flown to England four times during the week, but it is impossible to determine their route, purpose or the extent of damage done from the information given out. According to the Berlin account, a Taube aeroplane got as far as Greenwich, only five miles from London bridge, and the Zeppelin dirigibles inflicted serious damage to the British naval yards on the Tyne and killed men on the patrol boats. According to the London version nobody was killed and little injury was done to property. The London *Chronicle* reports that the aeroplane which passed over Kent, dropping a dozen bombs, and the Zeppelins which passed over East Anglia, dropping some fifty bombs, caused a total loss of life of one blackbird, one field mouse, one chicken and two horses.

The Tyne attack took place on the night of April 14. The Zeppelin first appeared over Blyth about eight o'clock in the evening. It sailed south to the Tyne River and thence out to sea. Newcastle, the great ship-building center, was missed probably because warning was given in time to have all the lights in the

city put out. Incendiary bombs caused fires in several of the neighboring towns, but these were easily put out.

Early in the morning of the 16th two Zeppelins visited Suffolk and dropt explosive bombs on Lowestoft, Southwold and other towns, but did little harm except to window glass. In the afternoon a Taube flew over Canterbury, dropping bombs on nearby towns.

A French aviator flew over Freiburg in Baden on April 15 in broad daylight, tho hidden by the clouds, and dropt three bombs with fatal effect. One of them exploded in a group of children playing in front of the station and three of the children were instantly killed and horribly mangled by the flying fragments. Three other children were so severely wounded as to die soon after. The same bomb killed a truckman and his horse and mortally wounded another man near the station. A second bomb dropping in front of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus put to death a passing workman, and the third, breaking thru the roof of a house, tore off the right arm of a woman.

**Attacking Constantinople by Land** It seems that the army under General d'Amade, which has been prepared to coöperate with the fleet in the attack on Constantino-



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SAILING TO HELP EUROPEAN WOMEN PLAN A PERMANENT PEACE

The second party of delegates from this country to the international congress called by the women of the Netherlands. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, of England, is on the extreme left. Miss Jane Addams, third from the left in the front row, is chairman of the Woman's Peace Party and will write on the work of the congress for *The Independent*





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## NOVEMBER, 1915! FORWARD!

Referendums in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts this November carry the suffrage question into the very heart of the East for decision. In New York City the Woman Suffrage Party is sending out this gaudy lunch-wagon from which Miss Alberta Hill is seen talking to a City Hall Park crowd

ple, will be landed on the coast of European Turkey, near where the new boundary line of Bulgaria reaches the Ægean. On the 14th ten battleships of the Allied fleet appeared off Enos and two of them, entering the bay, bombarded the Turkish camp there. This is about 100 miles west of Constantinople, so probably some nearer point on the Gulf of Saros (Xeros) will be occupied by the expedition as a base.

The British steamer "Manitou," formerly of the Atlantic Transport Line, which was conveying troops from Egypt to this point, was attacked off the Island of Chios by a Turkish torpedo boat which apparently put out from Smyrna, altho that port was supposed to be closed. Three torpedoes were discharged at the transport. The London report says that none of them hit, but adds the mysterious statement that about fifty of the men on the transport were drowned. The British cruiser "Minerva" and some destroyers then gave chase to the torpedo boat and ran her aground on the island. The crew were made prisoners and the boat blown up.

The sentences imposed in the Terre Haute election fraud cases, when considered in connection with the prominence and official positions of the convicted men, make the prosecution a memorable one. Of the 126 men indicted, eighty-nine pleaded guilty and twenty-seven who went to trial were found guilty by a jury. Donn M. Roberts, mayor of the city, whom Judge Anderson called "the arch conspirator," was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, for

six years and to pay a fine of \$2000. Five years in the same prison, with a fine of \$1000, is the punishment prescribed for Eli H. Redman, judge of the Circuit Court, and Dennis

Shea, sheriff of the county. Other terms were as follows: Three years and \$500 for Harry S. Montgomery, president of the city's Board of Public Works; Thomas C. Smith, city judge; George Ehrenhardt, member of the Public Works Board, and Edward R. Driscoll, secretary of the County Democratic Committee; two years and \$100 for Lewis Nunley, assistant city engineer; Elmer T. Talbott, city comptroller; Hilton Redman, son of the convicted judge; John E. Green, a merchant, and William S. Crockett, superintendent of a cemetery; one year and \$100 for Maurice Walsh, county sealer of weights and measures; John M. Masselink, inspector of weights and measures and recently a member of the State Legislature; Charles Houghton, assistant custodian of the City Hall; Joseph O'Mara, street commissioner; Alexander Aezel, inspector of paving; Arthur Gillis, clerk of election board; Joseph Strauss, liquor salesman, and George Sovern, gambler. Only one of those who pleaded guilty had a prison sentence. This was Ed-



© Brown &amp; Dawson. Photograph from Underwood &amp; Underwood

## THE FOURTH ESTATE AT THE FRONT

Office and staff—editor, printer and devil—of the *Hurrah*, the German newspaper with headquarters nearest to Paris. It is printed and published in camp in the Argonne, within half a mile of the foremost trenches





Press Illustrating Company

#### INSIDE A FRENCH HOSPITAL CAR

On the Red Cross trains which carry the wounded from the base hospitals to the larger war hospitals there are facilities for constant medical attention to the wounded

ward Holler, ex-chief of police, who is to be confined for one year.

Twenty of those sentenced gave notice of appeal. It was ordered by the court that the bond on appeal should be \$10,000 for each year. Eight withdrew their notice and began to serve their terms. Three of these were Judge Smith, Sealer Walsh and Street Commissioner O'Mara. The city council has begun impeachment proceedings against Mayor Roberts. In the cases of four of the convicted men sentence was suspended because they are to be witnesses for the Government at the approaching trial of Roy Shattuck, Republican candidate for Congress, for fraud at the same election.

"The evidence," said the judge, when he imposed sentence, "showed that the saloons were the centers of nearly all the corruption at the election. My notion is that the saloon will have to go. I believe the time will come when the people will rise up and smash the saloon—at least, as we have it now."

**Labor Controversies** Building operations in Chicago have been checked by a strike of 16,000 carpenters, who demanded an increase of wages from sixty-five to seventy cents an hour. The employers offered an addition of two and a half cents an hour, but this was rejected. About 7000 lathers, painters and sheet metal workers were already on strike, and the action taken by the carpenters promises to make 120,000 workmen idle, half of them not connected with unions. This labor movement ties up \$30,000,000 worth of building projects. Building

contracts in the city amount to more than \$100,000,000 and include the work on the new union railroad terminal, which will call for an expenditure of \$65,000,000. When the strike was announced, the employers at once ordered a lockout of the strikers and their union. They will look for nonunion men. Governor Dunne directed the State Board of Arbitration to offer its services, but there was no indication that these would be accepted.

The strike of street and inter-urban railway men in Auburn, New York, and the vicinity, which originated in a controversy between two unions and which threatened to involve nearly all of the railways in the western part of the state, has been ended by a compromise agreement, owing mainly to the efforts of James M. Lynch, the State Commissioner of Labor. The men have gone back to work, and the dispute is to be submitted to a conference.

If not settled in this way, it will be given to arbitrators.

In Newark, New Jersey, on the 11th, there was a fight between the employees of A. Hollander & Sons, fur dyers, who were on strike because men had been discharged for organizing a union, and the workmen employed in their places. Two strikers were killed, and two strike-breakers, with a bystander, were wounded.

While the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company has increased the wages of its 12,000 men by ten per cent, thus restoring the rates in force before the Great War, there has been a reduction of about fourteen per cent in the sheet and tin plate mills of the United States Steel Corporation. This was due to what is said to have been a larger reduction in the mills of competing companies.

#### Little Revolutions

It was reported to our Government last week that Rosalvo Bobo had started a new revolution in Hayti. He was formerly the Haytian minister to Santo Domingo. This movement against President Sam was due to a belief prevailing in the northern provinces that Sam was about to give control of the country's finances to the United States. But Sam has declined the offered American fiscal protectorate and has accepted

Post this form in an unsealed envelope bearing 1d. stamp, or write a postcard or letter TO-DAY.

To the Right Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE,  
Downing Street, London, S.W.

I am entirely in favour of the suspension of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors during the War, which I consider imperative for the quick and successful termination of the War, and I shall heartily support the Government in any such measure.

Name.....  
Address.....

#### ADVERTISING FOR TEETOTALERS

This corner coupon is clipped from a full-page advertisement in the London Times, paid for by a number of business men, and urging all those who favored total prohibition to write Mr. Lloyd George. Thirteen sacks of mail—estimated to contain some 70,000 letters—were received in reply, and the end had not been reached. The fate of the movement rests with Parliament, the ministry having decided not to make prohibition a Government measure



the aid of France, whose Government has procured for him a loan of \$1,000,000.

Dispatches from Minister Sullivan, saying that a new revolution was causing disturbance in Santo Domingo, led to the transfer of the cruiser "Des Moines" from Progreso to Dominican waters. The revolt is said to be related to a quarrel of the President with Congress.

The rebellion in Nicaragua has been subdued, and the Government controls the situation. Dr. Salvador Castrillo, formerly Nicaragua's Minister at Washington, was the leader of the revolt. He proclaimed himself Provisional President and issued three decrees. The first repealed the law which established a currency unit. The second said that political offenders should not be punished by imprisonment, and in the third he ordered that the French language should be used in all diplomatic business. Those rebels who were active in the vicinity of the capital were surrounded and their commander was captured. Others in the neighborhood of Leon were routed by the Government troops.

**Villa and Obregon** General Obregon's report about the first battle with Villa at Celaya was misleading, but it appears that Villa's forces, having entered the city, were driven out of it, with a loss of 4000. He sent 1000 of his wounded to Guadalajara. This battle took place on the 6th and 7th, and continued for thirty-eight hours. Afterward Villa said that he had Obregon surrounded. The latter declined to come out of the city and fight in the open.

The next battle was fought on the 14th and 15th. There are conflicting reports about it, but the evidence points to Villa's defeat. In a long telegram which has been published, Obregon declared that Villa's forces were routed, with a loss of 14,000 men. He captured 8000 prisoners, 5000 rifles and thirty cannon, he added, and was pursuing the enemy. But his own loss was only 200. This seemed incredible, but it was believed in Vera Cruz, where the church bells were rung and the victory was celebrated by parades. Carranza sent to Washington a repetition of Obregon's report. On the other hand, Villa telegraphed that he still held all his positions and was making preparations for a decisive battle.

The fighting at Matamoras continued, but the garrison made an efficient defense and in one sortie killed 300 Villistas. There is an epidemic of small-pox in the city. Bullets have been falling in Brownsville, but no American resident has been wounded.



© Bain News Service

#### DR. HARRY PLOTZ

The young doctor—not yet twenty-five—who has isolated the bacillus of typhus fever and discovered a vaccine with which Dr. Hans Zinsser, bacteriologist of the Rockefeller-Red Cross expedition to Serbia, was inoculated before sailing to that typhus-ridden country. Dr. Plotz was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1913 and is attached to the Mt. Sinai Hospital



Underwood & Underwood

#### IN MEXICO'S LITTLE WAR

A little soldier—twelve years old—in Villa's army. He was killed at Matamoros the other day. The revolutions in Mexico may be expected to drag along at a low potential till the European war is over, and then—

At the end of the week Villa withdrew a part of his force because he needed it at Celaya. General Monclovia Herrera routed another part of Villa's army thirty miles south of Laredo and put to death 200 prisoners. Two or three days later he was killed by his own men. Some say they mistook him for a Villista; others call it assassination.

The port of Tuxpam was taken by Villa's men, but they were soon driven out of it. Our Government is sending a warship to carry foreigners away from the city. An army transport is to serve the foreign residents of Tampico in the same way. The oil industry there is paralyzed, and a majority of them are destitute. The Brazilian Minister has procured a train which will carry 300 Americans from the capital to Vera Cruz. This will be done with the consent and aid of both Zapata and Carranza.

**Huerta Defends Himself** Huerta, formerly President of Mexico, arrived and landed at New York last week, accompanied by his private secretary and Abraham Rabner, his financial adviser. Rabner's brother is trying to get possession of 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 10,000 rifles and twenty-five machine guns which were consigned to the Huerta Government but were seized in April last by our Government, which holds them. Huerta asserted that he was traveling for pleasure and that he intended to remain in this country a month or two. He denied that he was thinking of visiting Mexico.

To the press he gave a long signed statement. In it he denied that he was responsible for the killing of President Madero. He knew who was responsible, but he would not tell. It was "a soldier's secret." But he attacked Madero, saying the latter had been elected by the help of thousands of released criminals, the Treasury's money, and the bayonets of bandits. Madero, he continued, had annihilated Mexican union, prostituted the discipline of the army, dissipated the Treasury surplus, and sowed the seeds of anarchy. He commended his own administration and complained that the American people had been misled about him by their newspapers. The many recent crimes and outrages in Mexico were due to Madero's anarchical propaganda. President Wilson had not been fair to him. He had retired from office, hoping thus to help his people. Anarchy was too soft a word for the situation in Mexico at present. But he was confident that the country would be saved, not by a bandit, but by a strong man—he would not say who.





London Sphere. © N. Y. H.

AMMUNITION VANISHES QUICKLY—THE FRENCH ALONE FIRED 180,000 SHELLS A DAY AT THE MARNE

## THE BUSINESS OF SELLING DEATH

BY ONE OF THE SALESMEN

I AM a war-contractor in a very large way. Of course I know that nearly all the handsome young automobile salesmen who decorate the lobbies of the Broadway hotels are my keenest competitors, but I am still in this greatest of modern business games and will remain in as long as the fighting goes on.

I am in this new deal solely because I need a yacht, a rather good house just off Fifth Avenue and a few more bonds in my safety deposit box. My neutrality exceeds even that of Bryan and Bartholdt, for I will willingly sell to any fighter who has the price and can get his goods home, since my invariable terms are C.O.D. New York docks.

This great game is quite new to me. I am a lawyer and have for the past twenty years been engaged in the development of large American industries. I have lived abroad; in England, France and Germany. When the Great War broke out I was down on the troubled Mexican border engaged in a very delicate affair which detained me, so I reached New York late last November with no thought

*The balance of trade has swung rapidly in the last few months to the side of the United States. Our exports, mounting feverishly, have come greatly to overtop our imports. Influential factors in this result are the steadily growing sales of arms and munitions of war to the warring nations. Out of this grim business of "selling death" has sprung a new functionary of business—the middleman between the big contracting groups, who secures the orders from foreign governments, and the American manufacturers. He serves the contractor, and thru him the foreign government, by showing them the way to the men who have or can make the supplies of war they sorely need. He serves the manufacturer of arms and munitions, clothing and equipment, by bringing his market to him. Here is the story of such an intermediary, told with complete frankness and a kind of picturesque cynicism. It raises in practical form the vexing question of the duty of neutrality in relation to the sale of munitions of war to belligerents. It also suggests the no less difficult question of the attitude which lovers of peace should adopt toward this business of "selling death"—a question by no means so simple as might at first appear. These questions are discussed editorially on another page in this issue.—THE EDITOR.*

whatever of being a war-contractor. One day I dropt in on one of my most important allies in business—a rather sedate, polite gentleman, whose quiet offices look down on surging Broadway, twenty stories below. He told me that he was selling to the Allies, gave me some details, exhibited a deadly-looking Lee-Enfield rifle, with drawings and specifications; some hob-nailed shoes; several styles of a sort of harness for infantry, in leather and fabric; some samples of cartridges and shells and heaps of

cables and letters regarding the articles. I was interested and promptly decided to get busy and go after some of these big orders and take my chances of making a profit.

I recollected that my grandfather had made a couple of million dollars running the blockade during the Confederate war (it was all in Confederate money, tho) and perhaps I might be as lucky in this uproar.

I am ignorant of rifles, beyond my hunting experiences and what my father told me of his experiences in the Confederate army. I don't know anything about naval affairs, other than my

yachting days and life aboard trans-Atlantic liners. However, I am accustomed to think in very large sums and to gather around me experts as I need them; experts are cheap and useful. Meeting emergencies is my specialty. My knowledge of American resources is broad. My connections in Wall Street are strong. So, without an instant's hesitation, I was sitting in this game and I have toiled day, night and quiet Sundays ever since.

This is about how it works out. At



present the Allies are the principal buyers, for they control the sea. Some of the smaller endangered nations have bought heavily and some of the neutrals less in danger have replenished their ammunition wagons and forts. Germany is after cotton and gets rubber and copper thru her neutral neighbors, more or less. If we could only manage to get war materials into Germany at present prices, we would sell them largely, but the British blockade cuts us off from these vast profits. Greece is very active; buying uniforms, flour, powder; trying hard to place an order for 600,000 rifles since the gunworks at Liège are closed to her agents. This trifling order was tossed aside as too small. Rumania is after ammunition and Serbia and Bulgaria are equally active, but their orders are small.

England is fairly well off in rifles, shoes and ammunition; France is doing pretty well, but Russia is fearfully short of everything. Germany is best equipped and I know that the great shops at Essen and Liège are working day and night. The daily press amuses me very much, when I have time to read, with their silly "war-news." Not one has noted the activities at Liège. Belgian resist-

ance last fall stalled Germany; Belgian industry may yet save the Kaiser. Germany is one vast workshop which will go on producing munitions as long as there is an ounce of copper in a hausfrau's kitchen. Their shortage is never going to be in food, but in copper, cotton, rubber and gasoline.

As to myself and my associates, we are mainly lawyers, private bankers and large industrial promoters. Our offices are in the Wall Street district and are manned by capable subordinates who know how to keep their mouths shut and work hard. The banks like us and never keep us waiting. Our capital is not large, but we can command any needed sum in a day.

The buyers are in New York; quiet, reserved chaps who prefer our Broadway hotels, where they live well. They have no offices, as high rents seem to them a waste. Huge credits are open at our principal banks. Samples of rifles, shoes, clothing, etc., accompanied by elaborate specifications, are in our hands. All dealings are finally with the actual manufacturer, but we make the trades and the financial arrangements. We call \$700,000 a small order and the big ones run to \$30,000,000. The terms: Buyer agrees to pay a cash sum on signing contract and the balance as goods are delivered at an American port, giving New York bank credit to protect this deferred payment. Seller gives bond to fulfil contract, shows that he has the mechanical and financial ability to make good, and gets busy.

I cannot divulge prices, but I will say that many important lines are absolutely sold out for two years ahead and prices on essential ingredients on many orders trebled in price by the law of supply and demand. As to profits, I may merely state that we have to divide with many and they are greedy. The profit side reminds me of a story that a Scotchman told me in the Savage Club, London, several years ago. "My father was a maker of rifles in 1861. One Bulloch, uncle of your Mr. Roosevelt, and one Wilson, whose granddaughter married one of our dukes, called and offered father his regular price, \$15 per rifle, with a bonus of \$45 if he would deliver the arms in the Confederacy. Father nearly wore out the carpet tramping up and down, but he could not plan to beat the Yankee blockade."

Closed contracts leave us free to put over others. The cable is our telephone. Expense is nothing. Time is everything. One chemical jumped twenty cents a pound overnight; another fifty cents in a week and will

go to \$10 a pound by May. One order for \$250,000 was accepted and the cable fluttered in next day asking for five millions more at the same price. One for six millions was flashed back at thirty-four millions. We could not fill either increased order as even this country has its limits, strive as we will.

This is where the trouble comes in and precisely why we are necessary and American manufacturers so helpless. Our business men are clever and industrious, but utterly lacking in ability to grasp this vast situation or meet its terrible emergencies. They tried, at first, frantically. Rushed their best salesmen over to Europe. They failed completely and the boss beat it over after them and met failure. They tried to change European methods of doing business and got mad on being turned down! They promised anything and everything to anybody and talked themselves out of favor with certain high personages. It is a new experience for a big man among us to be ordered out of a government office, but it happened. Our manufacturers lack patience and cannot grasp that this is war—and the terrible time element involved. Things to kill men with are useful only if they arrive on time in perfect



*Illustrated London News*

#### A SINGLE SOLDIER IS EXPENSIVE

His gun costs \$25; 1000 cartridges, \$35; uniform, \$8. Other necessities bring the total up to \$91 to \$95



*Illustrated London News*

#### EQUIPMENT THAT IS SOON DESTROYED

The average life of a uniform is two weeks; a rifle, six months. It requires two and a half rifles to a man at the start



sequence and quantity. We get these huge orders because we can literally recruit and organize the willing, capable but utterly inexperienced American manufacturers. We are the "General Staff" for our people who wish to sell. We exist because we are necessary.

A striking phase of this greatest of wars is this: it is an impersonal, corporate war; a war waged by men who know nothing of war and care less. It is the resources of the whole world being rapidly organized and used up mighty fast. Why, the French army alone fired 180,000 shells a day in the long battle of the Marne. My best contractor can only turn out 7000 a day. The fighters blaze away seventy million cartridges a day. All France cannot make but a paltry 70,000 shells a day. The little wars along the edges are almost reduced to using clubs and arrows. Kitchener, Joffre and the Kaiser are not so important as the man who leases a bunch of factories and converts them into ammunition plants overnight. Such men are now putting together a great War Trust for each side in the field. I am convinced that civilization is going in pretty deep. They are staking all on this contest and neither side will give in, but fight it to a finish. National exhaustion is the only logical end. Some of the peace people amuse me in their efforts to speak about this war. I wish they could look over my desk and see the business side of war; its regularity and its efficiency. We have simply applied modern business methods to making war and are killing men by machinery in up-to-date fashion.

There are no true neutrals anywhere. This is a free, open scrap and every living man, woman and child; every beast and bird; every article of value on earth is being dragged into this stupendous maelstrom, for in its effects it reaches all. You doubt this? Keep your eye on prices. Wheat up; cotton down. Wait and see; it will reach even you in time.

In our offices we sit, with gleaming rifles, heavy shells, powerful explosives and useful articles about us. We telephone, telegraph and cable to the ends of the earth for information; we scribble on "scraps of paper";

plan and arrange to organize mighty forces that are being used to fight battles. Our figures are correct—they have to be. Our secrets? Surely we have them; in the safe. We scarcely ever think of human beings using our supplies to fight—to kill. One day I heard this: "That Enfield sight-guard showed up in a *Times* Sunday picture. A dead fellow had his rifle sticking up and I saw it."

The foreign buyers are middle-aged military and naval men from the ordnance and supply departments and not exactly the type of heroic soldier impressionable girls fall in love with and marry. They don't joke.

We play no favorites. It is business, pure and simple, with us all the time. We do not talk war-news; we haven't time. It's all we can do to attend to the details and meet the rapid changes of the day's struggle to close orders. All this contracting is divided up like a department store. I know nothing of the feeding of armies; I am interested only in the arms and ammunition and a little in clothes and harness. Ocean freights do not concern us, since all that is arranged by the buyers.

From "scraps of paper" on my desk I glean a few facts. My sources are the best in the world. Here are the present numbers in arms either at the front or in training. The numbers seem to be vastly larger than the public believes. England, three million; Russia, six million; France, four million; Serbia, three hundred thousand, and Belgium two hundred thousand—total for the Allies, thirteen million five hundred thousand. Japan is omitted for good reasons. On the other side: Germany, six to

eight million; Austria, four million; Turkey, one million—total for the empires, eleven to thirteen million men. For comparison, note that the Confederates had only six hundred thousand to the Federals' three million men and yet they held out four years!

Another of my notes shows the initial cost of equipping just one private soldier in all these struggling millions. Gun, \$25; 1000 cartridges, \$35; uniform, \$8; underwear, \$3; harness (belt, knapsack, etc.), \$9; shoes, \$3; blanket, \$3; extras, \$5 to \$9. Total, \$91 to \$95. The average life of a uniform is two weeks; a rifle, six months. It requires two and a half rifles to a man at the start. The remarkable feature of this war is the rapid waste of equipment of every kind. I estimate that if peace does not take place before long exhaustion will set in during 1917, but no man can foresee anything in this event; it is too big and too strange to human intelligence; all we can do is to live each day as it comes along. Civilization is surely on fire and the fire is spreading; driven by the fierce wind of circumstance it sweeps over the realities of the whole world and there is no telling where it will end.

Comedy invades even our very serious councils. We can spot the would-be worthless man when he begins to talk of getting those three hundred thousand old Krag rifles that are stored up in our Government arsenals. Those rifles have been sold fifty times—and never delivered once and they never will be. They were held at \$9 before the war; I could get \$50 for them today. They are utterly unobtainable.

Another kind of pest is the man who offers to deliver the hundred thousand Mausers that Huerta left in Vera Cruz. This fellow winds up by asking for a small advance payment to travel to Mexico. Sometimes we are bothered by the little man with the big man's letter of introduction. His interview begins by an assurance that he "has a friend of a friend of an intimate friend of Kitchener" and winds up by solemnly confiding to us that he is followed by detectives! Of course there is espionage, even in New York, but that is harmless and I have got used to it.

## THE HINT WITHIN

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

At moments, when night relaxes, and stars go seaward,  
Soft hath come o'er me a thought;  
That perchance we dream awry if we dream the Creator  
Aloof, apart from ourselves;  
That a Power outside us forbids, chastizes and drives us,  
Wherefore we know not, nor guess.  
O brother, hath never a splendid hint surprized thee  
That to rule we have but to claim?  
That ours are Orion, Arcturus, the Pleiades,  
The gorgeous fall of the Sun?  
That ours are Death and Bliss, and Renunciation,  
And the keys of all Heavens and Hells?  
What if the thief, the murderer, even found guilty,  
Be but glimmering low in his light,  
And the murder or theft delay but a final kingdom;  
Delay it, alas, how long?  
What if apart from ourselves, never God existed,  
But that we, we ourselves are God?





*J. Horace McFarland Company*

## IN AN OLD GARDEN

HERE, IN THIS SEQUESTERED CLOSE  
 BLOOM THE HYACINTH AND ROSE;  
 HERE BESIDE THE MODEST STOCK  
 FLAUNTS THE FLARING HOLLYHOCK;  
 HERE, WITHOUT A PANG, ONE SEES  
 RANKS, CONDITIONS, AND DEGREES.

ALL THE SEASONS RUN THEIR RACE  
 IN THIS QUIET RESTING PLACE:  
 PEACH, AND APRICOT, AND FIG  
 HERE WILL RIPEN AND GROW BIG;  
 HERE IS STORE AND OVERPLUS,—  
 MORE HAD NOT ALCINOUS!

HERE, IN ALLEYS COOL AND GREEN,  
 FAR AHEAD THE THRUSH IS SEEN;  
 HERE ALONG THE SOUTHERN WALL  
 KEEPS THE BEE HIS FESTIVAL;  
 ALL IS QUIET ELSE—AFAR  
 SOUNDS OF TOIL AND TUMULT ARE.

HERE BE SHADOWS LARGE AND LONG;  
 HERE BE SPACES MEET FOR SONG;  
 GRANT, O GARDEN-GOD, THAT I,  
 NOW THAT NONE PROFANE IS NIGH,—  
 NOW THAT MOOD AND MOMENT PLEASE,  
 FIND THE FAIR PIERIDES!

—Austin Dobson



# GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY"

WE are not quite sure that we have been making progress of a genuine sort all thru these years since gardens stopped being grandmotherly. In our own gardens things climb over each other to get a breath of air and a streak of sunshine. Grapes and passion vines twist together, and on our verandas a rose can scarcely get leave to exist. The old-fashioned garden had an old-fashioned formality about it, to be sure, but it did not have any more varieties than could be talked over by the grannies when they visited each other.

Of all plants these ladies loved best pinks and sweet peas. The sweet peas were of the old style, and sweet they were. They ran over brush until they got to the trellis of clothes line, and there they built a hedge hard to beat. One might smell them thru the whole garden, the odor mingled with that of honeysuckles just across the path. We like to take a whole lap full to school; we mean we used to like to do it, to Lucy; and she, on the sly, would give us as many kisses as one might count while the schoolma'am's back was turned. It was a good thing that floors creaked in those days, and one might know when to be on the sly. Does anybody know where we can find a bunch of the old genuine grass pinks; I mean the roots?

Tulips and jonquils came next in favor, and with them, of course, were the golden daffodils. We always did love tulips and always will. It is a wonderful flower, because you can have so many of them. If you will but stick them into your strawberry bed, they will come up and blossom and then get out of the way before the strawberries need the sunshine and the dews. So one may have two of the finest things in the world combined. There is a dignity about this flower, and then there is a certain dignity of character in the jonquil—but we think not so much of it. The spicy flavor varies almost as much as the striping and the spotting. We love all this group, and in our northern garden never can get too many of them. An old tulip couch, where hundreds of them have been cultivated, will never wear out. The bulbs multiply for years after the ground has been turned to sod, and up comes the memory of old gardens, laughing thru the meadow grass, daffodils winking with the dandelions.

As we remember the old garden, there was abundant color in all seasons. Somewhere these dear old women had got a sunflower that was

not big enough to grow for chicken feed, and they were growing them along the grape arbors. They were not so bad after all for bouquets, for a single flower was allowed to fill the whole dish. Carrot leaves were already exquisitely beautiful in those days, but I do not remember that beets had become crimson leaved, or that the vegetable garden was valued for its florescence—with one exception. If you must know what one flower of our grandmother still best holds its own it is that wonderful pickle flower, the nasturtium. A wonderful sweet flower, teasing you with all sorts of color, and asking only the poorest soil, the "sturtion" still is worthy of highest praise.

These dear grandmothers did not know the pansy, but they got on very well without it, so long as they had the johnnie-jump-up. We do not know whether this little flower was the parent of the gorgeous pansy or not, but we do know that it is one of the sweetest and prettiest little letters of the alphabet. A small bunch of them would serve for a buttonhole bouquet, and they did nicely in saucers placed in our bedrooms.

There were two or three kinds of roses only, but truly we would like to see all of these brought back once more into the garden. How many of our readers remember the cinnamon rose? It was not large, but it had a nice color, and that real raggedness that goes with abundant flowering. The cinnamon rose stood in the corner of the fence, out of the way, and just blossomed all over.

Down here in Florida we have the Cherokee rose, that grows all over the houses of the "darkies," and covers our sheds and hen houses, but it is not quite up to the cinnamon rose. Lower down, not more than two feet high, generally bordering the path to the street, and mixed in with the red and white peonies, was the Thousand-to-one rose. That means a rose that gave a thousand petals to every blossom. We never counted them, but really those roses were huge and sweet and should never have gone out of fashion. They were also called cabbage roses. We have them still, growing along with Druskies and Marechal Neils; but we have no longer, alas! either the grandmother or the mother. We wonder if they are still cultivating roses in Paradise.

A little later there came about two climbing roses: the Baltimore Belle and the Queen of the Prairies. Bless us! but how these did win the hearts

of our mothers! I have a Baltimore Belle modestly covering a whole shed roof, and yielding in May such bunches of sweetness and delicacy as fascinated my forbears. The Queen of the Prairies is a bit coarser, but it is a great thing, all thru the farmyards where it can be allowed to cover a stump or climb a fence.

We could talk a good while longer about this dear old garden, where we used to lie down by the side of a brook and pick watercress; or sit on a stone and patter our feet in the water for the fish to nibble; but as we remember it we see just now only one more flower as notable as those we have named, or nearly so. It grew high upon the banks next the house. We wonder how often some little girl or boy pulled open the gate and modestly begged for a "piny." Some said "pinny," and for that matter it did no harm, as grandmother herself always said "pinies." How proud a day it was when a magnificent double white was planted alongside the superb old crimson!

To be sure, the world has improved, and as for the new flowers there is no end of them; yet there come times when the world needs a rest, a sort of general world sleep. We would like to see all the old grandmothers back again for a spell, and in full charge of the houses and gardens. They deserve it; did they not do well enough to give them a longer lease of life? We were happy under their rule. Yes! let us go back and be at peace.

And now, as we look back, we see there was this about those old time gardens, that they were drawing-rooms for friendly intercourse; they were not reserved for flowers alone, but for folk also. Best of all was the kindly intercourse, the exchange of garden lore, and the rich delight of sharing what one most enjoyed. The world was very small in those days and the people got together in their churches and their gardens, without hearing every time about the Republic of China and the thirty thousand importations by the Department of Agriculture. It was altogether more like a single home, where one sweet soul could grandmother a whole community. Her herbs went to every sick chamber and pinches of sweet william seed made all the young mothers more cheerfully start out in life. It was with flowers that they bound the folk together, and with flowers that they trained the children.

*Sorrento, Florida*



# GIVING THE MORO-AMERICANS A CHANCE

BY THE RT. REV. CHARLES H. BRENT, D.D.

EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF THE PHILIPPINES

THE whole watch-cry of philanthropy today is this: "To save aright the soul of the man or woman, you must first heal the body, train the mind, fill the heart, employ the hands of the boy or girl." This is the spirit of the movement inaugurated last fall for the upbuilding of the wards of the nation. Its objective is the pacification, the education, and eventually the Christianization of the Moro people of the Philippines, and a similar emancipation of their pagan neighbors. It is under the auspices of the Harmony Club of America, 30 Church street, New York City. I have the privilege of being the director of the work under a local Advisory Board.

This particular enterprise is worthy of attention for two special reasons: because it is typical of the spirit and method of twentieth century charity, and because it has an immediate bearing on a current question of national significance—the problem of the Philippines. The disclosures recently made by Honorable Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior, have wrung from an Assembly, reluctant to admit the facts, a satisfactory anti-slavery law, and should sharpen our sense of responsibility for the deliverance of child life from the variety of kindred evils which threaten it, especially in the less civilized portions of the Islands. Further in the Moro country, owing to the Mohammedan custom of secluding young girls of marriageable age, and of polygamy, there exists a condition intolerable to the American mind.

The department of Mindanao and Sulu, which is the home of the Moro, contains approximately 300,000 boys and girls whose sole hope of emancipation and development rests in the aggressive and prompt philanthropy of outside agencies. There are no regenerative influences in the corrupt Moro civilization. Mohammedan and pagan parents are not as a rule intentionally unkind to their children. But their ignorance is so dense, their



BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT

customs so uncouth, and their ideas of life so untutored that a child has but a poor chance at best. Very few know how to read or write. They live in huddled fashion in one or two-room shacks where filth and vermin abound. Such ideals and ambitions as they have are the product of a low social order. The Moro child is the victim and toy of the customs and superstitions, the savageries and inanities of his ancestors.

As a political puzzle, one of our greatest national problems is what to do with the Philippines. But no matter what may be the answer, we must get the children of the Philippines ready and willing to handle whatever the future brings. Thus far little has been done either by the Government or by voluntary effort to educate the Moros and their immediate pagan neighbors. In the Mountain Province, on the contrary, there has been such notable progress among the hill tribes that we are encouraged to believe that equal effort will meet with equal success among the Moros.

Here is the plan we have worked

out for the Moro child. Start with him at an early age—at seven years, before the fangs of a corrupt civilization are fixed in him. Where it is possible, as it sometimes will be, to influence a whole family to adopt a decent mode of home life, there is no need to encourage the child to leave his home. Otherwise take him from the hovel where he lives; put him in a dormitory under the supervision of competent teachers; give him a minimum of literary and a maximum of industrial training, never allowing him to be alienated from all that is sound and good in the life of his people. Often the first thing to do is to heal the child of the physical ailments—hookworm, malaria, skin disease—which are common in tropical countries, and help him to live so as to avoid reinfection. Furnish him with simple and serviceable tools in place of the bolo or barong that is at once his weapon and chief implement of work. Teach him how to use them. Work his muscles

and emotions normally in athletic games. Utilize his warrior instinct by enlisting him in the Constabulary as a guardian of the peace. Equip him with a trade which he can ply among his own people, that he may win the self-respect which is born of the conscious ability to produce. Most of all, turn his attention to the soil and the amazing fertility of his country, so that he will be able to double and treble the crops which the present tickling of the ground yields. Train his head, hands and heart together. Saturate him with Christian motives, ideals and influences. Some day win him to the Christian faith. If not, force him at least to respect, and lead him to emulate, Christian conduct, citizenship and virtue.

Experience has taught us that such training can be given, when buildings and equipment have been provided, for one dollar a week per child. But a considerable outlay for plant and personnel must be made before we can gather our children, or indeed take a single further step. In Zam-



boanga work has been going on for some time in a quiet way among both boys and girls, but we need added facilities. In Tulay, just outside the walled town of Jolo, we have rented quarters where the beginnings of an industrial school for girls find shelter. It is adequate for the present only. The wife of a hadji recently asked the head of this work how long she was going to remain, adding that she hoped it would be forever. Before the end of the year we ought to have a permanent building where we could take boarders. Buildings for the boys' agricultural and industrial school in Maibun on the island of Jolo, and for a similar institution in Sengl on the island of Basilan, are needed at once. The pivotal factor in such work as we have begun is personnel. Those whom we already have pass the highest test, and we can secure competent and experienced workers if their salaries and the permanence of the undertaking can be given reasonable guarantee.

Side by side with educational there must be medical work. There is no agency among the Mohammedans so far reaching or so productive of good results as this. War, especially in Jolo, has left the people exhausted,

hurt and decimated. We must win their confidence by the touch of mercy. Medical work is the most powerful avenue of approach to the adult without whose confidence we shall never be allowed to handle the children. For the first time in history trained nurses are moving to and fro in Tulay on daily errands of mercy among the natives. We have one fine twenty-six bed hospital—in Zamboanga. We need another such in Jolo.

At this late day the Government is using every endeavor to promote the establishment of agencies of mercy and education thruout the Department, only to find that its meager revenue will enable it to do little more than touch the hem of the need at a moment when we should be rich in resources. In the Sulu Islands the inhabitants have just passed thru one of the bloodiest years in their recent history. In battle after battle they have been defeated and killed without quarter being asked for or given. As a result they are exhausted and gasping tho not crushed. They will soon revive again, and unless we take them by storm with benevolence, the ugly history of yesterday will surely repeat itself.

It is not surprising that the Moro thinks that Christian creed and conduct are incompatible. We have preached love and practised force. Now the moment has come when we are called upon to undo the effect of the past by living our creed. It would be worse than futile to start a Christian propaganda among the Moros. They are saying to us: "Show your faith by your works." We must do it.

A wave of hopelessness sweeps over one when confronted by a mass of Moro or pagan adults. But it is not so with their children. They are as impressionable, as appealing, as lovable as any children of any color in the whole world. Many of them are orphans, made so by American rifles. There is no enmity in their faces. They are as friendly as can be, ready always with a smile and a greeting. You can see the latent intelligence in their eyes; the skill resident in their slender, sensitive fingers; the power in their comely, half-clad or wholly naked bodies. Only opportunity is lacking, and that we must supply or be guilty in the sight of heaven. These Moro boys and girls never had a chance to succeed, and never will have a chance unless we provide it.

*Manila*



MORO YOUNGSTERS AT WORK IN THE RICE FIELDS

"Heal the child; furnish him with simple and serviceable tools; teach him how to use them; give him a minimum of literary and maximum of industrial training. Most of all, turn his attention to the soil and the amazing fertility of his country, so that he will be able to double and treble the crops which the present tickling of the ground yields"





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#### DIRECTING AMERICA'S GENEROSITY TO BELGIUM

EDWARD B. LYMAN, MANAGER OF THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND, WITH OFFICES IN NEW YORK, WHICH HAS RAISED NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS IN THIS COUNTRY. IT HAS COST ONLY A FRACTION OVER ONE PER CENT TO SOLICIT

THIS GREAT SUM AND TURN IT INTO FOOD FOR HUNGRY BELGIANS. IN THE PERPLEXITIES OF NEUTRALITY AMERICA'S RESPONSE TO BELGIUM'S NEED IS A CONCRETE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE WHICH ALL EUROPE IS GLAD TO RECOGNIZE





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#### SHARING THE DUAL SERVICE OF AMERICAN WOMEN

MISS CONSTANCE DREXEL, OF NEW YORK AND PARIS, WHO WAS IN FRANCE WITH HER PARENTS WHEN THE WAR BEGAN AND IMMEDIATELY BECAME A VOLUNTEER NURSE AT DEAUVILLE. RETURNING TO THIS COUNTRY, SHE JOINED

THE WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE. IN RELIEVING PRESENT WAR SUFFERING AND STRIVING TOWARD FUTURE PEACE AMERICAN WOMEN ARE TAKING THEIR SHARE OF EUROPE'S TERRIBLE BURDEN



# LET AMERICA ACT

BY HENRI LA FONTAINE

IT is very necessary that the American people should be warned of the secret discontent which is beginning to be felt in Europe and which before long will be openly and sharply displayed. Nobody disputes the sympathies which the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States and other neutral countries have shown to martyred Belgium, the indignation expressed by the greater part of the press on the subject of the undeserved sufferings inflicted on that country by the pitiless and heartless invaders, the large scale on which a helping hand has been stretched out to assuage the miseries of a population abandoned to the pangs of hunger. But what the world is waiting for from the spectators of the drama which is being enacted is not merely charity but justice.

There is no doubt that Germany and Austria have trodden under foot all the engagements they entered into at the two Peace Conferences at The Hague, but the neutral states, under the influence of an inexplicable fear, maintain a silence which also becomes complicity.

The work of the Peace Conferences received energetic support from the American Government. Both in 1899 and 1907 the representatives of that Government proposed and supported at The Hague the most progressive and constructive measures. The work that was done was essentially its work; its duty, not only to itself but also to all the nations that approved its efforts, is to ensure the maintenance and development of that work. With what authority will the American Government speak, when the time for the discussion of terms of peace arrives, if during the conflict, without raising any protest, it has allowed the perpetration of the worst offenses against international law as formulated with its collaboration? It will be said, and it is being said already, that the neutral states, like the aggressive states, have fallen into disrepute because what little they have said has only been for the purpose of defending low and despicable financial interests.

Those who have profound sympathy and admiration for the great American republic desire and urge upon her that she should remain the pioneer of international law in the present and future as she has been in the past. She can, either alone or with the support of all the neutral governments, call attention to the conventions signed by her and by the governments which have deliberately

*Henri La Fontaine, Nobel peace prize winner and Belgian senator, is an untiring internationalist. By politics a Social Democrat, he has accomplished much for social progress in Belgium, but his distinctive service has been rendered as professor of international law in the University of Brussels (which he helped to establish), as a member of the Interparliamentary Union, president of the Berne Peace Bureau, co-founder of the Union of International Associations, co-editor of "La Vie Internationale," and author of several histories of peace and arbitration. He is now a refugee in London. In the editorial pages will be found comment on his message to America.—THE EDITOR.*

set at naught their provisions by violating the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, by the massacre of women, old men and children for crimes committed by others; by seizing the private property of the civil population and abandoning their goods to pillage and systematic incendiarism; by putting unarmed citizens in front of their troops; by bombarding open towns or fortresses situated at a distance from the scene of military operations, and in any case without previously warning the inhabitants; by insidiously attacking ships carrying refugees and wounded; by sowing floating mines in the open seas; by attacking neutral vessels without caring about their neutrality and without concerning themselves with the fate of the passengers and crews.

All these things are prohibited by formal clauses or by time-honored customs, but no effective sanction has guaranteed their observation. Now there is first a moral sanction, which is the result of universal reprobation, blame and reproach. And there is a general surprise at the silence of the official representatives of the neutral states, and of the United States in particular, when everybody, with scarcely an exception, is expressing indignation and protest.

But is it true that there is only a moral sanction and that there is no direct and material sanction apart from any act of war or violence? In international as in national law, the law has its origin in tacit consent or custom. A custom, in order to be binding, has no need to date back to time immemorial; it is established when its necessity is clear.

At the present time two governments intoxicated with pride have given themselves up to misdeeds and crimes which have aroused the con-

sciences of the nations, and have not the other governments the right to have recourse to unusual methods of coercion in the presence of this exceptional and unexpected case of collective madness? Is the method that we support unusual? It is quite true that the governments made use, directly or indirectly, of the international boycott, and if the neutral states agreed this means of constraint might be definitely reckoned as part of positive international law.

It is in this direction that all those who care for the future of Europe and the security of the world wish the United States to take the initiative. On the disturbers of public international order, disturbers who, alas! cannot be shut up in prison or cell, must be imposed the collective will of the states in order to compel respect for international law.

In the present tragic and abnormal circumstances an appeal from the United States would rally all the neutral states to the policy of economic constraint which we think it our duty to support. It would put under the ban of humanity the states which are disturbing the tranquillity of the world and break off all international relations with them; all imports and exports would be suspended; postal and telegraphic services would be broken off; all nationals of these countries would be requested to return to their own country and would be sent home by the quickest route. These measures might only be taken successively as the need arose, but there is no doubt that they would be thoroly effective. What is happening in Germany and Austria, as a result of the watch kept by Great Britain alone on mercantile vessels sailing to those two countries, is a manifest proof of the coercive power of such measures.

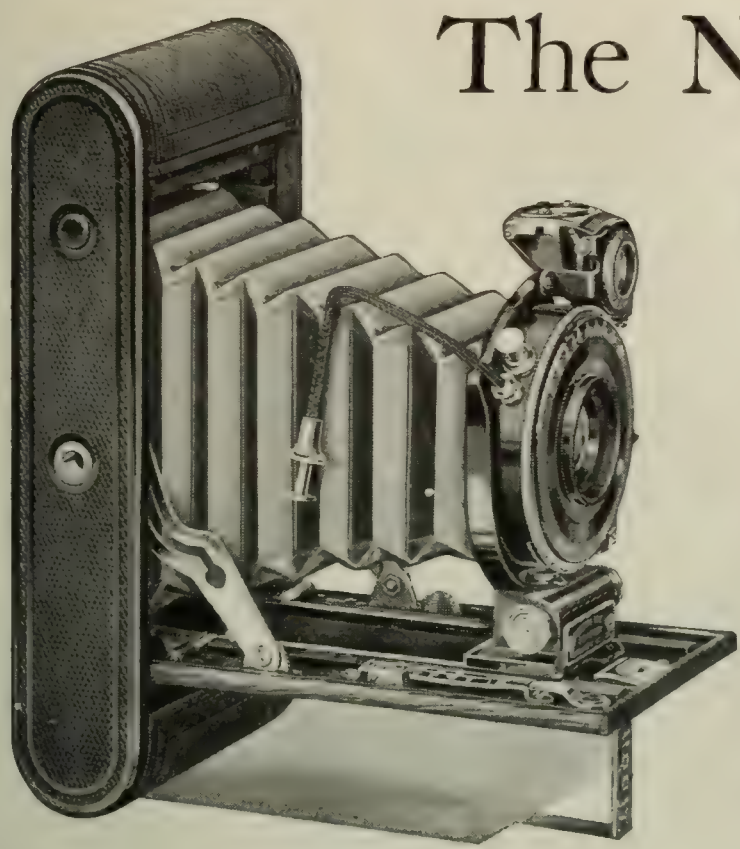
The temporary exclusion from the comity of nations, thus realized as a means of bringing to their senses the governments in insurrection against their own international engagements, would constitute the most persuasive of experiences, and by a pacific and negative process, without bloodshed, would create the most energetic sanction for ensuring a definite peace among the nations in the approaching necessary Federation of the States of the World.

By making themselves the protagonists of this measure of universal public welfare, the United States would not abandon their neutrality, but their neutrality would no longer be passive and silent—it would be a neutrality active and beneficent.

London



*If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak.*



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# Stop!



# Look

at the ingredients clause on the label of the Baking Powder you purchase. See what the powder is. If the label says Cream of Tartar, you are assured of pure, wholesome, healthful food.



# If it says Alum Listen

to the warning of the many medical authorities, chemists, and pure food experts, who advise against the use of those baking powders which are made from alum or other inferior substitutes.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum. It is made from Cream of Tartar, which is derived from grapes. It is absolutely pure.





# FOOD AND EFFICIENCY

SIXTH ARTICLE IN THE SERIES ON  
EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE other day I found a hard-boiled cynic lodged in my path. Immediately I became solemn, respectful and attentive. To smile in the presence of a cynic is to insult him—and I always endeavor to be polite.

The visitor growled thus: "What are you anyway—just a fancy writer on efficiency? Have you done hard things, do you enjoy the health you talk about, are you a good business man? Show me your deeds, and I will accept your words."

Having praised the gentleman for his frankness (and thereby mollified him), I proceeded to tell him a few things.

I always take a challenge like this; and before the cynic left he delivered an apology and a vote of thanks. I mention him here as a proper introduction for this article.

Some one may say here, "What does this man know about the science

of nutrition? He has no medical degree—therefore he can know nothing of the principles of health."

I am not a pathologist, I do not prescribe in acute disease. But for a number of years I have been affiliated with health schools and sanitariums, have studied and watched the application of the leading systems of diet in Europe and America, and have doubled my own working capacity largely thru wise regulation of eating habits.

Moreover, I have cured in myself a variety of chronic ailments, including violent headache, dyspepsia, insomnia, and a pessimism black as ink. This recital may not be dignified, but if you want deeds you can't stop for dignity. I shall give you not theories but facts in the food realm, and the intrusion of this personal introduction may be condoned, as a means of enlisting your faith.

No man can achieve his most and

best without a practical working knowledge of dietetics. Only a crazy person would try to shovel coal into the works of an automobile, or put a gas-stove in an aeroplane. Yet the average "business man" treats his stomach, the source of his energy and heat, in a manner as foolish, as dangerous. An efficiency expert is a man who shows you how "scientific management" starts in the stomach.

A well-drest, fine-looking gentleman eats in the restaurant where I have my noon lunch. This, in general, constitutes his meal: white bread, ice-water, cheese and spaghetti, coffee, a sweet, heavy pudding or pie, a cigaret, a violent discussion of some heated matter like politics or business, and a rush back to the office. Every item of this lunch is wrong, particularly as the man I speak of has the coal-black hair, sallow complexion, deep-set eyes and narrow face of the person with a

## EFFICIENCY FOOD QUIZ

FOR SELF-APPLICATION BY ANY MAN OR WOMAN DESIRING THE  
UTMOST IN HEALTH, ENERGY, PRODUCTIVITY

DIRECTIONS. For a Yes to any query, put check mark before numeral following query. For a No, leave numeral unchecked. Add up total of numerals checked, and find your percentage in Food Efficiency.

1. Do you thoroughly enjoy your meals?..... 4
2. Do you like fasting, as well as feasting?..... 3
3. Do you know the principal functions of food?..... 5
4. Are you interested in new dietetic theories and discoveries?..... 3
5. Do you know that your regular dietary contains in the right proportions the materials needed by the human body? ..... 5
6. Can you describe the process of digestion, from food to blood?..... 2
7. Do you thoroughly masticate your food?..... 5
8. Do you take meat but once a day, or less often?..... 3
9. Have you given vegetarianism a fair trial?..... 2
10. Have you studied and tried the No-Breakfast Plan?..... 5
11. Do you postpone eating when tired, worried, or physically out of condition?..... 4
12. Is it your habit to provide mirth at meals?..... 3
13. Do you rest for at least a half an hour after dinner?..... 4
14. Do you like fresh fruits, fruit juices, vegetables and salads, and use them freely?..... 5
15. Have you barred ice-water, at meals?..... 4
16. Have you banished coffee, tea, and other stimulants from your table?..... 3
17. Can you eat alone as happily and healthfully as in company with friends?..... 1
18. Do you refuse all between-meal nibbles, such as fruit or candy?..... 5
19. Is your palate trained to know and reject wrong combinations, e.g., pickles and milk?..... 2
20. Are you keeping your stomach well by keeping drugs out of it?..... 4
21. Do you drink at least 3 pints of pure water every day?..... 5
22. Have you obtained some authentic pure food guide?..... 4
23. Is your family in sympathy with new ideas on health, food, and efficiency?..... 1
24. If you have any specific ailment or weakness, do you know the food cause and food cure?..... 4
25. Is your cook at all familiar with modern food science?..... 4
26. Is your kitchen kept sanitary by approved modern methods?..... 4
27. Do you see how the right food habits may increase mentality and promote spirituality?..... 3
28. Are you teaching the science of nutrition to the young people under your charge or influence?..... 3

Add the numerals you have checked, and  
approximate your grade in Food Efficiency



# Resinol Soap

helps keep the skin  
fresh and youthful



If you want a clear, fresh, glowing complexion, use Resinol Soap at least once a day. Work a warm, creamy lather of it well into the pores, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

It does not take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol balsams *soothe* and *refresh* the skin, while the pure, alkali-free soap is *cleansing* it. The same treatment does wonders for the hands, arms and neck.

When the skin is in a very neglected condition, with pimples, blackheads, redness or roughness, spread on just a little Resinol Ointment for ten or fifteen minutes before using Resinol Soap.

Its soothing Resinol medication, added to its exceptional purity, have led doctors and nurses to recommend Resinol Soap to thousands upon thousands of mothers as safest for baby's skin and for the child's toilet in after life. The Resinol Soap habit cannot be formed too early.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams it contains. Twenty-five cents at all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For a guestroom size trial cake, write to Dept. 33-G, Resinol Baltimore, Md.



liver born sluggish. When the brother was absent a couple of weeks, I did not need to be told that he was laid up with a "sick headache" and influenza. I knew it was coming. But, as I had not met him socially etiquet forbade my telling him what folly he was guilty of

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF LUNCHEON

By the proper method of eating your noon lunch, you can get fifty per cent more work out of yourself in the afternoon. This one fact, rightly imprest on the employees of American industries, would increase the value of our trade output millions of dollars' worth a year.

For weeks before the event of a national horse race, the food of the high-strung pacer is weighed, measured and supervised with the utmost care by an expert trainer. The minds and bodies of the majority of American citizens are intent upon the race toward business leadership. Yet we ourselves consume, literally and regularly, stuff that even a mongrel horse would not eat. We buy poison in cans, we order it at restaurants, we take it from the butcher and the baker, we drink it from the public water mains. And the impurity of our daily food supply is but one of several factors inducing bad results.

It is claimed that nine-tenths of all chronic diseases originate in the digestive tract. Among the disorders largely caused, and largely curable, by the food element are these: rheumatism, indigestion, catarrh, kidney complaints, liver troubles, gout, colds, headache, skin affections, obesity, sleeplessness, anemia, certain mental and nervous derangements. When we are as much concerned about our own health as we are about the health of our cattle, we will establish everywhere scientific food-stores, to supplant or at least supplement our unscientific drug-stores.

#### EAT WELL AND BE WELL

Would it not be better, safer, more economical, to eat wisely and stay well, rather than lose the time and money that illness costs, and besides run the risk of being poisoned, overstimulated, enervated, by drugs?

In the realm of food study there are so many conflicting theories that the learner is bewildered. We do not advise the rash adoption of any of these theories; but earnestly suggest that the reader become acquainted with the experiments and conclusions of nutrition specialists and modern scientific investigations in dietetics.

Let us now state a few principles and methods of the science of nutrition.

1. *Choice of food.* This depends on age, occupation, health, temperament, taste, mental condition, spiritual unfoldment. Children should be given abundance of cereals, which provide the building material for bones and teeth; but in old age people should eat more sparingly of most grains, which then, by excess of mineral matter, solidify the arteries. A soldier on the march may safely, perhaps beneficially, consume a pound of chocolate and cheese a day; but let a college girl try the experiment—as many a one is prone to do—and she is likely to fail in both her health and her studies. A ditch-digger may eat potatoes three times a day, and work off the starch manfully; but if a clergyman is guilty of such folly, his sermons will be as pasty as a mess of tubers.

#### INTELLIGENT EATING FOR BRAIN-WORKERS

In particular should brain-workers regulate their meals on a rational, chemical, basis of required food-values. The process of thinking, planning, and feeling uses brain and nerve substance faster than physical work wears away muscle and tissue. Every brain-worker should select foods rich in albumen, lecithin, phosphorus and potash, first having learned what these foods are, from a standard book on diet.

2. *Combination of food.* Meat will go properly with vegetables but not with nuts; acid fruit with nuts but not with milk; cereals with milk but not with turnips or tomatoes; fats and oils with turnips but not with stewed peaches; and with stewed peaches, wheat crackers harmonize, but hot white flour biscuits do not. These are but a few examples of the importance of the study of food chemistry.

A proper dinner menu for a person in good health would include a thick or a clear soup (not a chowder or mixt soup); a meat, or meat equivalent (lentils, nuts, eggs, cheese, grain glutens); a starchy vegetable, such as potatoes, rice or egg plant; a succulent vegetable, such as celery, spinach, onions or asparagus; a salad of lettuce, romaine, cress or the like, made with olive oil and lemon juice, and a simple dessert—custard, gelatine, soufflé, or wholesome pudding.

3. *Preparation of food.* Where the different methods of cooking a dish are all available, they are most wholesome in this order: baking, broiling, stewing, boiling, frying. Thus a baked potato is one of the most digestible things in the world, while a "French fry" would discourage any stomach but a longshoreman's.

In cooking cereals, vegetables and

fruits, care should be taken to preserve all the original essences and juices, the mineral salts being the most valuable ingredients, and not to be thrown away with the parings or the water. Foods such as apples, onions and celery, that may be eaten either cooked or uncooked, are in general more digestible if cooked, more nourishing if taken raw.

4. *Schedule of meals.* For a brain-worker, dinner should come between six and seven in the evening. Breakfast should be very light—at most a soft-boiled egg, a bit of toast, a hot drink, and a simple fruit such as baked apple, or stewed sauce. If such a breakfast seems required, the noon luncheon should be even less of a meal—better only a nourishing drink, such as zoolak or malted milk or hot chocolate.

If you find that you can well omit breakfast entirely—as thousands of ambitious, energetic people have found to their gain—let the noon luncheon be confined to eggs or fish, one fruit or vegetable, possibly a salad, and a custard, ice-cream or other dessert that quickly digests. A luncheon of fried ham and eggs, crullers, and coffee, takes five hours to digest—meanwhile the blood that should be in your brain, helping you to think for your work and your advancement, is all congested in your alimentary tract. Result: liver and brain both sluggish. "Three square meals" do more to tire a man out in a day than a week's regular work would do—if he ate sensibly.

#### THE OTHER FACTORS

5. *Place of eating.* A good wife will tell you that a home is the finest place in the world—to get away from. There should be a law forbidding a man to eat his three meals a day, every day in the year, in the same family dining-room. Experiments have shown that pleasing, new sights and sounds promote the excitation of the gastric nerves and juices; and often a "jaded appetite" is but a faded imagination. A bite in the pantry cupboard, a snack from a delicatessen, a meal at a dairy lunch, a picnic in the woods, even a starched and frilled table d'hôte dinner conjured by a French chef—these variations of the eating habit should be interpolated among the dining-room dismalities of household routine.

6. *State of mind.* If you tell a man, half an hour before dinner, that a small fortune has been left him, he will eat probably twice as much, and everything will taste like nectar and ambrosia. But if you tell him his bank has failed, he will eat next to nothing, and what he does eat will disagree with him. All our thoughts



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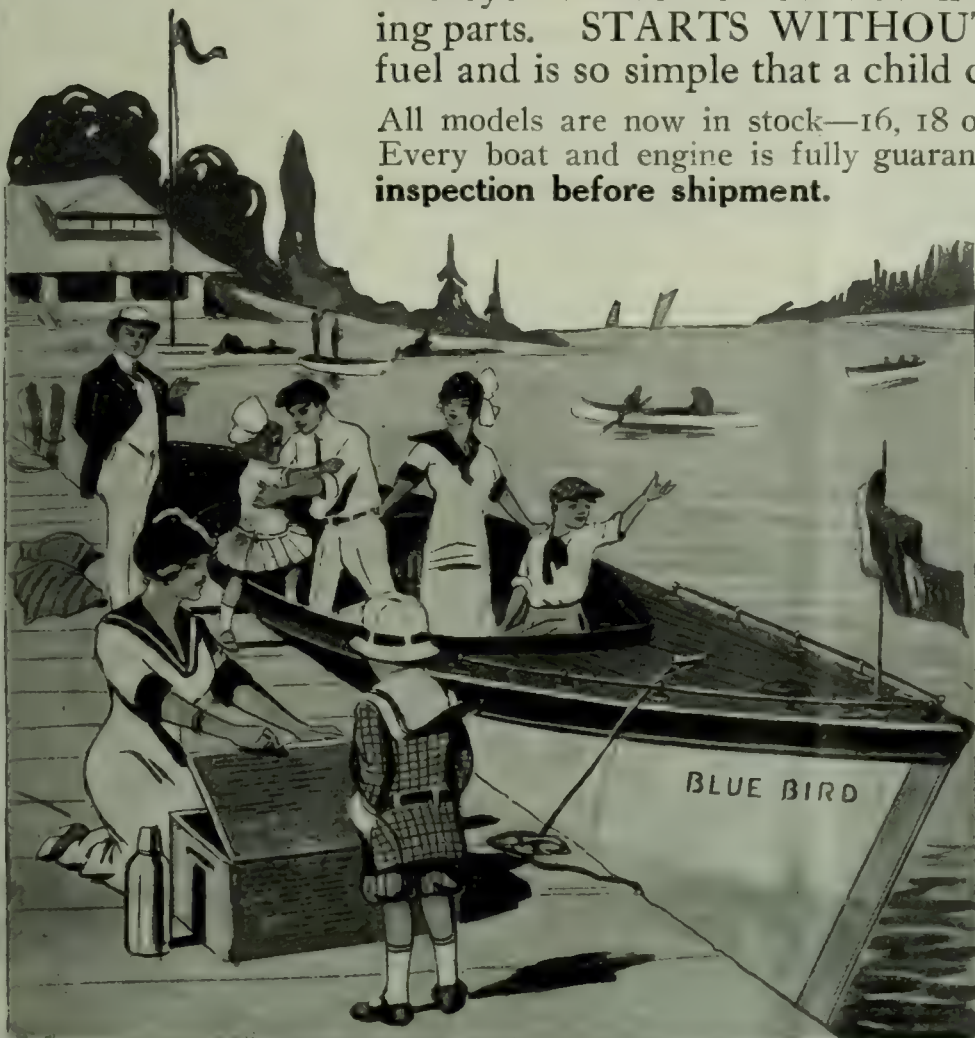
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## LIQUID GRANITE

### A TEXT BOOK IN POETRY

Frederick Houk Law, Head of the English Department of Stuyvesant High School of New York City, writes as follows concerning the value of The Independent to Students of English Literature:

"In poetry alone a paper like The Independent is exceedingly rich. Between September 21 and December 28, 1914, The Independent printed no less than fourteen poems of high merit. These poems were written by such well-known writers as Clinton Scollard, William Watson, Robert Underwood Johnson, Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, Richard Burton, Percy MacKaye and John Finley. Selections were given from many poets, including Edwin Arnold, Bayard Taylor, James Montgomery, Robert Browning, Lord Byron, Longfellow, Gilbert Chesterton, Robert Southey, Schiller, Felicia Hemans, and Edward C. Stedman. Here then is a text book in poetry such as can be found nowhere else. The poems are printed because of their vital relationship to present day events. They lay hold at once on the apprehensive mass of the student and lead him into active thought. A single lesson a week in this living field of poetry may accomplish more than the other lessons assigned in the classic texts."

and emotions at mealtime influence digestion. The Bible merely states a physiological truth, in preferring a "dinner of herbs where love is" to a fatted ox and hatred. Only a man deaf and blind can safely eat in the average boarding-house; the views and the vicissitudes of persons there assembled would wreck the digestion of a goat. When you seat yourself at dinner, make yourself forget your business cares and household worries—next year you will smile at them, why not smile now?

7. *Enjoyment and companionship.* Good digestion lies halfway between the ascetic and the sybarite, where the truth of the former meets the taste of the latter. We should enjoy food thoroughly, but not as a gratification of the senses. True hunger—the kind that revels in a piece of dry bread—has largely disappeared from modern civilization. The only way to recover it is to stop eating, for a meal or a day or a week. The periodic fasts ordained by the Church were hygienic more than dogmatic; but in leaving their dogma, we have lost their hygiene.

As for dinner guests and companions, authorities hold various views. Animals prefer to eat alone; children are supremely happy when exploring a jam-jar with no one in sight; men of genius flout and ignore the dinner-bell; and among discarnate spirits there is probably no such institution as a family dining-room. Yet the average man or woman is miserable eating alone. Most of us shrink from solitary dining as we would from the plague. Why?

It has been suggested by a keen observer that the reason why the average persons requires dinner companions is that they may assist him in keeping his mind off his stomach. Recalling how dense and doleful my own mind used to be, I can well understand the reasonableness of this explanation. For most people, cheery companionship at table seems better than solitude—but gloomy neighbors are worse than none. A sane middle ground, between the hermit who always eats alone and the society victim who never does, would be this: a sharp division of one's meals into those of efficiency and those of hospitality (the former being breakfast and luncheon on business days, the latter being dinner on business days and other meals also on holidays); then a habit of taking the efficiency meals alone, or anyway in silence, but the friendship meals in company with cheerful neighbors.

I have increased my physical and mental capacity for good work probably 100 per cent by revolutionizing the eating habits that kept my ancestors poor and my associates lazy. The human hot-bed of disease, of poverty, of stupidity, and of sloth, is the stomach. Regenerate and reorganize the stomach, and you have taken a giant stride toward the lofty plane of the superhuman.

This article, brief and incomplete as it must be, from lack of space, should however mention something more vital than food—namely, water.

If you weigh 150 pounds, more than 100 pounds of you is water; and to pre-



serve health, create energy, maintain buoyancy, you must drink two pints of water for every pound of solid food you eat. Fresh fruits, fruit juices and juicy vegetables are mostly water; therein lies their chief benefit. We should make a habit of drinking not less than six glasses of pure water each day, starting with a glass or two on rising, and consuming the rest, between meals, during the day. This habit, like every other, becomes automatic, and is no more trouble in the morning than washing our face or buttoning our shoes.

Recent experiments by noted European chemists and physicians go to prove that a pure, soft, drinking water, taken in right quantities, at the right time and temperature, increases health and vigor as follows: It purifies the blood, tones the stomach, aids digestion, promotes assimilation, improves appetite, clears and freshens the skin, balances the action of the heart, steadies the nerves, relieves the kidneys, stimulates the liver, lubricates the colon, wards off disease, clarifies the brain, mildly and healthfully stimulates the entire organism.

Water is the best "tonic" known. Next to air, which is free, water is indispensable; and in modern civilization, real water costs real money. Bottled water is bottled health. If you ever have to go to a café with "the boys," you can still be a "good fellow" and yet not a fool by ordering sarsaparilla, fruit juices, celery tonic or ginger ale—which are wholesome varieties of doctored water.

The prime essential in both food and drink is absolute purity. Nothing should be allowed to enter your kitchen—whether it comes in a milk-pail, a water-pipe, a tin can or a butcher's basket—unless first the source of the food has been guaranteed pure. Your local board of health, or a national dietetic organization, should be consulted on each and every item served at your table.

Where was Magna Charta signed?  
At the bottom!—*Princeton Tiger*.

"Who was Shylock, Aunt Ethel?"  
"My dear! And you go to Sunday School and don't know that!"—*Life*.

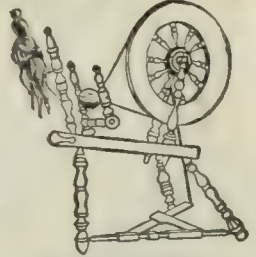
"Mamma, is papa goin' to die an' go to heaven?"  
"Why, Bobby, what put such an absurd idea into your head?"—*Life*.

On the sofa they were seated, the engagement was quite new; in a ring he had invested—she had promised to be true. "If a doubt e'er comes between us," she began with a pout, but the young man moved up closer, and left no room for doubt.—*Indianapolis Star*.

Regular Customer—"I shall want a large quantity of flowers from you next week for my daughter's coming out."  
Flower Woman—"Yes, mum. You shall 'ave the very best for 'er, pore dear. Wot were she put in for?"—*Punch*.

This story which started on the Chautauqua circuit is passed along by *Everybody's*: A booking agent for a Chautauqua bureau visited the most prominent man of the town. "Mr. Jones," said he, "I called to see you in regard to a Chautauqua." "It won't do a bit of good," spoke up the prominent citizen. "My wife and I have looked over all the catalogs carefully, and have already decided on another machine."

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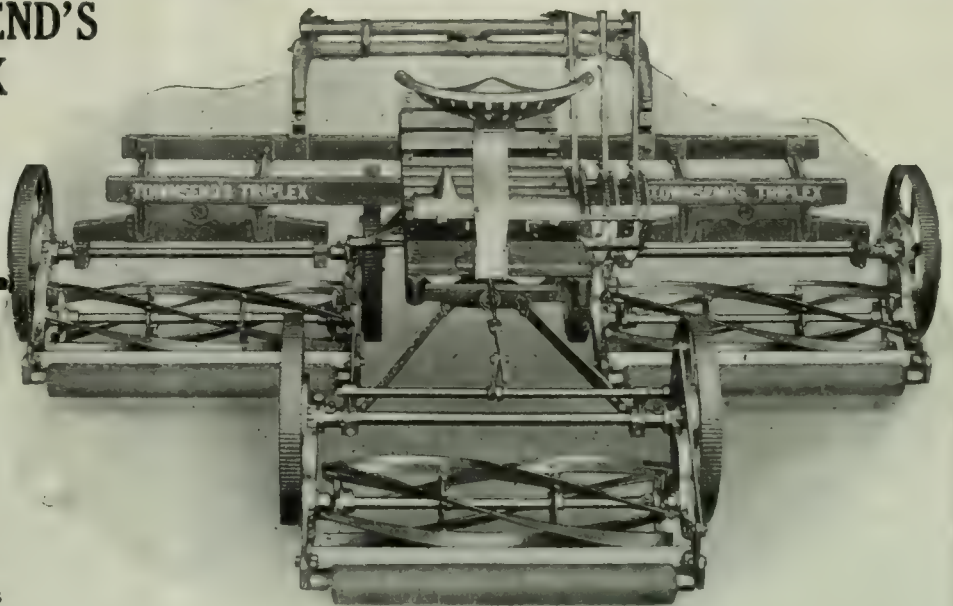
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## For Your Daughter

The most important change now coming to pass in the world is the participation of women in community affairs. In the opinion of deep thinkers, this movement of women will be sterile unless it is based upon mother-love and carries the spirit of the home into the community. This new book tells how one woman, working as a mother, has developed a great community movement. The story includes that of delightful girl life at the summer camp where Camp Fire Girls started. Over 250 pages of fascinating reading matter and wonderful pictures (more than 50) showing how girls swim, dive, paddle canoes, go on "hikes," hold "council fires," cook, dance, sing and have other fun outdoors.

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## THE NEW BOOKS

### WHAT WOMEN REALLY WANT

A great many women will want Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale's new interpretation of feminism, entitled *What Women Want*. It is clear and comprehensive and full of genial common-sense. The author unerringly puts her finger on the weak spot of an argument such as Ellen Key's "right to motherhood," by her contention for a child's "right to two parents," and a man's right to fatherhood. The chapter on the Drama is especially noteworthy as the comment of an accomplished actress, who has played in some of the plays she reviews, on the place given to woman on the stage of three hundred years. All the arts mirror the estimation placed by each age upon woman, and most of all upon the art of living together, sweetly and harmoniously and nobly. Mrs. Hale's book is a courageous attempt to survey a wide field in a brief compass, and it is successful in linking the inchoate "Woman's Movement" to the general longing for a more complete democracy. Feminism is not a sporadic and isolated phenomenon, but an inevitable part of social progress. And what women want in spheres of social effectiveness is what women need for their best development. Equality of opportunity to serve the present and sway the future is what women really desire.

*What Women Want*, by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale. Fred'k A. Stokes. \$1.25.

### RELIGIOUS CHANGES

*A Century's Change in Religion* is the fruit of Professor Harris' studies while professor at Andover Seminary, and later President of Amherst College. It is not a comprehensive treatise on theology or religion, or both, but a review of the changes which have taken place in thought and practise during the past hundred years; what the younger Edwards called "improvements," particularly in theology. In the changes of view and practise, President Harris finds much to commend and little to regret. The author's scheme does not allow him to give a history of the softening of creed, for that would take him back half a century further to the time of President Edwards, and would add to the names of Dr. Samuel Hopkins and Dr. Bushnell, whom he mentions, those of Emmons and Taylor, Finney and Park.

President Harris sees a principal cause for the decay of Calvinism in the change of view as to the inerrancy and infallibility of Scripture, and the better view of God as Father rather than as Governor of the moral universe. Thus, with the historical Adam have fallen away the doctrines of imputation and original sin, and the preaching of Heaven and Hell as motives for con-

version. He does not regret the passing of revivals and of the insistence on a period of conviction of sin, preferring the process of the instruction of children and their growth from infancy into Christian life. Perhaps he does not sufficiently recognize that the New England Primer was for children, and taught that "Young Obadiah, David, Josiah, all were pious," and that Jonathan Edwards's wife was not the only one he mentions of those who from their infancy were guided by grace. The relaxation in Sunday observance he does not disapprove, and we are a bit surprised to learn that in his boyhood's New England home such "quiet games" as backgammon, checkers and "authors" were allowed. He does not even condemn the less stress now put on miracles, and while he appears still to hold to the virgin birth and some sort of a resurrection of our Lord, he does not put heavy evidential weight upon them. He sees the Church more fully comprehending the spirit of Christ than in any previous age, knowing better the brotherhood of service. The whole of this very interesting discussion of the passing from the old to the new is told in such a way as to offend as little as possible the sensitiveness of those who are of the previous generation, and to leave certain implications not very definitely stated. The volume will be of particular value to those who remember somewhat of the earlier strictness of faith and practise, and will be of encouragement to those who fear that the Church has lost much of its essential faith.

*A Century's Change in Religion*, by George Harris. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.25.

### THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE

Matthew Arnold, writing home from Philadelphia more than thirty years ago, intimated that its trees contributed as much as its people in making that city the most attractive he had seen in America. And its embellishment of trees has been seized upon to produce the charm of picturesqueness in quite half of the hundred and more beautiful lithographs with which Joseph Pennell illustrates his wife's account of *Our Philadelphia*. But whether they contain trees or not his pictures are among the best drawings that this prolific draftsman has ever published. Each is a more or less idealized and etherealized transcript of some spot or aspect of a city which the artist has found beautiful because he loves it. By a deft combination of weather and light conditions with the right point of view Mr. Pennell succeeds in making even skyscrapers, railway yards, the William Penn statue, and the Broad Street Station attractively picturesque.

Charming as are the pictures that



adorn the book they are no whit more delightful than the story Mrs. Pennell tells. This is largely an autobiography, the story of her childhood, youth and young womanhood, of her family and friends, of the narrowly circumscribed Philadelphia she knew before she met Joseph Pennell and of how he revealed to her the beauty of streets and houses she had not known before. She gives delightful glimpses of Walt Whitman, George H. Boker, Dr. Horace Howard Furness, George W. Childs, and many another. The final chapters are devoted to impressions of a Philadelphia revisited after a quarter of a century. To Mrs. Pennell the Philadelphia of her girlhood is beautified by the golden light of memory, and she writes of it all with love and joy, and with a quietly bubbling humor.

In telling how she came to love it, she pays this tribute to the city:

I had to work to learn that Philadelphia had worked, and still worked, and worked so well as to be the first to have given America much that is best and most vital in the country—the first to show the right way with its schools and hospitals and libraries and newspapers and galleries and museums, the leader in the fight for liberty of conscience, the scene of the first Colonial Congress and the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Centennial Exposition to commemorate it, a pioneer in science and industry and manufacture—a town upon which all the others in the land could not do better than model themselves—while all the time it maintained its fine air of calm that perplexes the stranger and misleads the native. But I had found it out, found out its greatness, before age had dimmed my perceptions and dulled my power of appreciation; and to find Philadelphia out is to love it.

Pictures and text together, here is a record of the old Philadelphia that has passed and the new Philadelphia that is passing, for which not alone Philadelphians but all true Americans may be grateful.

*Our Philadelphia*, described by Elizabeth Robins Pennell; illustrated with 105 lithographs by Joseph Pennell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$7.50 net.

## RUSSIAN SYMBOLIC DRAMA

In translating three of the *Plays of Leonid Andreyeff*, Clarence L. Meader and Fred Newton Scott of the University of Michigan have opened a new and fascinating field of literature to the English reader. Of Andreyeff's realistic prose we have had some samples, mostly tales of war, crime and punishment. But of his symbolic drama we have known only his *Anathema*, a modern drama on the plot of Job, which proved strangely impressive as given in a Yiddish theater on the East Side in 1910 in spite of scant space and poor scenery.

In this volume we have three other symbolic plays, of which one, if we adopt Shaw's classification, might be called "pleasant" and the other two decidedly "unpleasant." Why it is that the Russians who have a hard life, anyway, what with the climate and the government, should enjoy making themselves still more miserable by pessimistic literature and drama must be left to the psychiatrist to determine. The allegory of *The Life of Man* presents



## It's Like Magic to Her.

"I never supposed when I was a girl that some day I could take a powder, put it in a little hot water, let it cool, and have a dessert so delicious that it would make one's mouth water to think of it. I'm a good cook, but I've never been able to make anything better than those

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# See Chautauqua First

(Midway between New York and Chicago, on Chautauqua Lake, which is 20 miles long and 1,400 feet above sea level)

**During two months every year, Chautauqua is the greatest center for popular education in the world**

¶ The slogan, "See America First," expressive of a great deal of wisdom in the past, now takes the imperative mood. In 1915 Americans are counseled by grim and lamentable facts to do their travelling at home.

¶ We must have vacations; where in America shall we resort? Extravagance and heedless adventure will have less appeal; sobriety, wholesomeness, a sane quest of what is truly recreative and enlarging to the individual will prevail as never before.

## RECREATION

education and inspiration in the best sense are all found in the community life of Chautauqua. It may be declared without boasting to have ministered preëminently to these rational demands in the days of its founders and now after forty years of growth it still follows the same ideals. Young men play baseball here before crowded bleachers. There is a rowing crew whose personnel varies so much that some of its performances have been an astonishment for moderation and some of them have won quite opposite praise. There is twenty miles of as pretty water for sailing as a skipper's heart could desire, and a half dozen to a dozen smart little craft enter every year for the cup. The muscallonge which was "taken out" by the Indians here long ago and so gave the name, "Chautauqua," still rewards the patient angler, occasionally with forty pounds of gaminess, often with half that weight, and some men pay little direct attention all season to anything but the fishing. Golf, and roque, and tennis have each its enthusiasts. The roads are good for

motoring, the lake for launching, and the climate for all outdoor activities.

## THE PHYSICAL LIFE

of the place is healthful. Many a man who attends consciously to nothing else, however, nevertheless chooses Chautauqua for his vacation because its life is not solely on the physical plane. During its two months every year, it is the greatest center for popular education in the world.

¶ Thought, idealism, sincerity without solemnity, pervade it like an atmosphere; and though he sits through no lectures, the kind of visitor we have suggested enjoys collateral benefits from this higher side of Chautauqua life. He values it too for his sister or his wife, the women folk being more implicit in such things, or he thinks it beneficial for the children.

¶ If one of the liveliest and largest figures in America comes to speak with authority on some subject of vital public interest, this fellow citizen of ours may content himself with echoes of it at the dinner table; but in any case it reaches him and he counts it a by-product. Nor are the platform addresses left wholly to women. Eight thousand persons may be gathered in and around the Amphitheater while a baseball game proceeds at the other end of the grounds.

## MAKING VACATIONS PROFITABLE

¶ Everything at Chautauqua is designed or has evolved without design to make the vacation of some fifty thousand Americans each year profitable. If they hope to go abroad by and by, here are studies in art, literature, history, and—yes, with a larger meaning of course, in geography. If they expect to engage in effort to improve some of our cities at home, here are lectures and conferences and classes dealing with the social problems of the time.

¶ If the kitchen or the nursery or the school room is their domain here its possibilities are considered. If expression, or folk dancing, or parliamentary law, or music, or the tooling of leather is a favorite subject, it can here be cultivated. The Chautauqua Summer Schools offer instruction in fourteen departments, and have more than 3000 enrolments annually. As the inveterate fisherman gets echoes of the lecture and the classroom, so the devotee of these other pursuits draws in the vigor of the outdoor life. All the lectures are in "halls without walls." The lecturer breathes outdoor air. As he speaks, birds fly and fuss above him, and he looks around at trees and



### MILLER BELL TOWER

in Miller Park, on Chautauqua Lake, erected as a Memorial to Lewis Miller, who with Bishop Vincent founded Chautauqua Institution.





**HALL OF PHILOSOPHY, OR "HALL OF THE GROVE" AT CHAUTAUQUA.** The original building, modeled after the Parthenon at Athens, has been reconstructed and made a permanent memorial to the founders of Chautauqua Institution.

other objects of a natural world. Distortion and hatred vanish. Speaker and listener alike are kept in mind of larger things.

¶ Music, the drama, readings, moving pictures, entertainments, etc., etc.

¶ Program announcements made thus early are only a foretaste of what may be hoped for when plans are complete. Authorization has been given for the following:

**PRELIMINARY LIST**

Mr. Sanford Griffith, Lieut., special investigator, Belgian Staff.....	July 1
Mary Antin, author "The Promised Land" and "They That Knock at Our Gates".....	July 3
Chancellor Samuel B. McCormick, University of Pittsburgh.....	July 4-9
Mr. E. J. Ward, author of "The Social Center".....	July 5-6
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy, playwright, actress.....	July 19-23
Mr. Henry Turner Bailey, editor School Arts Magazine.....	July 8, 26-30, August 11
Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal.....	July 11-16
Dr. Mitchell Carroll, George Washington University.....	July 13
Mr. O. H. Benson, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture .....	July 15
Rev. Chas. W. Gilkey, Baptist, Chicago.....	July 18-23
Prof. Scott Nearing, University of Pennsylvania.....	July 19-23
Supt. William M. Davidson, Pittsburgh Schools.....	July 24
Bishop Charles D. Williams, Protestant Episcopal.....	August 1-6
Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker, West Chester State Normal School.....	August 2-6
Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, author, composer, musician.....	August 2-6
Dean Shailer Mathews, President Federal Council of Churches.....	August 8-13
Mr. Earl Barnes, author, lecturer, Philadelphia.....	August 9-14
Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, President General Federation Women's Clubs.....	August 14, 17
Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor Chautauqua Institution.....	August 15-17
Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Armour Institute, Chicago.....	August 22-27
Hon. John Lind, special investigator in Mexico.....	Date not fixed
Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Dept. of Correction, New York.....	Date not fixed
Mr. Melville E. Stone, Manager Associated Press.....	Date not fixed

**SPECIAL WEEKS**

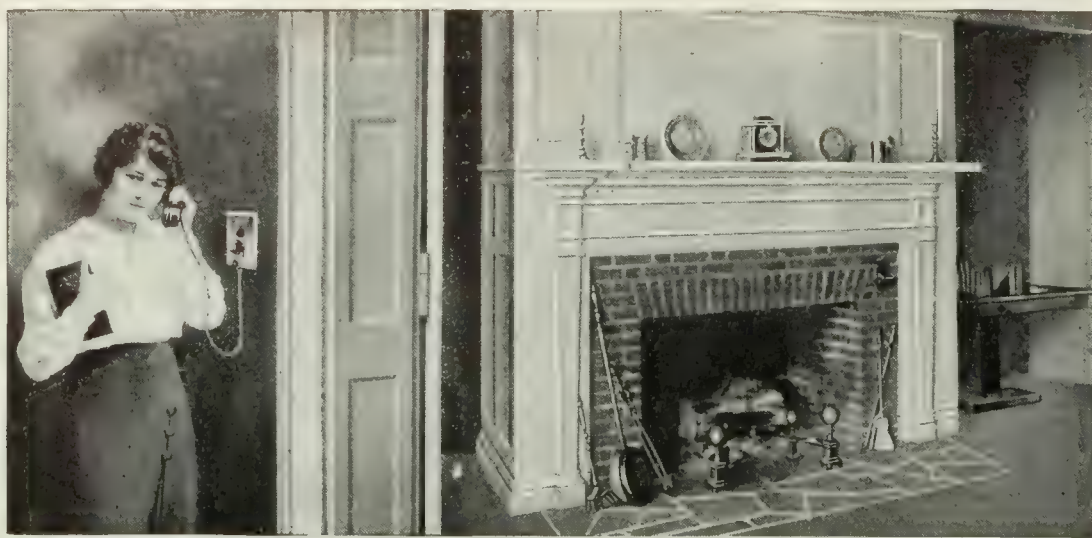
Community Affairs .....	July 5-10
Temperance .....	July 12-17
Remaking of Contemporary Europe.....	July 26-31
Justice and the Courts.....	August 2-7
Music (Russian Symphony Orchestra).....	August 9-14
Recognition (Home Missions Institute).....	August 16-21
Internationalism and Christianity (Foreign Missions Institute) .....	August 23-28

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in all its five acts—not Shakespeare's seven ages—a picture of disillusionment and vanity that would have satisfied the soul of Schopenhauer or Ecclesiastes. Yet it must be tremendously effective on the stage. *The Black Maskers* is more shiverish still, even tho—or because—we can but faintly imagine what he means by it all. Without attempting to interpret its symbolism we may say that it is on the face of it a dramatic presentation of a case of alternating personality culminating in insanity. Duke Lorenzo gives a grand ball at which the guests, and others uninvited, appear in masks of increasing horribleness. He can recognize none of his friends in all the crowd, or if he does it is as more than one. Three women impersonate his wife, and finally a second Duke Lorenzo appears to dispute with him his very personality. Thus we have what Hugo put into words and Barnard into marble: "I feel two natures struggling within me." The "pleasant" play, *The Sabine Women*, we can hardly conceive as coming from the author of *Red Laughter* and *The Seven Who Were Hanged*. The introduction explains that it is a satire on the Constitutional-Democratic party of the Duma, but it might have a much wider application. Take, for instance, the marching orders of the Sabine army:

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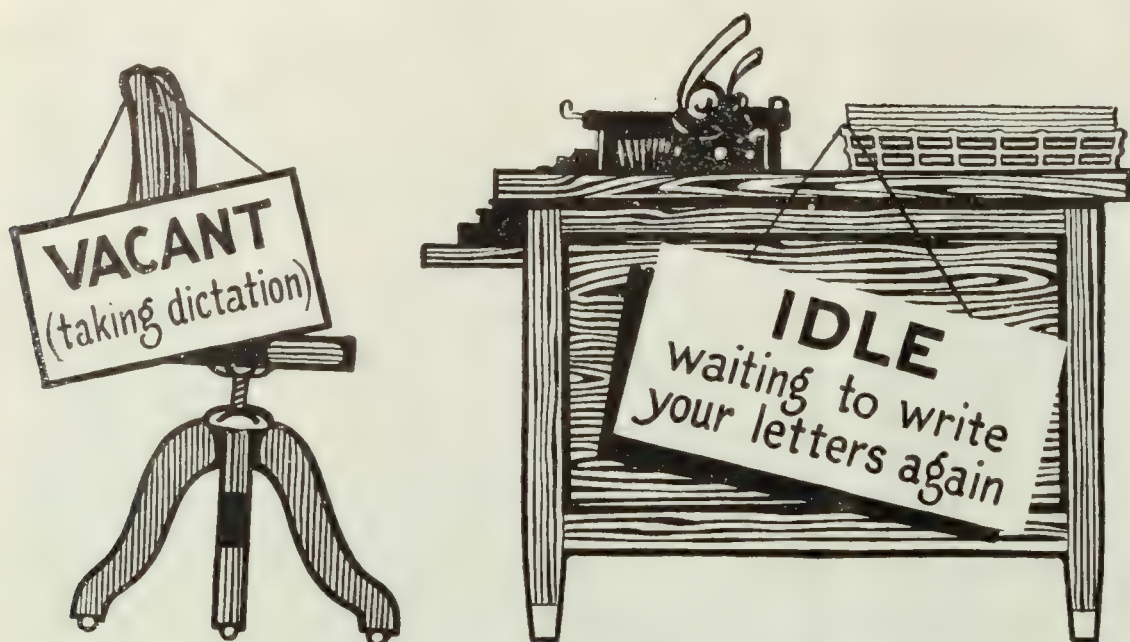
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### FAIR RECOLLECTIONS

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### THE TOLSTOI OF THE TEMPLE QUARTER

The recent visit of M. Brioux to this country as envoy from the French Academy to the American Academy and the sensational success of his "Damaged Goods" has aroused an interest in his other work. P. U. Thomas of London University, in *The Plays of Eugene Brioux*, gives a



convenient summary of these with copious extracts. He does not, however, include the later dramas, such as "Faith" and "The Lone Woman," and does not add much in the way of criticism or biographical details.

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#### THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN PHILOSOPHY

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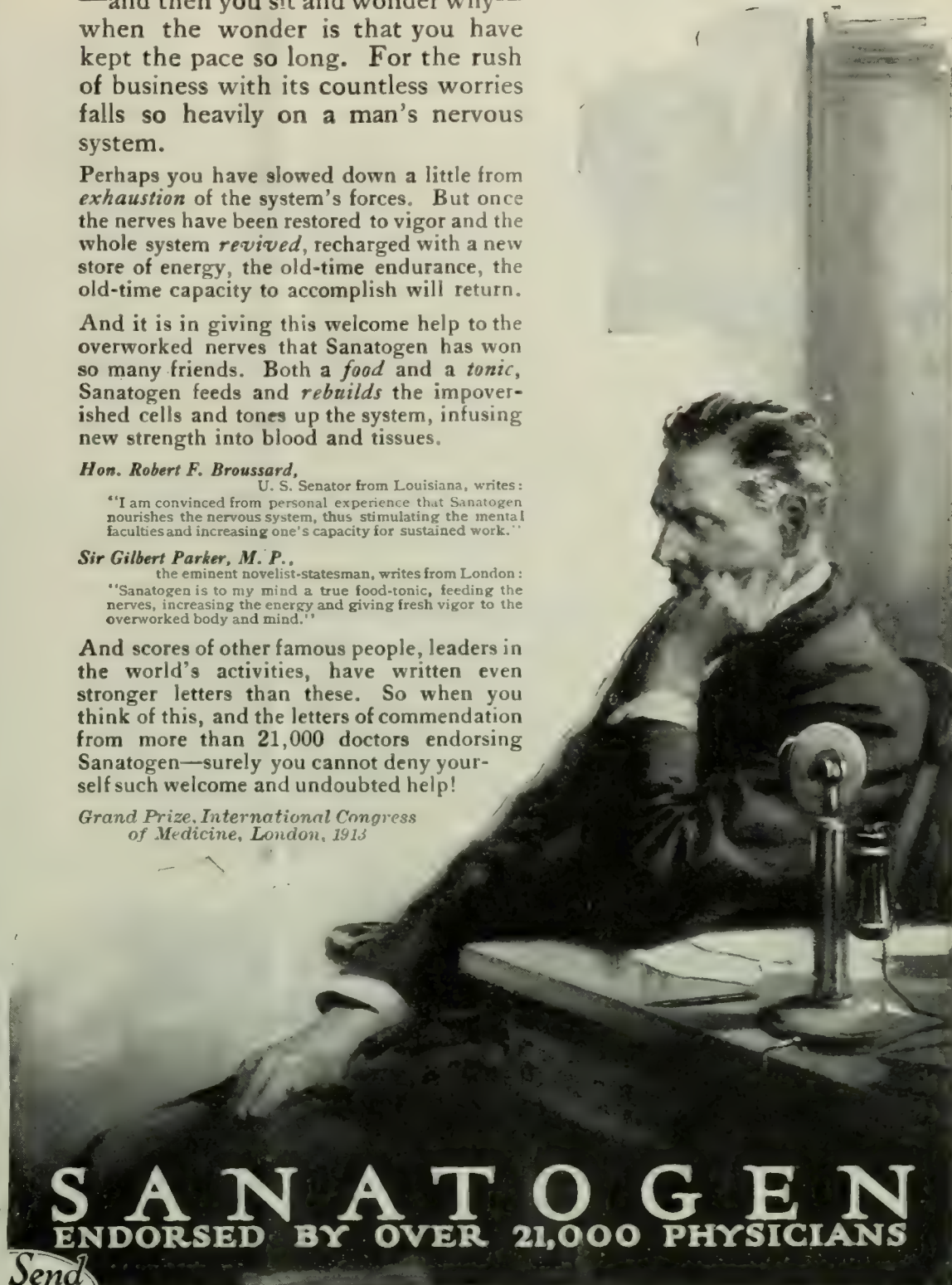
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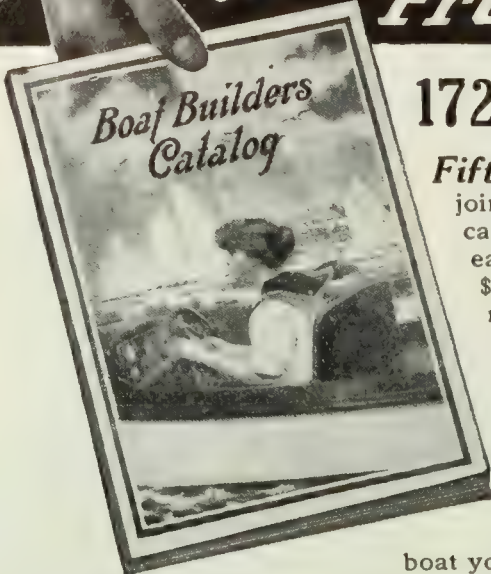
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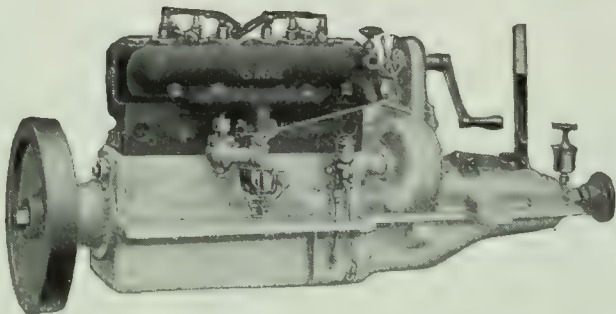
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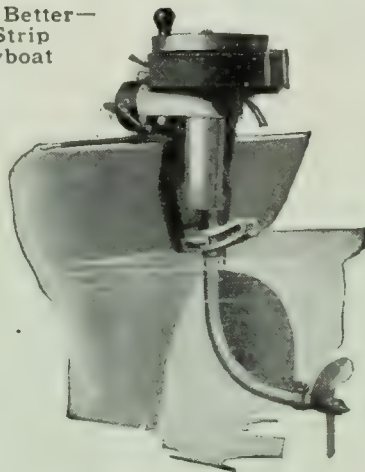
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Est. 16 Years 1077 F. St., Washington, D. C.

## A Number of Things by Edwin E. Slosson

Some time ago I took occasion to call attention in this department to the fact that our enterprising advertisers were accomplishing a feat which the philologists used to tell us was impossible, that is, making up a word arbitrarily and getting it into the language. This process I alluded to as "etymological abiogenesis," a phrase which, I remember, struck me at the time as a neat and succinct characterization of the phenomenon. Judge, then, of my surprise to see that W. J. Lampton, writing in *Fame*, treats this logonomical adventure of mine with a lightness which, it seems to me, and I hope I am not too sensitive, verges toward the disrespectful. For the benefit of those to whom *Fame* is unknown I must explain that it is a periodical devoted to what it usually calls "ads." Of course, if I had been writing for *Fame* instead of for *The Independent* I would have used words of one syllable so far as possible. But can Colonel Lampton suggest any phraseology which would be less open to the accusation of polysyllabification? Would he have preferred me to say "the spontaneous generation of vocables" or "verbal creatio ex nihilo?" In order to show how infamously I have been treated by *Fame* I quote the criticism in *extenso verbatim et literatim*:

Etymological abiogenesis? Yes, that's it. Looks like it might be one of those consonantal combinations we see these days in the newspapers from the regions where they seem to be shooting alphabets all to pieces and shipping the remains to this otherwise happy land as war names, doesn't it? Sounds more like it, too, if anybody can say it so's you can hear. Anyhow, whatever it is, it doesn't look or sound as tho it had anything to do with advertising, does it? But it does. It is a term I discovered some time ago in *Fame's* unostentatious contemporary, *The Independent*, and was used by Associate Editor Slosson in formulating a few incongruous remarks on the subject of the modern advertisement's work of contributing hitherto unborn words to the language which were so expressive that they really filled a long-felt want. Editor Slosson meant well enough, no doubt, in using the term, but if any adsmith now on the job of constructing clear and convincing advertisements for public use were to try to put the same over on any plain minded advertiser there would sure be trouble. No magazine, even of the most cultured class, would dare print it as anything except high-brow reading matter; if a newspaper handed it out, the neutrals would swear it was pandering to Pan-slavism; if the billboards flaunted it forth it would be arrested for disturbing the peace, and if a car-card attempted to swell up wide enough to take it all in it would burst wide open with a loud explosion.



Therefore it will readily be seen that altho it defines a well-known function of advertisements, it must not appear in the transaction. Mr. S. mentioned only kodak as an abiogenesistematized word, but he might have mentioned others of advertisement origin, found in such sentences as "they phoebesnowed from New York to Buffalo," or "she sapolioed the woodwork once a week," or "she golddusttwinned it to a polish," and a lot more presenting words of advertising parentage and expressing ideas otherwise wholly inexpressible. Yet notwithstanding the very evident value as a word producer that etymological abiogenesis is, it can never be a term for indiscriminate use in advertising matter itself. Its relation to an advertisement is almost identical with that of a threshing-machine to a loaf of bread. Even the dull-witted among us know that a threshing-machine greatly facilitates the production of a loaf of bread, but if a dull-wit should attempt to put the threshing-machine into the loaf grave difficulties and objections would arise. So with an attempt to work an etymological abiogenesis into an advertisement for common use. I don't know whether Mr. S., in writing advertisements for *The Independent*, ever tries to e. a. them or not, but if he does I do know that he would be a dismal failure as a writer of car cards.

In conclusion I desire to state that if any adsmith or other readers of this able article doesn't know what etymological means, it is time he looked up the definition, and as for abiogenesis, it is from two Greek words, "abios," life, and "genesis," origin, and Mr. Slosson should be made to eat his words. That's what!

W. J. LAMPTON.

The *London Times* of January 5 published the following hymn, which has been set to music by Sir Hubert Parry:

Lord, guard and guide the men who fly  
Thru the great spaces of the sky,  
Be with them traversing the air  
In darkening storm or sunshine fair.

Thou who dost keep with tender might  
The balanced birds in all their flight,  
Thou of the tempered winds be near,  
That, having Thee, they know no fear.

Control their minds, with instinct fit  
What time, adventuring, they quit  
The firm security of land;  
Grant steadfast eye and skilful hand.

Aloft in solitudes of space  
Uphold them with Thy saving Grace.  
O God, protect the men who fly  
Thru lonely ways beneath the sky.

M. C. D. H.

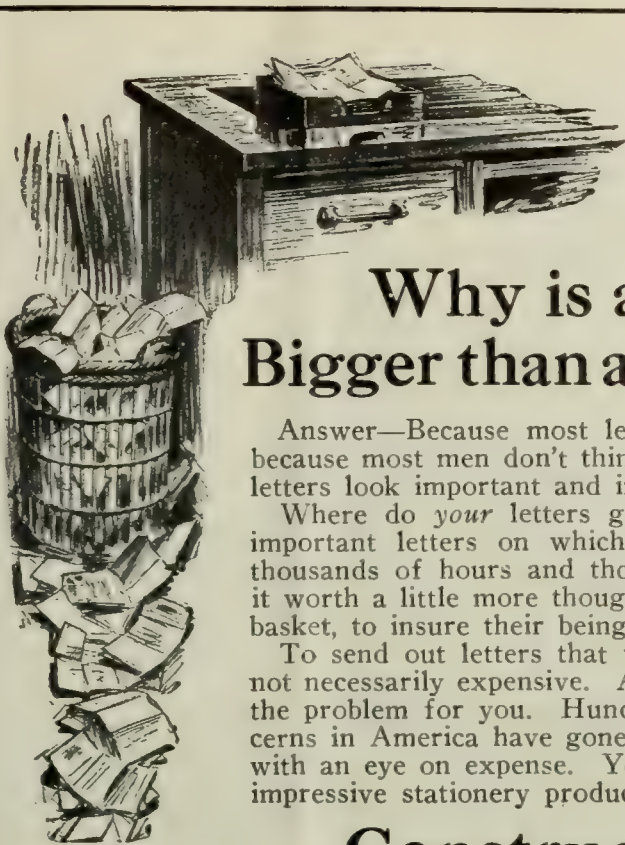
But Charles Stracey in *The New Witness* objects to the hymn as hardly suitable at the present juncture and suggests that "if the petitions it contains were accorded without exception the result might be most unfortunate." With a view of averting this danger he advises the addition of the following stanzas:

This prayer, O Lord, of course applies  
Only to us and our Allies;  
The men upon the other side  
Do not "uphold," or "guard," or "guide."

It is not hard, O Lord, to know  
A "Taube" from a "Blériot":  
Should Zeppelins attempt a flight,  
Don't keep them with thy "tender might."

Don't prosper the aerial work  
Of German, Austrian, or Turk;  
But give the impious fellows fits,  
And smash them into little bits.

In England the movement against all things "Made in Germany" extends into the field of philology. The high church Anglicans are urging the boycott of that low German name, "Santa Claus."



## Why is a Waste Basket Bigger than a Letter Basket?

Answer—Because most letters go into the waste basket—because most men don't think or care enough to make their letters look important and interesting.

Where do *your* letters go—those sales letters and other important letters on which you and your office force put thousands of hours and thousands of dollars a year? Isn't it worth a little more thought to keep them out of the waste basket, to insure their being read?

To send out letters that will side-step the waste basket is not necessarily expensive. A little careful thinking will solve the problem for you. Hundreds of the most important concerns in America have gone to the bottom of this problem—with an eye on expense. You will find them using dignified, impressive stationery produced on

## Construction Bond

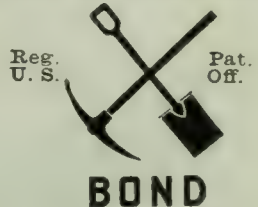
They use Construction Bond because it is a high class paper—and so known—marketed in a manner which holds down the price. It goes *direct* to the most substantial printers and lithographers in the two hundred principal cities of the United States. And it goes in big quantities—500 pounds or more at a time. This cuts out the expense of doing a small lot business—saves losses on irresponsible accounts—and gives you substantial, impressive business stationery at a usable price—obtainable through a nearby printer or lithographer who is invariably competent and responsible.

Write us for our portfolio of twenty-five handsome specimen letter-heads. You may find a suggestion which will help you improve your own stationery. You will also see the various colors, finishes and thicknesses, in which you may obtain Construction Bond with envelopes to match.

Write us now and you will be making the first move to keep your letters out of the waste basket—to save some of the business you have been losing by neglecting this important detail.

**W. E. WROE & CO.,**  
1006 S. Michigan Ave.,  
Chicago

**CONSTRUCTION**



**BOND**

## PILLARS OF SMOKE

The Love Story, intense as "Jane Eyre," of an American woman and a Roman Catholic Priest.

**STURGIS & WALTON COMPANY**  
Publishers New York

**THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA** permeates the fifteen thousand Lyceum Courses and three thousand Chautauquas conducted in all parts of the United States during the year. The paid attendance in one year is said to have exceeded

### TEN MILLION PERSONS

The Lyceum and the Chautauqua in their broad aspects will be considered in the next installment of "The Chautauqua Idea" to appear in *The Independent* next week.

For Thinkers Who Do Not Know Greek

## THE GREEK SPIRIT

By Kate Stephens

"A brilliant and penetrating study of elements and influences that went to the creation and development of that racial spirit."—*New York Times*.

"Product of ripe scholarship."—*The Independent*.

### STORIES FROM OLD CHRONICLES

By Kate Stephens

Old English and French life and valor.  
Adopted by London County Council.

**STURGIS & WALTON COMPANY**  
Publishers New York

**JUST**

**ISSUED**

**Taussig, Frank William, SOME ASPECTS OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.** 8vo. Cloth. 385 pages, 6 charts. \$2.00 net. An acknowledged authority on the tariff discusses the effects of protection on several representative American industries.

**Carver, Thomas Nixon, ESSAYS IN SOCIAL JUSTICE.** 8vo. Cloth. 429 pages. \$2.00 net. An attempt to define the principles of human conflict and social justice from the viewpoint of economic competition.

**Kittredge, George Lyman, CHAUCER AND HIS POETRY.** 8vo. Cloth. 230 pages. \$1.25 net. Chaucer's chief poetical writings are studied as works of art and interpretations of human nature.

**Durand, Edward Dana, THE TRUST PROBLEM.** 8vo. Cloth. 145 pages. \$1.00 net. Contains chapters dealing with the need of regulation and the advantages of combination. Also includes the text of recent Federal Acts.

Complete Catalogue sent free upon request.

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS**

7 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.



# REGAL

## Here's Your Car

No matter how exacting your needs, among the Three Regals is a car admirably adapted to your use.

**The Light Four—Regal**—provides you a handsome streamline, five passenger car—unusual in size, appearance and performance—but light of weight and so economical to operate, at \$650.

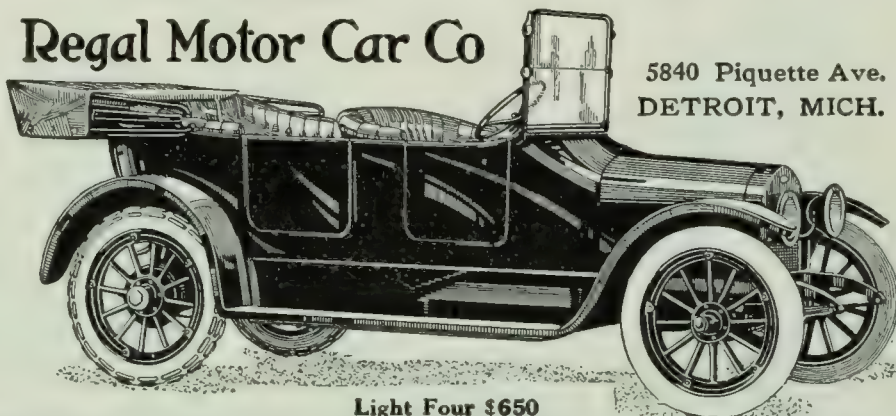
**The Standard Four—Regal**—supplies a larger more powerful and luxurious car—the standard in size, beauty and equipment among four cylinder cars, selling at \$1085.

**The De Luxe Eight**—Offers the highest development in gasoline motors—the powerful, flexible, balanced eight. The smooth vibrationless operation of which makes a ride in it a new and pleasing sensation in motoring—Price \$1250.

All these models are five passenger capacity—fully equipped, including electric lights and starter—have crown fenders, demountable rims and one man tops. Send for literature and name of nearest dealer.

### Regal Motor Car Co

5840 Piquette Ave.  
DETROIT, MICH.



Light Four \$650

## THE CHAUTAUQUA MOVEMENT

has spread until there are three thousand summer gatherings in this country alone, which have taken the name. At these centers over

### FOUR MILLION PEOPLE

annually participate in a wholesome and invigorating recreation. Is one of the Three Thousand Chautauquas to be held this summer

### IN YOUR CITY?

The Independent is the Chautauqua Magazine. These four million people should read The Independent every week. This is your opportunity to make some extra money during your spare moments acting for your district as our

### CHAUTAUQUA-INDEPENDENT SECRETARY

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

THE INDEPENDENT,

119 West Fortieth Street, New York

It is nothing more than a corrupt form of St. Nicholas and if that is too state-ly for the children they can use the good old Anglo-Sax—no, British term "Father Christmas."

But this would not suit the extremists of the opposite wing of the church. I am reminded of the time when a fanatical Protestant, Thomas Massey, proposed in Parliament to abolish the name "Christmas" because it implied "a Popish mass" and to substitute "Christ-tide." Whereupon an Irish member rose and inquired if the honorable gentleman would not change his own name to "Toe-tide Tidey." This seemed somehow to serve as a motion to lay the question on the table and nothing more was heard of it.

The letters that Philip Vickers Fithian wrote to his father from Princeton have attained a celebrity that their author could not have foreseen, tho he could not have composed them with greater care if he had known that they were to appear among the model American letters collected by Prof. Elizabeth D. Hanscom in *The Friendly Craft* and among the source documents of Prof. J. A. James's *Readings in American History*. The style, however, is a bit old-fashioned and needs to be brought up to date:

Jan. 13. Anno 1772.

Very Dear, and Much Respected Father,

Through the distinguished Kindness of Heaven, I am in good Health, and have much Cause to be delighted with my Lot. I would not change my condition, nor give up the Prospect I have before me, on any Terms almost whatever. . . .

Every Student must rise in the morning, at farthest by half an hour after five. The Bell rings at five, after which there is an intermission of half an hour, that everyone may have time to dress, at the end of which it rings again, and Prayers begin; And lest any should plead that he did not hear the Bell, the Servant who rings, goes to every Door and beats till he wakens the Boys, which leaves them without excuse. . . .

I am not much hurried this Winter with my Studies; but I am trying to advance myself in an acquaintance with my fellow-Creatures; and with the Labours of the "Mighty Dead." I am sorry that I may inform you, that two of our Members were expelled from the College yesterday; not for Drunkenness, nor Fighting, nor for Swearing, nor Sabbath-Breaking. But, they were taken from this Seminary, where the greatest Pains and Care are taken to cultivate and encourage Decency, and Honesty and Honour, for stealing Hens! Shameful, mean, unmanly Conduct!

If a Person were to judge of the generality of Students by the Conduct of such earthborn insatiate Helluo's; or by the detested Character of wicked Individuals, (which is generally soonest and most extensively propagated, and known abroad) how terrible an Idea must he have!

I am, through divine goodness, very well, and more reconciled to rising in the Morning so early than at first.

From, Sir, your dutiful Son,

P. FITHIAN.

I handed this over to a student in Valhalla University with the request that he translate it into twentieth century English, campus brand, and the following is his version:

4/26/15.

Hello Dad!

Just take it from me, Princeton is some college! I am having a ripping time here and wouldn't budge an inch if old John D



offered me all the oil (and water) he owns. Just the same it's an awful bore getting up so early in the morning. I am cut to the limit on chapel now and if my alarm-clock doesn't work any better tomorrow I'll throw it out of the window and get another. It woke me up at seven this morning and of course I turned over for another snooze and it was eleven o'clock before I woke up again.

I'm not boning up very much this winter for exams are some time off yet, but I go out with the fellows quite a lot to see a bit of college life. I don't believe in letting my studies muss up my education, and one can take one's preceptor too seriously. By the way, a couple of studes were fired yesterday. They hadn't gone on a drunk or got into a row at all, they just hooked a pair of pullets. Think of being canned for that!

And now all the comic (?) papers will call us studes a lot of crooks altho I haven't so much as pinched a souvenir spoon since I've been here. Things like that give a bad name to the coll.

I'm as husky as a breakfast-food ad and getting up with the larks isn't quite as tough on me as it was at first.

So long, Dad, till next time.

P. FITHIAN.

The aerial post between the besieged fortress of Przemyśl and the outside world was brought down one day as it passed over the Russian lines and among the postcards in the mail-bag was found this conundrum:

What is the difference between the siege of Troy and the siege of Przemyśl?

The Austrian officer who propounded this to his folks at home was thoughtful enough to add the answer, lest he should die and leave it unexplained:

In the siege of Troy the soldier was inside the horse. In the siege of Przemyśl the horse is inside the soldier.

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Zoologists Professor Neal discussed the question: "Does Amphioxus Eat with His Left Ear?" He decided in the negative on the ground that "the homologues of the premandibular cavities of Elasmobranchs are the first permanent myotomes of Amphioxus." I am glad this question is settled for I have been given to understand that he was an ancestor of mine and I was naturally sensitive about his table manners.

It was a student in the University of Atlantis who in reporting a lecture on George Bernard Shaw said that he wrote with a victrola pen. This is ambiguous. He should have told whether G. B. S. uses the steel or wooden needle.

Whenever I read of a German victory I shudder to think that the Germans may get to London and then *The Times* will come out as *Der Donnergott*.

It is customary in most countries to say "Good morning" as a greeting even when it isn't true. But the Englishman says "Beastly morning" and it generally is.

"May your shadow ever grow less," is a much more welcome salutation than the original form in these days of slender lines.



## WHERE'S THE MONEY COMING FROM?

**T**HE children,—the house—the butcher and the gas company—all need more, and more and more money. You can't do any more work—and you can't do any different work. What are you going to do? That's your problem.

Your answer is here. You can get more money—for less work. When a corporation wants to make more money without increasing its plant it calls in a great Efficiency Engineer—like Harrington Emerson. Now—you can do the same for yourself; for Harrington Emerson has applied the principles which he has already given to 200 corporations to you, as an individual in the

### Course of Personal Efficiency

24 Lessons—With Charts—Records—Diagrams—Condensed—Clear—

Through this course already 5,000 men are on the way to get what they want in the quickest, shortest, easiest way. The Treasurer of the biggest bond house in the Northwest saves hours every day—an author in New York does twice as much work and has more time to sell that work—a State official saves his State \$3,000 on one job.

The Efficiency Movement has swept the world because it has brought to men who saw no way out a new light to success. Other nations have profited—other nations make the most of their time and their talents—but we in this country—with our abounding wealth, have been prodigal with natural resources, with mental resources, with time. Now we must stop and reorganize.

And above all, it is the individual who must reorganize himself, because it is he who is the basis of the trouble. Let The Emerson Course teach you to conserve your brains, your time—for these are your capital—just as money and machinery are the capital of a factory. Learn to invest them right. There's more coming to you out of life—Get it. Get the

money and rest and success you ought to have. You won't work longer—you'll work less. You are full of unused energy. Consider country people and city people. The rapidity of the city man's life bewilders the country man. A day in New York is a terror. But give him a year in the city and he will keep the pace as well as any one. He will get ten times as much out of himself—and he won't be working any harder. That's what Efficiency will do for you who are already in the city. It will attune you to a new gait—a new zest and snap—and things will leap along where now they crawl.

These principles are not casual ideas of Mr. Emerson's. They are the scientific principles he has developed in forty years of study. He has applied them in over 200 factories, railroads and other organizations. They are studied by other Efficiency Engineers in America, England, France, Germany and other countries who have learned them from Emerson. His big organization in New York—he has 40 assistants) has taught Efficiency to steel mills and railroads, factories and publishers.

### Take the First Lesson Without Charge

It's too big to explain—too new and too vital. Send the coupon for the first lesson **free**. Follow its instructions. Then if you feel your work easier and its results bigger—you can have the whole course. We have seen the tremendous effects of this one lesson. We have before us the letter of the man who says it "woke him up,"—the letter of the man who was on

the wrong road when this lesson set him right. We know—that's why we're glad to give you this lesson free—so you can be set on the right way without loss of time.

Now—today—send this coupon. You can't have last week's minutes back—but you can still use next week's right. Send this coupon now.

**Review of Reviews Company, 30 Irving Place New York**

Ind.  
4-26-15

Review  
of Reviews  
30 Irving Place  
New York

Send me particulars about your course in Personal Efficiency and Story of Emerson. Also absolutely **free** of charge the first lesson.

Name.....

Address.....

## The Mechanics & Metals National Bank

have removed to their new Banking Offices

20 NASSAU STREET

and offer for Sale or Lease their present fully equipped quarters at

50 WALL STREET



## YOUR MONEY

No matter how much or how little, should be put in an absolutely safe investment; it should yield you a proper return; you should deal only with a company of the highest responsibility.

### NORTH DAKOTA FARM MORTGAGES 6%

are secured by the rich farm lands of a prosperous and settled country which never depreciates. You will receive on your investment, a safe and satisfactory income.

In purchasing these mortgages from me you will deal with an individual who has lived for 33 years in this community, who has made Farm Mortgages for 30 years without the loss of a dollar in principal or interest to a single investor, who gives every warrant and guarantee of absolute security, and who gives his personal attention to every transaction.

*Write today for particulars.*

**WALTER L. WILLIAMSON**  
Lisbon North Dakota

### 40 Ways to the

### California Expositions

is the title of an attractive booklet issued by the Chicago & North Western Ry., which outlines in concise form forty different attractive routes from Chicago to California, and shows plainly by a series of outline maps how you may visit both Expositions and see enroute the grandest mountain scenery and the localities most interesting to the sightseer.

You should have this booklet to properly plan your trip to the Pacific Coast and the California Expositions. It will save you time and money.

Mailed free with other literature which will be of assistance to you in determining the places you wish to visit enroute, giving rates, complete train service and full particulars by addressing C. A. Cairns, G. P. & T. A., Chicago & North Western Ry., 226 W. Jackson St., Chicago.

## DIVIDENDS

### UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Common Stock Dividend No. 10.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1½% has this day been declared upon each share of Common Stock issued and outstanding, payable May 15, 1915, to stockholders of record April 29, 1915. The common stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business April 29, 1915, and will remain closed until the opening of business May 17, 1915. GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.  
Dated, April 14, 1915.

### FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

April 14, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid May 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 29, 1915. Transfer books will not close.  
A. H. PLATT, Secretary



## THE MARKET PLACE



### AN ACTIVE STOCK MARKET

On the New York Stock Exchange last week there were violent fluctuations, sharp advances, much excitement and a large volume of business. Four "million-share" days swelled the total for the week to 5,890,401, against 3,710,323 for the week immediately preceding. It was distinctly a "war order" market. The remarkable fluctuations and gains of Bethlehem Steel still commanded attention—for the shares, which were selling at 46 when the year began, rose to 155 on the 13th, and showed an advance of 20 points in fifteen minutes—but the securities of several other companies began to be affected in the same way and for similar reasons. Railroad stocks remained almost stationary, altho there were large transactions with respect to them. For example, Reading, with sales of 255,000 shares, showed a net gain of only ½, and Union Pacific (213,600 shares) had an advance of only 1½. In Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and New York Central there was a loss.

Such changes in shares that were by no means neglected were in sharp contrast with the net gains of from 10 to 9 points in the stocks of industrial companies which are at work on large orders for war supplies. There were signs of selling by foreign holders. These sales probably account for the failure of the railway shares to advance in sympathy with the industrial movement.

The most sensational advance was made by the shares of the American Locomotive Company, which rose from 49½ to 68 on Friday, owing to reports about an order for shrapnel, the value of which was variously estimated between \$20,000,000 and \$65,000,000. Other similar companies gained by the report, even if there were no proof that orders had been given to them, but it was known that several companies were sharing in the very large contract of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company with the Russian Government. Some of the week's net gains due to war order reports were as follows: American Locomotive, 23¼; American Car and Foundry, 8½; Baldwin Locomotive, 15¼; Westinghouse, 8¾; Bethlehem Steel, 29½; General Chemical, 10½; Maxwell Motor, 5½; New York Air Brake, 22½; Pressed Steel Car, 8¾. In the latter half of the week there were very large transactions in United States Steel, for which a net gain of 3¾ was shown. None of the current reports assigns a large war order to this great company, but many have reasoned that the orders placed elsewhere require great quantities of steel, which the Corporation may be asked to supply.

There were notable gains for the shares of copper companies, including 8 points for Amalgamated, 6½ for Utah, and 4½ for Chino. This is due

to the higher price for the metal, for which buyers are now paying almost as much as the highest figures, 17½ cents, reached in 1912. In 1914, the summit was 14½ cents. After the war began, the price fell to 12½. Exports were greatly reduced, declining from 72,000,000 pounds in July to 38,000,000 in August. From that month there was gradual improvement, but not until recently have the shipments been in the neighborhood of the normal quantity. The improved demand for export has been accompanied by a better demand at home, owing partly to the use of copper in the manufacture of war supplies. Therefore the price has risen to 17 cents, and the profits of the companies are growing. On the 15th the Calumet and Hecla Company increased by ten per cent the wages of its 12,000 employees.

### ORDERS FOR WAR SUPPLIES

The war order which has most forcibly affected prices in our stock market is one given by the Russian Government to the American Locomotive Company for shrapnel. It is difficult at the beginning to obtain the facts in transactions of this kind, partly because there are parts of the agreement which are not completed. We spoke a week or two ago of an order for \$80,000,000 worth of shrapnel said to have been given by Russia to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. With respect to that order we now have the statement of the company's president, Mr. Curry, who says: "The order is worth more than \$80,000,000. It calls for the manufacture of 2,500,000 explosive and 2,500,000 shrapnel shells, all to be finished by the end of January, 1916. At the present time we are negotiating with about twenty-five Canadian manufacturers, and in all probability between 500,000 and 1,000,000 shells will be made in Canada."

It will be seen that he does not expect the manufacture of more than one-fifth of the entire quantity in his country. The remainder of the order, it is well known, has been placed in the United States, but the shares so placed, and the names of the companies holding the sub-contracts, have not been disclosed in any trustworthy public statement.

This Canadian contract appears to be distinct from the one held by the American Locomotive Company, which is said to have been procured by direct negotiation with Russia, and in which J. P. Morgan & Co. have been concerned. It is said that at first Russia was inclined to order \$100,000,000 worth, and that the total was subsequently reduced to \$60,000,000. We have the public statement of officers of the company's branch at Richmond that one-half of the "order



for 2,500,000 shrapnel shells" will be filled at that branch, while the other half will have the attention of the company's plant at Dunkirk.

Apparently these are not the only orders for shrapnel. We read that the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn has been making this kind of ammunition at the rate of 30,000 shells a day; that it has purchased hundreds of machines for the work, and on account of it has made three successive additions to its plant. It is also reported that the Westinghouse Electric and the New York Air Brake companies have procured an order for \$20,000,000 from the French Government. And there is a story that the Crucible Steel Company is considering an order so great that, if taken, it will require enlargement of the Atha plant in New Jersey at a cost of several million dollars. In all these statements and rumors no provision is definitely made for the needs of Great Britain. Surety companies are busy in connection with guarantees for the cash advances of the ordering nation, especially with respect to the contract in Canada, where large advances to enable the manufacturers to extend their plants are said to have been made by Russia.

In comparison with these shrapnel orders the new purchases of other war supplies seem small. Belgium bought last week \$1,150,000 worth of uniforms, and 155,000 yards of khaki were taken for the Boy Scouts of England. One of the allied powers was seeking 2,000,000 yards of cotton drills for summer clothing. Russia placed an order for 2,000,000 pairs of shoes in New England, and was said to be looking for as many pairs of Cossack boots, the price of each of which would not be less than \$5. An order for 15,000 sets of harness was reported. A factory in Watervliet, New York, was making tents for Greece. In Kansas City a dynamite explosion at the Cudahy Packing Company's storage house ruined \$500,000 worth of beef ready for shipment, and it was thought that the explosive had been placed by some foe of the Allies. There is night work, with an increased force, at the factory of the Pneumatic Tool Company in Chicago, on account of foreign orders. France is in the market for horses, altho she has bought many thousand. It was said that she might be willing to take 100,000 because she foresaw a dearth of farm horses in her territory after the close of the war.

### STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

The revival of business on the New York Stock Exchange has caused a sharp advance in the price of Exchange seats or memberships. When the Exchange was closed last fall seats were offered by holders at \$34,000. They were not in demand. The broker's occupation was gone—for a time, at least. And before business was suspended there had been a lack of that activity which gives the broker commissions enough to live on. Office forces had been reduced, and clerks out of work were in need.

But there was some improvement in March, when a seat was sold, or a membership transferred, for \$40,000. Two

or three weeks ago the large increase of the number of shares sold, with evidence of betterment thruout the country, gave new value to the seats. Last week, in which were four million-share days, five seats were bought—three at \$59,000, one at \$60,000, and one at \$63,000. Then there were bids of \$70,000, with no takers. The highest price last year was \$55,000, and that was not exceeded in 1913. But there were sales at \$73,000 in 1912, 1911 and 1910. Some years earlier the record high price of \$95,000 was reported.

### THE RIGGS BANK CASE

There should be, and doubtless there will be, a thoro investigation, in the court proceedings, of the charges and counter-charges made in the controversy between the Riggs National Bank, of Washington, and Comptroller Williams and Secretary McAdoo. If the bank has engaged in unlawful and otherwise objectionable practises, its misconduct should be brought to light and due punishment should be imposed. If Mr. Williams has subjected the bank to persecution, his unfitness for the important office he holds should be clearly exposed and he should be required to make way for a better man. It is desirable that the proceedings should result in a clear and authoritative definition of the Comptroller's powers, and in a decision as to a national bank's lawful obligations concerning certain methods and practises as to which complaint has been made in this case.

The controversy is one of more than local importance, because the financial and other interests involved are not confined to the District of Columbia. The bank is closely associated with a great bank in New York. It has repeatedly been alleged that both Mr. Williams and Mr. McAdoo have regarded this New York bank and other allied financial interests with hostility on account of events in the record of their undertakings before they held Government offices. These reports must have been known to both of them and should have led them to be careful in their use of power. We do not say that their power has been used unjustly or without due care. These allegations about personal resentment and feuds make it important that the official inquiry should be exhaustive.

By a bill which Governor Walsh signed recently the four Massachusetts savings banks which do a life insurance business are empowered to issue policies for \$1000. The limit has been \$500.

Owing mainly to the requirements of the Clayton trust law, the number of the directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has been reduced from twenty-five to seventeen.

In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in London a few weeks ago, Edgar Crammond estimated that the war, up to July 31, would cost the belligerents \$45,739,500,000. He included in this total the destruction of property, the loss of production and the capitalized value of loss of life.

The following dividends are announced:  
United Cigar Stores Company of America, common, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable May 15.  
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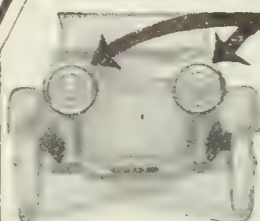
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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	\$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed.....	\$3,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.  
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## INSURANCE

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### DEPENDENT OLD AGE

Measured by the world's standard of productivity, some men and women outlive their ability to sustain themselves. A person at every age must possess one of two things: service capacity to exchange for sustenance, or its equivalent in money. Failing both, he becomes a burden to others. The assertion is made by statisticians that to every fourteen producers in the adult population, there is one who has reached age sixty-five in want who is the recipient of charity. The personal observation and experience of most people will doubtless confirm the conservatism of this statement.

We know that old age is to some persons a misfortune almost, if not fully, as great as death. Many God-fearing and obedient men, contemplating the miseries resulting from the helplessness of old age, have regretted their survival and wished their lives and usefulness had been simultaneously ended.

Most men are convinced of the necessity of life insurance as a protection for their dependents; comparatively few of them give any consideration whatever to the hardships they themselves may be called upon to face before they die, and long after the responsibilities of a family have passed away.

So we see, upon considering this subject, that there are two distinct perils: one which threatens a man's dependents by depriving them, thru death, of his support and protection; the other due to survival to an impotent and dependent old age. Both are as terrible as they are unnecessary.

Life insurance properly maintained will obviate the difficulties flowing from both sources. Long term endowments, payable at age sixty-five or seventy-five, will, at a moderate annual cost, shield a family against the untimely death of its provider; and, if he survives to old age, supply him with the means of at least living comfortably. Again, if those who for years have maintained a fairly good line of insurance, mainly as a family protection, would keep it in force after it was no longer needed by dependents, instead of surrendering it for spendable or losable cash, as nearly everybody does, it could be converted at the proper time into an annuity payable for the remainder of life.

Men should insure against the terrors of old age as well as against those of death. The evening of every human life should be serene. It can be.

### A MISLEADING TERM

What is a dividend in life insurance? Considered from the insurance company's side, it is the sum of all the surplus remaining at the end of the year—the difference between the total of its income that year, and its disbursements, plus its increased liabilities during that period. By surplus is meant excess in-

come and not profits; for, as in commercial transactions, there are no profits. The premiums of a properly constituted life insurance company include an overpayment of the service rendered. Therefore, the surplus or dividend in the company's hands when the year closes is composed of money contributed by the policyholders when they paid their premiums. It is, in short, a contributed surplus and not, as in trade enterprises, an earned surplus.

It follows, then, that when a policyholder receives his share of this surplus once a year he is merely taking back a sum of money remaining unused out of a larger sum paid by him twelve months earlier. The conclusion is obvious: it is not a dividend in the usual sense of that word. It represents a division of something, a share, and to that extent only does it qualify as a dividend.

Life insurance people themselves recognize the inappropriateness of the word, but have failed to find one more fitting. The thing referred to is really a return to the policyholder of the unused portion of his premium and might well be called "return premium."

At the annual election of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which was recently transformed from a joint-stock corporation to a mutual, more than 300,000 votes were cast by policyholders, most of them by proxies and by mail.

The General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of Perth, Scotland, announces that it has undertaken aircraft insurance and will issue policies to cover the risk of damage and loss to property caused by bombs dropped by the enemies' aircraft. The charges will range from two shillings to five shillings per cent according to locality.

According to figures recently promulgated by the Insurance Department of Connecticut, 131 fire insurance companies transacting business in that state reported total earned premiums received from all sources in 1914 of \$296,480,739; total underwriting losses and expenses incurred, \$305,277,448; resulting in an underwriting net loss of \$8,796,709. The loss ratio of the combined companies was 62.48 per cent, and the expense ratio, 40.30 per cent, making the total outgo on these two accounts 102.78 per cent of the earned premiums.

C. A. S., Evanston, Ill.—In the order named, measuring by total assets, the New York Life Insurance Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company and Equitable Life Assurance Society, all of New York, are the largest life insurance companies in the world. The assets of each on January 1, 1915, were: New York Life, \$790,935,396; Mutual, \$611,033,801; Equitable, \$536,376,840. On that date they had insurance in force, respectively, \$2,347,098,388; \$1,612,574,168 and \$1,494,234,342. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has in force \$2,991,114,069, of which \$1,837,584,189 is industrial; and the Prudential Insurance Company has \$2,592,478,248, of which \$1,567,542,431 is industrial. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is the oldest company in the United States issuing regular life insurance policy contracts for specific amounts at death at fixed and mathematically ascertained annual premiums. It commenced business February 1, 1843.



PEBBLES

A man with a single opinion is apt to spoil it by overcoddling just as he would an only child.—*Life*.

Kind Stranger—How old is your baby brother, little girl?

Little Girl—He's a this year's model.—*Chicago News*.

Charlie Loveday—Um—ah—er—er! He! he—

Jeweler (to his assistant)—Bring that tray of engagement rings here, Henry.—*Buffalo Courier*.

"O say, who was here to see you last night?"

"Only Myrtle, father."

"Well, tell Myrtle that she left her pipe on the piano."—*Nebraska Awgwan*.

Two students walking together on the campus.

First spoke to a co-ed.

Second—Who was that?

First—Ida.

Second—Ida who?

First—Ida know.—*Minnehaha*.

One of the wealthy men of Cleveland, whose education is not as comprehensive as his business instinct, recently visited Washington and, incidentally, some of the historic towns of interest thereabout.

"Here," said a guide to him one day, "right here in this room, sir, George Washington received his first commission."

Whereupon the Clevelander brightened up. "Do you happen to know," he asked, "what per cent commission it was?"—*Harper's Magazine*.

After many years of long and faithful attendance on his patients, old Dr. Brown decided to take a much-needed vacation, intrusting his practise to his son, a recent medical graduate. Later, when the old gentleman returned, the younger physician told him, among other things, that he had cured Miss Anthony, an aged and wealthy spinster, of her chronic indigestion.

"My boy," said the old gentleman, "I'm certainly proud of you; but Miss Anthony's indigestion is what put you thru college."—*Harper's Magazine*.

The justice of the peace was just on the point of marrying the couple.

"Oh, before I begin," he said, "I must find out your names."

"Marrius," said the bridegroom.

"Sure," said the J. P., "as soon as I find out your names."

"Marrius," said the groom.

"Yep," repeated the J. P., "but I must first know your full name."

"Will U. Marrius," said the groom.

"No," said the J. P., "I'll be switched if I will."—*Pennsylvania State Froth*.

A civil engineer, who was building a railway in Mexico, was trying to show a native how much the new railway would benefit the country.

"How long does it take you to carry your produce to market at present?" he asked.

"With a mule it takes three days," was the reply.

"There you are!" exclaimed the engineer. "When the new railway is in operation you will be able to take your produce to market and return home the same day!"

"Very good, señor," was the placid reply, "but what shall I do with the other two days?"—*Youth's Companion*.

A California youngster had been permitted to visit a boy friend on the strict condition that he was to leave there at five o'clock. He did not arrive home until seven and his mother was very angry. The youngster insisted, however, that he had obeyed her orders and had not lingered unnecessarily on the way.

"Do you expect me to believe," said his mother, "that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?" She reached for the whip. "Now, sir, will you tell me the truth?"

"Ye-es, mamma," sobbed the boy. "Charlie Wilson gave me a mud turtle—and I was afraid—to carry it—so I led it home."—*Boston Transcript*.

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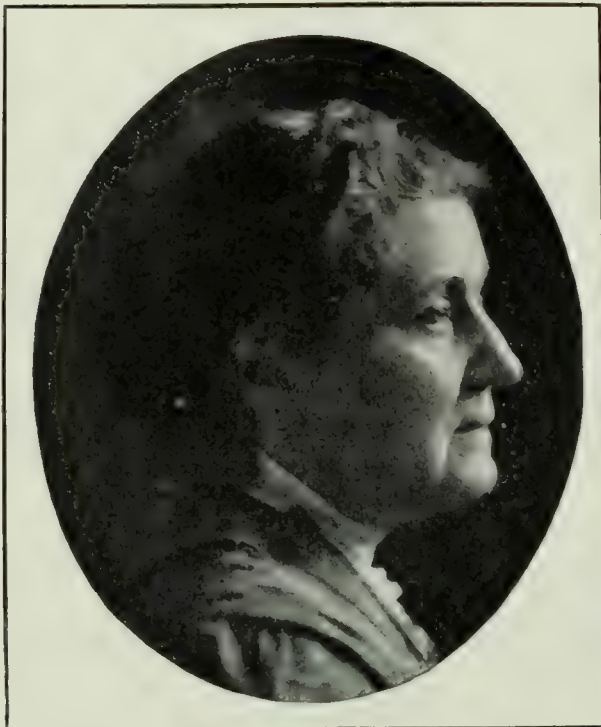
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# INDEPENDENT BULLETIN

The Mayor of New York City, John Purroy Mitchel, now some fifteen months in office, will present through The Independent next week his first magazine article for the country at large on his administration. The Mayor will give an account of his stewardship under the reform administration. Professor Giddings, who will contribute an editorial for the same number, says the Mayor's article is the most remarkable statement he has ever read from an American Mayor.



The National Chairman of the Woman's Peace Party, Miss Jane Addams, is the representative of The Independent at the Woman's Peace Conference at the Hague. Miss Addams sailed on the 13th with a notable group of women who, with Miss Addams, will represent the United States at this important world conference. Miss Addams will send to The Independent, at the earliest possible moment, one or two articles in which The Independent readers will learn, at first hand, what the women of the world think of war as expressed in the Conference and what they intend to do as their share toward permanent peace.

The author of "A Circuit Rider's Wife," Corra Harris, has been three months in the war zone. Now she writes for the readers of The Independent from "The Peace Zone in the Valley." Her neighbor there, a genuine neutral according to Mrs. Harris, remarks, "Well I don't hold nothin' agin them heathens that's killin' one another, all I say is that it's less expensive to live accordin' to the Bible than accordin' to the world." This article will appear in an early issue of The Independent.





The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914  
MONDAY, MAY 3, 1915

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PADEREWSKI  
BY JOHN FINLEY

PART I (1914)

Beside Scamander's stream in ancient Ilium  
(From whose dim, moon-lit ramparts Troilus  
Sighed toward the Grecian tents where Cressid lay)  
Brave Hector, so 'tis said, derided him  
Whose love for Helen gave to Homer's harp  
The timeless Iliad: "O brother mine,  
The sounding lyre will not avail thee now";  
Meaning (I translate from forgotten Greek  
With aid of Lang), that spear and sword alone  
Will serve ascending man.  
Last night, in Troy,  
(Not Hasselik, all tumultous, but Troy  
Which sits beside a new-world Simois)  
I heard brave Hector's taunt again, and then  
I heard reply: Great Paderewski played  
Not such a puny lyre as Paris twanged,  
But one Cristofori designed to sound  
The thunderings of battle, and, alike,  
The peaceful breathings of an oaten pipe;  
And hearing, said: "Had this Red Polack stood  
Beside old Priam on the Trojan walls  
The battle lost immortally were won."

I thought, what marvel that a human mind,  
From protean animalcules upward bred,  
Should transmute into sound, thru hands  
That might be clinging still to tropic boughs,  
What other minds, discarnate now, have dreamt  
From out the air into such symphonies  
As God with all His earth orchestral range,  
From cataract, thru souging wind, to lark,  
Could not produce without the will-free aid  
Of His last creature, Man!—And what rebuke  
To idle, sloven ineffectiveness.  
In every movement, practised till it seemed  
As perfect as an orchid or a rose,  
True as a mathematic formula,  
Yet full of color as an evening sky!  
What hope for what man's mind and hand will do  
Having done this!

The playing ceased, and when  
Out thru the shining mists the chauffeur drove  
His wind-swift car into the Troad dark,  
Then paused in drenching rain to mend his tire,

I could but see Ixion hovering there,  
Above his flaming wheel, which naught could stop  
Save music, even for the briefest spell,—  
Ixion, listening, longing ceaselessly  
For that entrancing strain to come again.

And then these questionings began to come  
From out the night: "Why should this age exhume  
A buried Troy, and search for crumbling shards  
Along the Mander and the Simois,  
Or wonder if Ulysses' 'wooden horse'  
Did graze his fill beside Boonarbasshee,  
When there are many Troys, and mirrored,  
Above the ground; where out of fire and stream  
Myriads of horses are each day evoked  
That skyward race in clouds of steam and smoke;  
Where Helen's 'purple web of double fold'  
Is 'broidered by machines more skilled than hands;  
Where fact, more noble far than ancient myth,  
Daily presents heroic, beauteous stuff,  
Still braver, fairer than the best that was,  
For new earth-epics and availing song?"

Is it, that no seer-poet yet has come  
To write the new-world Trojan Iliad,  
No Orpheus come to sit beside the wheels  
Of dumb machines and sing the laborers  
Out of the torments of monotony,  
Make them forget the tireful, aching round  
Of drudgery, as if the wheels had paused?  
And will one come, Polack or other breed,  
To play above the grinding of the mills,  
To sound his thund'rings o'er the giant guns  
That now are sleeping in the arsenal  
Of silent Watervliet, beside the road  
O'er which we pass?—There was no answer save  
The flapping of the chain or swish of tire  
(Or so the practic chauffeur did protest),  
But as I peered into the dark, I heard  
Brave Hector's body dragging in our wake  
With jangling armor and with battered helm,  
As once it trailed behind Achilles' car.

PART II (1915)

"Since the war began Paderewski declares he has not touched the piano. . . . 'How can I play,' he cries, 'when my countrymen are dying?' . . . Paderewski in distress, Apollo deprived of his lyre, Orpheus without his flute, stands for the helplessness of Poland."—New York Times.  
A twelvemonth gone! It is as Hector said:  
"The lyre will not avail thee now" O Pole,  
Apollo's heir!—Indeed, how canst thou play  
With groans of dying brothers in thy ears,  
And frenzied mothers clutching at thy hands,  
And children crying thru the night?

Thy magic spell could make them all forget  
Hunger and pain and death, but in thy love  
For luckless Poland thou hast turned thy face  
To her as Orpheus to Eurydice,—  
And hell still holds her fast, while thou in grief  
But criest "Poland," "Poland," o'er the earth.





# Touring

## in The Eight-Cylinder Cadillac holds new fascinations

THE greatest boon the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac confers upon the American people is that it removes the strain and the weariness from long distance motor travel.

If ever a nation needed the relaxation, as well as the exhilaration of motoring, this nation needs it. And if ever a motor car was at once both stimulating and soothing, that car is the Cadillac "Eight."

Men and women all over America are awakening to this delightful discovery.

The roads of the continent are calling to them with a new charm and a new insistence.

The Cadillac "Eight" has supplied the last necessary link in the chain of causes which constitute the thing called luxury.

It sets the traveler free from taut nerves, from tense muscles, and from constant concentration on the performance of the motor.

All the glorious tingle of a noiseless flight through space is there in increased measure.

But the strain is gone—gone, and forgotten, because the flow of power is so continuous and so quiet that you are scarcely conscious that the engine exists.

There are no convulsive movements of the motor, no noise of straining and labor, no irritating vibration—because there is no lapse or halt between Cadillac power impulses.

You relax and rest, in the Cadillac "Eight," because the unpleasant reminders of intermittent power are removed.

You forget the engine, you forget the mechanical system which is carrying you forward—and luxuriate in a sense of serene well-being and comfort.

The mind is released from its thralldom to the car, and turns a thousand times more often to the beauty of the road, of the sky and of the landscape.

The joy of touring is not only a greater joy in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac, but it calls into being a new set of physical and a new set of mental sensations.

Heretofore, no matter how gallantly your motor mounted a hill, you were conscious every moment that it was climbing—that it was laboring.

Now, you only know that the hill was high because you saw it before the mount began—or looked back after the crest was reached.

The old sensation is now exactly reversed.

Then, the car fought against the hill and triumphed over it—now, the hill seems to melt away before the car.

You can now travel almost continuously on high gear—under throttle control.

The power application is so fluid that the effect, when you accelerate the speed, is very much as though you had "turned on" the power, as you "turn on" water by opening a spigot.

As far as sound and vibration are concerned, the engine does not seem to be energizing at all.

The car simply glides from one rate of travel to another, without perceptible effort or hesitation.

The result is that the mind is lulled into repose and the body obeys the impulse of the mind.

All the niceties of Cadillac construction supplement and simplify and emphasize the luxurious action of the Eight-Cylinder engine.

The latter might be ever so perfect and still fail of its full efficiency if the car as a whole were not manufactured in every minute part with relation to the requirements of the motor.

Cadillac thoroughness is responsible for the accuracy of every function which might contribute to the efficiency of the engine.

And, too, the spring suspension, and the deep soft upholstery share the task of resting and soothing mind and body—the two work to that end in continuous harmony.

More than eight thousand Cadillac owners are now enjoying these marked elements of ease which confer a new charm upon motoring.

Our information would indicate that nearly all of them experience the same impulse—a renewed and irresistible call to long distance touring.

With rough roads largely robbed of their terrors and good roads made almost doubly delightful—with hills no longer to be dreaded and gear shifting practically eliminated—with a new and astonishingly active acceleration, always to be relied upon—touring in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac becomes an unalloyed delight.

### Styles and Prices

Standard Seven passenger car, Five passenger Salon and Roadster, \$1975.  
Landaulet Coupe, \$2500. Five passenger Sedan, \$2800. Seven passenger  
Limousine, \$3450. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

A complete line of Cadillac Cars and a demonstrating chassis are exhibited at the  
Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Calif.

**Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.**



# The Independent

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## THE LEADER AND THE BOSS

**T**HE libel suit between William Barnes and Theodore Roosevelt brings into the searching light of public attention the perennially interesting question of the party leader and the party boss. What is a leader? What is a boss? Are the two identical? When we seek to differentiate the one from the other, are we making a distinction without a difference? If, on the other hand, they are not one but two, what is the relation of each to the legitimate functions of political parties and to the general welfare? These are questions worthy of serious consideration entirely apart from any view of the merits of the present case.

Political parties are inseparable from our system of government. We have had great parties, few in number, for a century and a quarter. There is no indication that we shall be without them while the republic lasts. And while we have parties we shall have men who lead and men who follow—for that is the way of mankind wherever men are gathered together for a common purpose.

It is a vital question for the nation, therefore, whether our parties are to be guided by leaders or controlled by bosses. For there is a distinction between the two wide as the poles.

**T**HE leader works in the open. He stands for principles. He stirs the consciences and convinces the minds of his party associates. He appeals to their belief in their party's principles, to their eagerness for their party's success, to their loyalty to the state, to their desire to promote the popular well-being.

The leader controls by virtue of clear vision, of honesty and sincerity, of devotion to principle, of ability to win victories, of magnetic personality, of success in producing results. He is able to lead so long, and only so long, as he can persuade others that he is right, that he is sincere, and that the party, under his leadership, is likely to win. He must convince his party or it will not follow him.

The boss moves under cover. He lets himself be bothered with principles only when it will serve his ends to do so. He despises the conscience of his followers and ignores their intellects. He appeals to self interest, to desire for office, to cupidity and greed.

The boss rules by force of ability in intrigue, of unscrupulousness in purpose and action, of callousness to dishonesty and corruption, of knowledge of the weaknesses of men, of willingness to use base means to accomplish political and personal ends. He is able to lead because he has it in his power to reward obedience to his will and to punish recalcitrance. In his control over

the giving and the withholding of office, in his ability to secure profit from special interests in return for legislative and administrative favors, he possesses powerful means for influencing lesser party bosses and party workers. Herein lies the most significant difference between the leader and the boss. The leader influences his party associates; the boss cajoles them with promises of reward or drives them with threats of punishment.

The leader believes sincerely that the people ought to rule. The boss either believes sincerely that they ought not to rule, or, as is more likely, cares not a scrap whether they ought to rule or not—but simply knows that it is not to his profit that they should. The leader proceeds upon the theory that government should be for the benefit of all the people; the boss upon the theory that it should be for the benefit of himself and his associates, political, personal and business.

**T**HE predominating influence in party affairs of the true leader—provided only that he be wise and skilful and strong, for well intentioned but ineffective leadership is no better in a party than in an army—is good for the party and good for the community. It is good for the state because it seeks to make the party serve the state. And it is good for the party precisely because it is good for the state. In the words of Governor (now Mr. Justice) Hughes, one of the finest examples of the political leader in the present generation, "In the forwarding of measures or the shaping of issues he should never forget that the final test will be the public interest, and that while he may move within the broad limits assigned to him by the traditions of his party, *public service must ever be the highest party expediency.*"

The rule of the boss, on the contrary, is bad for both the state and the party. It is bad for the state because it sacrifices the general welfare for the illegitimate profit of individual interests. It is bad in the long run for the party because it forbids it to perform with a single mind its one legitimate function, the service of the state.

Such is the leader and such is the boss. Of course there are bosses and bosses—just as there are leaders and leaders. For not every man denominated a boss is a Tweed, not every man called a leader is a Hughes. Some leaders at times descend to the methods of the boss; and some bosses rise on occasion to the heights of leadership.

It is leadership that is admirable and desirable; bossism that is despicable and intolerable. Leadership should be supported ungrudgingly wherever it is found—even if it be found in a boss. Bossism wherever it appears—even in a leader—should be fought implacably.



## "CANADA SAVED THE DAY"

EVERY American's heart beat faster when the news was flashed across the ocean last Sunday.

The greatest battle of the war was raging in Flanders. The Belgians, the French and the British were facing 500,000 of Germany's bravest, heavily entrenched, in the arc-shaped battle front above Ypres. The Canadians held the British left, next to the French. It might be the turning point of the war.

The Germans threw grenades of asphyxiating gas. A yellow cloud of vapor blew over the French trenches. The French fell back. The Germans charged. The Canadians were forced to give way in order to keep in touch with their line. Then reforming, the whole Canadian division countercharged. They drove all before them. They recaptured their guns. They remanned their trenches. They took one hundred of the foe prisoners. They left a thousand dead. But the tide of defeat was turned.

Said a wounded Canadian officer:

Our boys were more than magnificent; but there are very many of them whom we will never see again. The shelling started soon after one o'clock. It was directed mainly to the French lines north of us, but huge shells came behind our trenches every few minutes.

It was literally hell for the poor French beggars who were joined up to us.

Our artillery was splendid and caught the Germans with raking shrapnel side fire. It was lucky for the French, but unlucky for us, for it drew a part of the attack on our front.

The Germans were mowed down by our machine guns, but they came solidly over 200 yards and over our entanglements. Several mines were let off at just the right time by our engineers, but still they came on, yelling taunts in English, which were meant particularly for us Canadians.

We had some shells of this asphyxiating kind earlier, and thought we knew what to expect. Our men were staggering around almost in delirium a few minutes, but then they absolutely ran amuck among the Germans.

The United States is neutral. But the United States will ever applaud the valor of men who are not afraid to die. Such are they who fight under the banners of the eleven nations of the earth now at war.

But beyond all, the United States must applaud the heroism of Canada. Canada is our kith and kin. Canada is our neighbor. Once we invited her to join our Union. For a hundred years neither cannon nor fort has frowned over the 3000 miles of frontier between us. We have shown the world the way to peace and disarmament.

In this supreme and solemn hour of victory, when the blood of her sons reddens like the maple leaf the clay of Belgium, we realize more than ever that Canada's heritage and civilization are ours also. The Canadians are Americans.

## NEWS FROM TURTLE BAY

IT was a beautifully circumstantial story that came over the wires—or the more elusive wireless—the other day from Lower California. The Japanese, under guise of saving the cruiser "Asama," grounded in Turtle Bay several months ago, were establishing a naval base, installing a garrison, mining the harbor, and in general preparing for some dark and hostile purpose. The only defect in the story was that it was not true. Or rather, like the report of Mark Twain's death, it was greatly exaggerated. It is true the "Asama" was

and is aground—on a sandy, treacherous shore. It is doubtless true that the Japanese are trying hard to save her. But that they have thrown away a perfectly good warship as a pretext for getting a foothold within striking distance of the United States is a little too much for easy belief.

But the incident has been fruitful in one respect. It has added, as President Wilson suggested in his address to the Associated Press, a new phrase to our current speech. "News from Turtle Bay" is obviously and appropriately the kind of intelligence that ought to be told to the marines.

## LEARNING TO EAT CORN

IF the besieged countries, Germany and Austria-Hungary, are to escape starvation it will be by the help of the two vegetables which are perhaps America's greatest gifts to the Old World, maize and potatoes. Yet both these have had to fight their way into the European dietary against the power of prejudice dominated by ignorance and entrenched by law and custom. The potato was in France thought only fit for pigs until Parmentier made it fashionable by inducing the King to wear a bouquet of its blossoms. This reminds us that the useful and ubiquitous tomato was first cultivated in the United States under the enticing name of "love-apples" for its beauty alone because it was popularly supposed to be poisonous. The labor leader Corbett denounced with fiery eloquence the introduction of the potato into England as a conspiracy of the capitalists to reduce the British working classes to the level of the beasts or the Irish. In Bavaria our own Benjamin Thompson, there known as Count Rumford, had to put the potatoes into his famous soup by stealth lest the paupers he was feeding should revolt at the outrage. But now potatoes have become the staff of life for the Germans, who once despised them.

It was over two hundred years after Sir Walter Raleigh presented to Queen Elizabeth the first potato brought to Europe before the people would accept it as an article of diet. Corn has yet to win its way into the European stomach. The efforts made by the Austrian Government to induce the people to eat cornbread during the war were at first resented. They refused to eat such "pig fodder" even tho served by the dainty hands of countesses and duchesses. Nevertheless those who could screw their courage to the tasting point found it not so bad as they had feared and many, they say, have come to use it if not to like it.

It will be remembered that our Agricultural Department a few years ago undertook a corn crusade for the conversion of Europe—under the naïve belief apparently that if the people there got to eating corn they would buy it of us instead of raising it. But the Europeans were not to be taken in by any such a Yankee trick as that. In vain did our delegates lecture on the food value of corn and display polychromatic charts proving that each kernel was as full of calories as an egg of meat. In vain did the pretty graduates of our cooking schools proffer hot muffins and flapjacks—with maple syrup—to the passing crowd. In vain was the crispest popcorn displayed under the sign "A Delicious American Confection. Please try some." 'Arry and 'Arriet jeered and



giggled and passed on. So also did Hans and Gretchen. During the famine in Ireland our generous-hearted Westerners sent over a shipload of cornmeal, but the Irish peasants said they would rather starve than eat the stuff—and some of them did.

Perhaps the war will teach the Europeans that we Yankees know what's good to eat as well as some other folks, tho we fear it will be a long time before they can be educated up to the proper appreciation of the delight of eating green corn from the cob.

### WHIMSICAL MR. BARKER

**T**ITANIA'S bower, in Mr. Granville Barker's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," is a charming thing of green and white draperies with a few twinkly red and white electric lights overhead. Critics questioned whether the lights were beautiful; Mr. Barker replied that he liked them; and there was an end on't. This spirit of Mr. Barker and his associates is what makes the plays which New York has been seeing so delightful. They are fancy-free and as daring as a March wind.

Even when one sees a brilliant silver and black palace set in Athens, or a large and cheerful pink spot on a drop suggesting an Athenian street, or an extravaganza of orange and black in a costume, or golden-faced fairies, or a forest made of a great spotty portière, riotous with greens and blues and purples, the most sophisticated theater-goer, trained to stage realism, cannot laugh at them. They are too obviously good-humored; one chuckles and admires, for they all betray the whimsical artist who fillips convention and frolics with his brushes.

Mr. Barker's work is of serious import as an element in the growing movement toward a theater free from unimaginative practise and commercial ideals; but it is humorous, too, with that subtle humor of color and line that enriches the flavor of the text.

### HIGH DIPLOMACY

**A**MORE admirable and effective diplomatic communication than the reply of this Government to the Imperial German Ambassador on the subject of neutrality and the trade in arms could hardly have been written. It is infused with perfect courtesy and consideration. It offers patient and painstaking reiteration of considerations that should long ago have been self-evident to its recipient. Its temper is irreproachable—and the purpose which it announces is inflexible. There is nothing in it to which the most captious might object; nothing which the most wilful might misunderstand.

The German Ambassador is told with perfect good humor but with unequivocal firmness that he has ventured to discuss subjects with which the German Government has no concern; that he has used language which is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States; that it is taken for granted that no such implication was intended; but that His Excellency is evidently laboring under certain false impressions. This is a stern rebuke, which loses nothing of its sternness by reason of its tone of irreproachable courtesy.

Proceeding to the substance of the Ambassador's complaint the note declares that the United States has yielded none of its rights as a neutral to any belligerent. Referring to the acceptance by the United States, as a matter of course, of the right of visit and search, the note adroitly shifts the burden of criticism to the German side in words which can only refer to the German warning as to the possible treatment of neutral vessels by its submarines: "It [the American Government] has, indeed, insisted upon the use of visit and search as an absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for vessels owned by any enemy."

In conclusion, the note sets forth the unassailable position of the United States that it is not within its choice, in view of its profest neutrality and its diligent efforts to maintain it in other particulars, to interfere with the exportation of arms to the belligerent countries. The placing of an embargo on the trade in arms at the present time would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality, to which this country is unalterably committed.

It is gratifying to have the United States represented in the present world crisis by diplomacy of the high order exhibited by this note to Germany.

### A WORLD COURT

**O**N May 12, 13 and 14 there will be held in Cleveland a World Court Congress. Mr. Taft, Judge Parker, John Hays Hammond and many other distinguished publicists will be present and take part in the deliberations. The Judicial Arbitration Court was created by the Second Hague Conference. Its constitution and method of procedure have all been agreed upon by the nations—all except the detail of the method of apportioning fifteen judges among forty-five nations. We hope that Elihu Root, James Brown Scott and others are right when they believe that the time is now ripe—even before the war ends—for establishing this court. But let the Conference remember that the most important thing about a court is its *jurisdiction*, not the method of electing judges, or their quality, and that any scheme is likely to provoke opposition that puts the judicial power exclusively in the hands of the big powers, as was proposed by the United States at The Hague and later by Secretary Knox.

### HOW DOES JOHN BULL LOOK?

**T**HE custom of reprinting in a single magazine cartoons from various sources shows that there is a wide difference of opinion as to racial characteristics. Take, for instance, the Englishman. The American cartoonists have followed the British tradition in representing John Bull as a short, jolly but determined looking gentleman of rotund corporation with a broad smile on his thick lips and drest in the costume of a squire of the last century. But the John Bull of the continental cartoons is quite the opposite in appearance. He is very tall and thin, with a sour visage, a hatchet face, retreating chin and rabbit teeth projecting from his half-open mouth. He usually wears an ill-fitting suit of traveler's tweeds or highland kilts. We are not speaking particularly of the German war cartoons, where there is an



extra touch of malice, but of the stock type of the French, Italian and German artists in ordinary times. Which of the two, if either, comes nearest to the physiognomy of the average Englishman? A true caricature must be the accentuation of a real trait, an exaggeration of whatever strikes the stranger as the distinguishing mark of nationality. We may put it in mathematical language by saying that a caricature is the graphical symbol of the difference between the observer and his subject.

The difference between the Briton's opinion of himself and his neighbor's opinion of him extends to more things than the physiognomy. "Merrie England," those who live there love to call it, but continental visitors are invariably struck by its sadness and dreariness. The particular virtue on which the Englishman prides himself is truthfulness and frank honesty, yet "perfidious Albion" has become proverbial and the most friendly writers from over the Channel take pains to explain that the English are not really hypocritical but merely given to the habit of shutting their eyes and making believe.

### DIAGNOSIS BY JURY

THE case of Harry Thaw, the insane killer of Stanford White, has taken a new turn. A jury is to be asked to pass upon the question of Thaw's sanity.

This is as absurd as if a jury of twelve men—farmers, clerks, grocers, plumbers, bookkeepers—were asked to decide whether a man had smallpox before he could be deprived of his liberty by committing him to a detention hospital.

Thaw was not executed for killing White solely because he was declared insane. As an insane criminal he is properly considered a menace to the community and confined. He should be kept in confinement until he has regained his sanity, if he ever does. The question whether he has returned to sanity is one not for laymen but for physicians.

The responsibility for ascertaining this fact rests upon the state, whose duty it is to protect the public from the menace of an insane person who has shown homicidal tendencies. Thaw should remain in confinement until the state shall determine, thru whatever expert medical inspection it chooses to avail itself of, that he has become sane.

Diagnosis by jury is as absurd and as iniquitous in the case of insanity as it would be in the case of smallpox or yellow fever.

### CONSTANTINOPLE UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL

A NOVEL solution of the Constantinople question is suggested in *The Near East*, one of the best informed of journals on such subjects. The proposal is that the United States "should offer or be invited to hold the city in trust for the world at large," and it is urged that "such a scheme would go as near to reconciling all the conflicting opinions as any scheme could possibly go." This international waterway between the Black and the Ægean Seas is too important to all the European powers to be left in the hands of any one of them. That is why they hitherto intervened whenever the Turks were likely to be expelled. It is doubtful even now if the other Allies would consent to the acquisition

of Constantinople by Russia. But Russia might well be content with an international guarantee of freedom of passage through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, especially if she obtains some other southern port such as Alexandretta. It has been proposed to give Constantinople to the King of the Belgians, but if the neutrality of Belgium before the war was in doubt she certainly cannot be neutral now.

The United States is the only one of the major powers which cannot be suspected of territorial ambitions in the Balkans, and we have always a friendly interest in Constantinople, as our colleges there prove. The proposer of this scheme says: "The only party likely to raise any real difficulties over the adoption of this plan would, I think, be the United States," but he adds: "The job should appeal to Uncle Sam by its very bigness, and I hope he'll think about it—and take some prompt action."

He is quite right in supposing that America will not be eager to proffer her aid in solving the problem that has involved the world in war. It is only a few years since we responded to a similar appeal from this quarter and sent Morgan Shuster to straighten out the finances of Persia. He was altogether too successful, and just when it seemed that he was about to restore financial and political independence to Persia he was removed by the joint action of Russia and Great Britain.

### FEEDING THE ENEMY

WHILE the Germans are trying to starve out the British and the British are trying to starve out the Germans by cutting off the food supply of the whole nation, warfare in Galicia seems to be conducted on more humane principles—at least on occasion. An instance of literal compliance with the Old Testament injunction, "If thine enemy hunger give him bread to eat," is reported by Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian officer and violinist, in his *Four Weeks in the Trenches*. At the beginning of the war, when the Austrian troops were entrenched before Lemberg, they were surprised to see the Russian officer in command of the enemy's lines advance with an orderly and a white flag. They were still more surprised when, after being blindfolded and led to the Austrian major, the Russian explained in broken French that his men had been left without supplies for several days and were in danger of starving. Accordingly he had come over to see if he could not borrow enough food to last until the Russian commissary made connections with his command.

The Austrian major, amazed and amused at the naivety of the request, or moved by the manifest exhaustion of the Russian emissaries, sent a sack along the trenches, and each of the Austrian soldiers, standing there knee-deep in the foul swamp water, threw in some fragment of his own scanty rations. While this collection was being taken the Austrian officers provided a banquet for their guests out of their cherished reserves, a can of beef, a slice of salami, two tablets of chocolate, crackers and cheese. The Russians thanked their enemy hosts with tears in their eyes and departed for their own lines, with a sack of provisions as heavy as they could carry.

Apparently the starving garrison of Przemyśl did not think of this simple way of getting food when the Russians were besieging that fortress.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Battle of the Ypres Canal

While the British were engaged in repelling the charges on Hill 60, south of Ypres, the Germans surprised them by a vigorous attack north of Ypres, by which they made a gain of over five miles and obtained a foothold on the western bank of the Ypres Canal. The German troops had been massed for this movement on the line between Steenstraate and Langemarck, about five miles northeast of Ypres, and on April 22 a forward rush was made which carried them half the distance toward the city. The advance was covered by fire from the artillery concealed in the forest behind the German lines. The attacking forces had to pass over open ground covered with wire entanglements, while the British machine guns struck them in face and flank, and mines were exploded under their feet. Nevertheless, the Canadian contingent stationed at this point had to give way, leaving to the enemy four of their 4.7 inch guns. These were later recovered by a bril-

liant charge after reinforcements had been brought from the rear.

On the left of the Canadians a body of French zouaves and marines were stationed, and still further to the north along the canal was a Belgian contingent. Both were driven back by the impetus of the German right and had to abandon the western side of the canal at the villages of Lizerne and Het Sas. These were, it appears, afterward regained. The Germans took 2470 prisoners and thirty-five cannon. The losses on both sides are said to have been very heavy.

The success of the German assault of the Allied lines north of Ypres is laid by the British accounts to their use of bombs which spread poisonous and asphyxiating gases. These are said to kill or stupefy all the men in the vicinity of a bursting shell, and the fumes are alleged to extend more than a mile. Such weapons are contrary to The Hague rules, but the German official reports have repeatedly charged the French and British with using them. All the governments deny the use of any illegal weapons of this nature, and it has been generally supposed in this country that the accusation came from the fact that the gases naturally evolved in the explosion of a shell filled with picric or other nitric powder might suffocate and stain yellow the skin of nearby men who were unhit by the shrapnel. The Germans, however, admit using at Ypres hand grenades which evolve a heavy, stifling smoke, apparently a modern form of the old Malay stink-pot.

If the rumors of German movements in Belgium are correct the attack on Ypres is not merely for the purpose of checking the British advance, but is a renewal of the effort of last fall to force a passage to Calais. It is said that 80,000 fresh German troops have been brought from Aachen to the Yser within the past week and that these reinforcements are in part composed of new recruits and in part of Hindenburg's veterans from Poland.

For the last six months the Hill 60 battle line in Flanders had remained practically stationary. The irregularities had been mostly smoothed out in the course of the long conflict, and the line ran nearly straight north and south except for a bulge of about five miles toward the east around the ancient city of Ypres, which has been held

## THE GREAT WAR

*April 19*—British hold Hill 60, captured April 17, against repeated German attacks. Austrians attack Russian right and left in Carpathians.

*April 20*—Russians evacuate Tarnow, Galicia. German airmen drop 100 bombs on Bialystok, Poland.

*April 21*—Austrians take 12,000 Russian prisoners at Uzsok Pass. 35,000 British and French land at Enos to attack Constantinople.

*April 22*—French take half mile of trenches in Ailly wood. Germans cross Yser Canal north of Ypres.

*April 23*—Germans explode five giant mines near Beausejour, Champagne, but French occupy the excavations. Russian cavalry again raid East Prussia, near Memel.

*April 24*—Germans lose Lizerne and gain St. Julien near Ypres. Fighting at Combres, Woevre.

*April 25*—Germans attack from La Bassée. Anti-war riots in Trieste.

by the Allies. But now, altho the spring campaign has only begun, there are already two decided changes in the line, for the British have made an eastward thrust south of Ypres and the Germans have made a westward thrust north of Ypres.

The British attack was directed toward the low ridge overlooking the plain designated on the military maps as "Hill 60." This stands between Zillebeke and Hollebeke on the eastern side of the canal and railroad from Ypres to Comines; on the French border. This hill, which has been held by the Germans since October, has served as a screen for their heavy artillery posted on the higher ridges to the east, so they have been enabled to shell Ypres and the Allied positions along the Yser Canal at will. The capture of the hill was due to the British sappers, who had been engaged for months past in driving tunnels in order to undermine the German trenches. The Germans, learning of their operations, had been countermining, and it is said that they would have blown up the British tunnels within a half an hour if the British had not anticipated them by igniting their mines under the outer line of defenses on the hillside. By the explosion of the mine on the evening of April 17 many of the Germans were killed or wounded, and the rest of the defenders of the first trench were so demoralized by the shock and heavy artillery fire following it that they offered little resistance. The second line was stoutly defended, and the



THE BATTLEFIELD OF YPRES

The struggle now going on about the old Flemish town of Ypres seems likely to develop into one of the bloodiest actions of the war. So far honors are even. The British have captured Hill 60, which stands between the villages of Lillebeke and Hollebeke and commands the railroad leading from Ypres to the French frontier. The Germans have advanced from Poelcapelle and Langemarck to St. Julien and Het Sas



British suffered heavily in taking it by storm.

During the night the British troops were occupied in putting the captured trenches into a state of defense, altho the Germans, knowing the exact range of the hill, showered it continually with shell and shrapnel. Shortly after daybreak compact masses of gray-coated troops were seen advancing over the plain to attack their lost position. The British mowed them down by ranks with rifle and machine fire, but each time they reformed and repeated the attack, until finally darkness put a stop to the fighting. On the following day the Germans renewed their efforts, but with no more success. Their losses in trying to regain Hill 60 are estimated in the French official bulletin at 3000 to 4000 men. The number of prisoners taken by the British is very few, four officers and forty-five men.

#### The Land Attack on Constantinople

The military expedition which has been prepared to coöperate with the naval forces in the reduction of Constantinople has been in part landed on the coast of



#### ATTACKING CONSTANTINOPLE BY LAND

A force of British and French troops has been landed at Enos, near the new Bulgarian boundary line, and is expected to march thru Thrace for the purpose of taking Constantinople in the rear, while the Russian fleet is trying to force the Bosphorus and the Anglo-French fleet the Dardanelles. Other forces are said to have been landed on the Gallipoli peninsula at Cape Suvla and the isthmus of Bulair.

European Turkey. The troops were assembled at Alexandria, Egypt, and then transported to the island of

Lemnos, from which they are being conveyed to the mainland. The number so far brought to Lemnos is supposed to be 35,000, altho, on account of the strict secrecy imposed at all points, very little is known about the movement. The expedition is said to be under the command of Sir Ian Hamilton, instead of the French General d'Amade, as at first reported. General Hamilton has taken part in most of England's wars for the last thirty-five years. He marched to Kandahar under Roberts in 1880 and to Khartum under Kitchener in 1884. He fought in the first Boer war of 1881 and took part in the defense of Ladysmith in 1899.

The Anglo-French expedition is said to have made its first landing at Enos, which is as far away from its objective as possible, since it is near here that the new boundary line of greater Bulgaria touches the Ægean sea. From this point to Constantinople is over 150 miles. Landings are also said to have been effected at Cape Suvla, on the western side of the Gallipoli peninsula, and at the isthmus of Bulair. British troops occupied the tip of the peninsula as soon as the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles were reduced, and no doubt a landing could as well be effected at Suvla, but it is surprising to hear of a landing at Bulair. This is the narrowest part of the peninsula and has been several times bombarded by the French and British warships in the Gulf of Xeros, but putting troops here is a different matter, since they would at first be greatly outnumbered by the Otto-



Holsinger

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA'S FOUNDER

This statue of Jefferson, the gift of Charles R. Crane, was unveiled on the University of Virginia's beautiful campus on April 13, a few days after the sculptor, Karl Bitter, had been killed by an automobile in Broadway.



man forces on either side. Bulair was supposed to have been well fortified against a land attack. It is said that 350,000 troops have been collected for the defense of Constantinople and placed under the command of Field Marshal Baron Kohmar von der Goltz, the German officer who organized the Turkish army and planned the Turkish fortifications several years ago.

The mystery of the "Manitou," the British transport which was reported last week to have lost fifty men altho *not* hit by a Turkish torpedo boat, is cleared up by an explanation of the Admiralty Secretary in Parliament. It appears that the torpedo boat "Demir Hissar" ran the blockade of the Dardanelles about a month ago and has been chasing troopships in the Ægean ever since. Finally she came across the "Manitou" conveying British soldiers from Alexandria and, with unaccountable generosity, gave her eight minutes in which to put off her troops in boats. Then two torpedoes were launched at the empty ship without taking effect. But some of the boats capsized, so that twenty-five of the soldiers were reported drowned and as many more missing. Then the "Demir Hissar," being pursued by British warships, ran aground on the island of Chios and her crew have been interned by the Greeks.

A British submarine, "E-15," was swept out of her course in the Dardanelles and ran aground near Kephez Point. After being struck by a couple of shells from the Turkish batteries she was abandoned and twenty-four out of her crew of thirty-

one were rescued by the Turks. Lest the submarine should be repaired by the enemy, a British aviator blew her up by dropping bombs on the periscope and conning tower, which stuck up out of the water.

The superdreadnought "Queen Elizabeth" has been joined at the Dardanelles by her sister ship, "Warspite," also completed since the war began and even more formidably armed, since her eight big guns are of 16 instead of 15-inch caliber.

#### The Carpathian Deadlock

The Russian advance thru the Carpathian passes has made no further progress during the week, tho whether this is due to the melting snows or to the Austro-German opposition is indeterminable. An official statement from Petrograd reviewing the recent operations declares that the Russian troops have successfully accomplished their object, which was not the invasion of Hungary, but the regaining of old Russian territory and that the movement which began on March 19 had by April 12 resulted in the seizure of the principal chain of the Carpathians for a distance of seventy-five miles and the capture of 70,000 men, 900 officers, thirty cannon and 200 machine guns.

On the other hand, the German advices indicate that the Russians have not only been checked in Hungary but thrown on the defensive in Galicia. The Austrian and Bavarian troops under General Litzinger made their way in considerable force thru the Uzsok and Beskid passes on the

extreme east of the Russian line and attacked the enemy's left flank on the Galician side of the range in conjunction with the troops from Bukovina.

At the same time the right end of the Russian line was outflanked by an attack along the Donajec River. This forced the Russians to fall back some twenty miles toward the east, evacuating Tarnow, which is as far as they had got on their last drive toward Cracow. They also retreated from Neu Sandec to Gorlice, but claim to have recovered this ground a few days later. Obviously the success of either the Austrian movement from the east or from the west would take in the rear the Russians in the Carpathians or compel them to withdraw from the passes.

#### Japanese Demands on China

The negotiations between Japan and China are said to have reached a critical point, and it is even reported that Japan has issued an ultimatum demanding the acceptance of her chief demands within a few days. The points which President Yuan is most reluctant to grant are understood to be the demands of the Japanese for exclusive rights in the Fukien province, for a share in the police of the principal Chinese cities, for half of the armament contracts, for the railroad and mining concessions of the Yang-tse Valley, and participation in the administration. On the other hand, the Chinese Government has conceded practically all the privileges demanded by Japan in Manchuria, Eastern Inner Mongo-







*Harris & Ewing*

**THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY, OF NEW YORK, WAS REELECTED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE SOCIETY, HELD LAST WEEK IN WASHINGTON. MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND DELEGATES WERE PRESENT



French, 544 miles

Belgian, 17 miles  
British, 32 miles

Russian, 857 miles

Serbian, 219 miles

German, 1184 miles

Austrian, 505 miles

## THE LINE OF BATTLE

According to the calculation of the *Paris Matin* the front of the Allies is divided up as this diagram indicates

lia and the Shantung peninsula, as well as the right to establish schools and hospitals, to travel and settle in China, and to propagate Buddhism.

American missionaries resident in China have cabled to President Wilson a 5000-word protest against Japanese demands. The message has not been given to the public, but is understood to be an argument that, unless our Government supports China in her resistance to the Japanese encroachments, American interests in the Far East will be sacrificed and the Chinese republic imperiled. Our Government seems reluctant to take any action in the matter, but it is reported that the American Minister in Peking, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, has been instructed to inform the Chinese Government that the United States approves of the attitude of China in refusing to grant preferential treatment to Japan which would impair American treaty rights.

In England there is a growing dissatisfaction at the tacit acquiescence of the British Government toward the Japanese demands, even when these are in conflict with British concessions, as in the case of the customs service and the Han-Yang iron works. A number of questions on the subject have been asked in Parliament of the Foreign Office, to which Sir Edward Grey made the general reply that the British Government would use its best efforts to secure equal opportunities in China for the commerce and industry of all nations.

The Chinese Government has accused Japan of fomenting rebellion and protecting brigands in Manchuria and Shantung, and issued a protest against the continuous accumulation of troops in Chinese territory. There are now said to be over 150,000 Japanese troops on the continent. A troop of Japanese artillerymen with eight Gatling guns have been housed in the legation at Peking. The response of Japan is that the numerous manifestations of anti-Japanese feeling among the populace have made such precautions necessary. President Yuan Shih-kai has officially denounced as a traitor Sun Yat-sen, whom he suspects of

instigating another rebellion against his authority. The effort made by Dr. Sun two years ago for the overthrow of Yuan was supported by the Japanese, and after the collapse of the rebellion Sun fled to Japan, where he has since remained.

Our Great Our exports continue  
Exports to be very large. In  
March they amounted  
to \$299,009,563, greatly exceeding  
those of any March in past years.  
Secretary Redfield predicts that the  
total for the year ending with June  
will be \$2,750,000,000. For nine  
months the amount has been \$1,933,-  
475,000. While the growth is due in  
part to supplies used only in war, it  
has been caused also by greatly in-  
creased shipments of wheat, corn,

oats, flour and meat. In nine months breadstuffs show a gain of \$294,000,000. When comparison is made between March of this year and March a year ago, some striking changes are seen. For example, exports of oats have risen from 81,000 to 9,474,000 bushels, and those of canned beef from 265,000 to 6,930,000 pounds. What the Government calls war material has been going out recently at the rate of about \$20,000,000 a month, and the total for the six months ending with February was \$92,415,000, the largest increases being assigned to horses, auto trucks, woolen goods, cartridges and explosives. In six months the shipments of horses, auto trucks, aeroplanes and motorcycles amounted to \$46,736,000. There were 149,598 horses, valued at \$32,000,000.

The excess of exports over imports demands consideration, of course, as it is highly favorable to this country and makes Europe a debtor for a very large sum. This excess in March was \$140,969,347. In September last the excess was only \$17,000,000. It has grown rapidly. For the nine months ending with March it was nearly \$720,000,000. There are no indications that the monthly balance in our favor will fall below \$125,000,000 while the war continues.

Orders for War Supplies Some of the reports about great orders for shrapnel, which affected the stock market week before last, were not well founded, but exact information concerning the order placed in Canada, and the sub-contracts in this country, has been given to the public. Russia's order to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company is for \$83,000,000 worth of shrapnel. That company and other manufacturers in Canada will do about three-eighths of the work (or enough to call for \$31,171,000) and the remainder will be done in the United States. Sub-contracts have been given to thirty-seven manufacturers here. Their names and the quantities assigned have been published. In some cases the amount is less than \$100,000. The largest allotment is \$6,000,000, to the Recording and Computing



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AT THE CIRCUS



Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio. Negotiations are pending for contracts of \$10,000,000 each, with the American Locomotive Company, the Pressed Steel Car Company, and the United States Cartridge Company. The first of these is the company whose shares have greatly advanced in price. It is said that the Canadian company has an option on all similar orders to be given by Russia, and that Russia will advance large sums to it from time to time. It is estimated that the profits on the contract for \$83,000,000 will be \$20,000,000. The Westinghouse Air Brake Company has, it is said, a shrapnel order of \$20,000,000 from France and an order for \$1,000,000 worth of brakes from Russia.

Within a few days there have been orders for \$1,000,000 worth of aeroplanes, and the manufacturers are

very busy. Russia has placed a new order for \$15,000,000 worth of field and machine guns. The Lackawanna Steel Company is to make \$2,250,000 worth of steel for shrapnel. A company in Chicago has a foreign contract for \$2,000,000 worth of benzol. There are reports about a very large order, placed with a car building company, for army wagons. Chicago packers have a new order for 2,000,000 pounds of beef. To the American Woolen Company have been given orders for uniform cloth. Some reports say that the value is \$7,000,000. Belgium has bought 500,000 yards from four firms in New York. The Remington Arms Company continues to enlarge its plant, on account of its orders.

#### The Terre Haute Convicts

Donn M. Roberts, mayor of Terre Haute, and fourteen others recently sentenced to be imprisoned for election frauds, were carried from the jail in Indianapolis, on the 18th, to the Federal penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas. As they left the jail, eighty-two other residents of Terre Haute, who were punished by jail sentences for the same frauds, said goodbye to them. They passed thru Terre Haute, but several thousand people waiting at the station were not allowed to see them. The car was closed and the window curtains drawn down.

The Terre Haute saloons were closed, for the first time, on a Sunday, it is said, in twenty years. James Gossom, acting mayor, remarked that the people demanded a change of this kind. At the penitentiary the mayor and his convicted associates were photographed, and their Bertillon measurements and finger prints were taken.

Five days later the mayor was impeached by the city council of Terre Haute. There were thirteen charges, one of them alleging that he had attempted to bribe members of the council. Several of the convicts—Sheriff Shea, Sealer Walsh, Street Commissioner O'Mara and others—have resigned. The state's Attorney General has applied to the state's Supreme Court for the impeachment of Circuit Court Judge Redman, who was sent to the penitentiary for five years.

With one exception, a Progressive election officer, all who pleaded guilty or were convicted are Democrats. The trial of five Republicans for fraud at the same election will soon take place. Their names, and the offices for which they were candidates, are as follows: Roy L. Shattuck, for Congress; William S. Fears, county recorder; William E.



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#### MEXICO'S NEW STRONG MAN

By his defeat of Villa, General Obregon becomes for the nonce Mexico's military leader, unquestionably stronger than his chief, Carranza. His harsh measures while in charge of Mexico City do not promise well if his power should increase

Myers, county assessor; Morton H. Holmes, county commissioner; Warren Soules, county treasurer. It is alleged that they conspired with Mayor Roberts and other Democrats, seeking to secure their election by fraud, and paid \$950 for the work which was to be done.

#### The Defeat of Villa

The situation in Mexico has been greatly changed by the crushing defeat of Villa at Celaya in a battle with Obregon, Carranza's leading general. There were conflicting reports about this battle, but it is now known that the account given by Obregon was substantially a true one. He declared that Villa had been routed, with a loss of 14,000 men killed, wounded or captured, and forty-eight cannon. Villa and Carothers, the agent of our Government who was with him, have admitted a loss of 6000 men. Villa had said in a telegram sent to his brother at El Paso just before the engagement that it was to be the greatest battle of his career and that he would win or die. It is reported that defeat so enraged him that he shot several of his officers. He quarreled with General An-



WILLIAM R. NELSON

The late editor and owner of the *Kansas City Star*, whose will establishes a trust fund "for the purchase of works of fine arts, such as paintings, engravings, sculpture, tapestries and rare books, the purpose being to procure in this manner works which will contribute to the enjoyment of the public generally, but are not usually provided for by public funds." These collections are to remain in Kansas City



geles, his chief of artillery and recently his candidate for the presidency. Angeles censured him for failing to follow, in the battle, a plan devised by himself. Whereupon Angeles was arrested for insubordination and his successor was appointed. Some days later, however, there was a reconciliation. "The misunderstanding," said Villa in a telegram, "has been adjusted. He is a most efficient and loyal officer."

Villa retreated to Irapuato, which had been his headquarters. Abandoning this place, he took his beaten army northward to Aguascalientes. There and at Torreon he sought to assemble a force that would check Obregon.

Villa had been accustomed to boast that he had never lost a fight. Because of this defeat he suffers in the estimation of those who have followed him. Consequently there have been desertions. Garrisons in the north are wavering, and the Villa movement on the west coast is losing force. His quarrel with Angeles, the shooting of subordinates at Celaya, and the subsequent execution of four residents of Torreon have caused distrust and fear in his own army.

#### Our Policy in Mexico

There has been published at Washington a long letter sent by Secretary Bryan to the Rev. Francis C. Kelley, of Chicago, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society, concerning our Government's policy with respect to Mexico and the efforts made in behalf of Catholics there. There can be no permanent pacification, Mr. Bryan says, until the land question is justly and wisely settled. And democracy must be sustained by education. "Above and beyond all, the full flower of democracy, lies religious freedom, the principle which the builders of our own republic made the crown of the whole structure."

The Administration, he continues, has not felt at liberty to play any part in the internal affairs of Mexico except that of friend and adviser, although it is in some peculiar degree charged with the duty of safeguarding, so far as it may within the limits of international privilege, the lives and rights of foreigners in that country. It has repeatedly advised and warned those in authority as to the "fatal effect any disregard for the lives or rights of those who represented religion, or any attack upon liberty of conscience or of worship, would have upon the opinion of the people of the United States and of the world."

He cites messages of warning sent to Villa and Carranza, and con-

cludes by saying that the Mexican leaders must realize that, in order to command the sympathy and moral support of America, Mexico must have, when her reconstruction comes, just land tenure, free schools, and true freedom of conscience and worship.

In reply, Father Kelley says Mr. Bryan must lament the fact that his "very strong telegrams" against persecution of the clergy have had no effect upon the revolutionists, who have continued to subject the clergy to violence and outrage. He finds it a hard thing to contemplate the continuance of this misconduct, but says it is pleasing to know that the advice and warnings were sent.

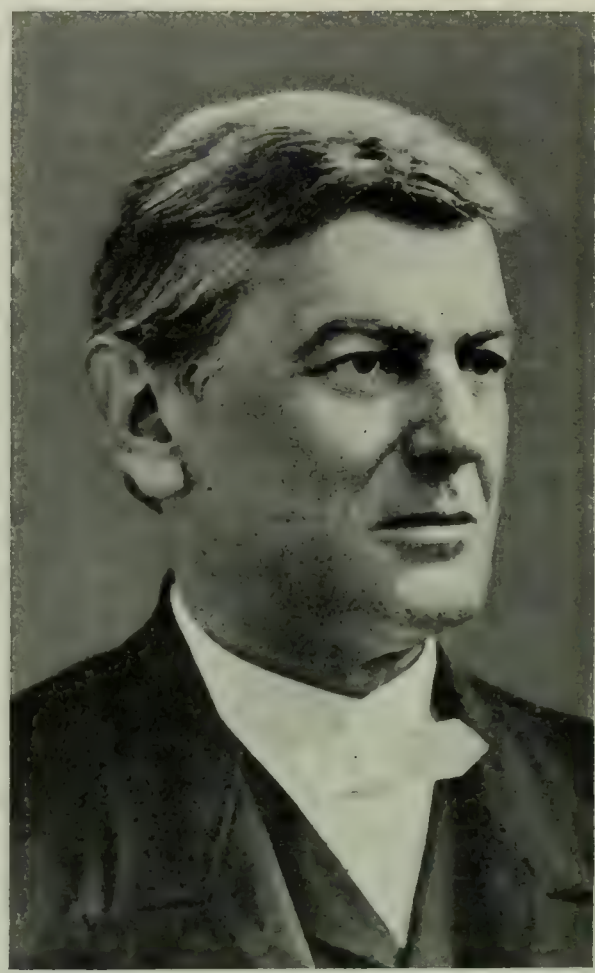
#### Labor Questions

At the close of the litigation concerning the union boycott of certain manufacturers of hats in Danbury, Connecticut, a judgment of \$252,130 in favor of the complaining manufacturers and against 186 members of the local union was sustained by the Supreme Court. Mr. Gompers, head of the Federation of Labor, recently proposed that Congress should appropriate \$252,130 for the payment of these damages because, he asserted, it was not intended that the Sherman act should be applied to labor unions. But Congress declined to take such action. The successful plaintiffs, Loewe & Co., now give notice that they will satisfy the judgment by selling the real estate of the 186 men if payment be not otherwise made before May 20. The homes of the defendants and their savings bank accounts were attached long ago. The national union of hatters bought the bank accounts, paying their face value, about \$60,000. The value of the real estate is about \$225,000. Some friends of the defendants are saying that the Federation of Labor, which supported the boycott, could by a small assessment pay the damages and save the hatters' homes for them. But such action is not expected. Those who suggest it point out that by assessment the Federation raised \$230,000 for

the defense of the Los Angeles dynamiters.

There is a new controversy between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mr. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. The correspondence between Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Bowers, the managing director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, before and during the memorable coal miners' strike, was given to the commission by Mr. Rockefeller. Much of it has been published by Mr. Walsh with the comment that it contradicts the testimony given by Mr. Rockefeller some time ago concerning his connection with the company's conduct.

The carpenters on strike in Chicago, where building operations were checked and many other workmen made idle by their action, have accepted the proposition of the State Board of Arbitration that members of the board shall act as mediators.



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#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S FATHER

The President spoke the other day before the Potomac Presbytery in Washington, paying a notable tribute to the Presbyterian minister, Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, whose picture is above. He said: "I have not come here as representing the office which I now occupy, because as soon as Doctor Taylor asked me if I could meet with the Presbytery, my thought went back to a time, long before I had any thought of occupying public office, when, thruout a very happy boyhood, I was associated with one of the most inspiring fathers that ever a lad was blessed with. . . . My father was a very lively companion and seemed to provoke and draw out liveliness in other people. He had the very risky habit of always saying exactly what he thought, a habit which in part I inherited, and of which I have had diligently to cure myself. But he was the best instructor, the most inspiring companion, I venture to say, that a youngster ever had, and in facing a Southern Presbytery I cannot think of myself as the President of the United States; I can only think of myself as the son of Joseph R. Wilson."



# FROM THE PEACE ZONE IN THE VALLEY

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND," "THE RECORDING ANGEL"

**M**EN make war, but they cannot make peace. Peace is. And it always has been since the beginning, when the light was divided from the darkness, when the waters under the heavens were gathered together unto one place and the dry land appeared. "And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind. . . . And the earth brought forth grass and the herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit whose seed was in itself after his kind. And God saw that it was good."

This is something that we cannot destroy nor change. It was the standardizing of peace upon the principles of everlasting order. It was a treaty made with the stars by the Maker of the stars. The light is still divided from the darkness, the seas from the dry land. The grass springs and the herb yields seed, and the fruit tree fruit after its kind as surely as the sun shines and the rains fall. We change everything else, but we cannot change this. We cannot make night day. Beyond our million little lights the shadows still fall. We join the seas, but the dry land still rises above them. We reap the grass and cut down the trees, but they rise again, immortal from our dust. We are the disease, the disorder in the midst of this health and order and everlasting peace. Flesh is the one transient thing, a kind of proud flesh of nature, which dies as often as it lives, which if it is put into the ground does not rise again—not here. We live again only by faith.

So, the only thing we really can destroy is each other and that which we create ourselves, governments and civilizations. And we do that as often as we have the strength and opportunity. We have never seen peace. With all our getting of wisdom, it passeth our understanding, because we cannot and will not read the green and everlasting script in which it is written all about us.



Photograph by Amelia M. Watson

IN THE VALLEY WHERE PEACE IS

Seven days after one of the great battles in France, last autumn, I visited the place where a thousand men had fallen. A village lay in ruins upon the banks of the river. The earth was seamed with trenches. The silence was like the silence in the Beginning. There was no signs of the life of man, but the evidences of his death were everywhere. Nothing that he had achieved in that place remained—only a long grave in the meadow behind the trenches. This was the epitaph which war had written of him and his works in that place.

But already the order of peace was busy there. The vines upon the blackened walls of the houses were putting forth new leaves. They had not ceased to lift their blossoms when cannon roared and shells bloomed like poppies in the streets of the town. The grass was springing in the dark red smears upon the earth above the trenches. When a thousand men fought, feared and died there, it feared not, and could not die because of that ancient

treaty of peace made in the beginning with everlasting life.

The only thing we can destroy in this world is ourselves. The only peace we can break is our own peace, not the peace of God.

This was the conclusion I reached after traveling up and down thru the war zone in Europe for three months. I perceived clearly for the first time in my life that the only way to accomplish peace on earth and good will to men is not thru treaties with men nor nations, but by keeping the great peace treaty made by God in the beginning. To live as the grass lives, according to the seasons. To love as the flowers love when they bloom in June. To grow as the trees do, fearing nothing, neither winter's cold, nor summer's heat, nor storms, nor anything that is, knowing that all things work together for goodness and peace, except greed and ambition, of which all the earth is guiltless save man.

The days of those three months passed like a horrible dream. Sometimes I walked where hundreds of men lay bleeding and dying of their wounds. Sometimes I saw a long procession of women and children flying from their homes, staggering with weariness, hunger, thirst and terror, and if I sought refuge from fearful scenes in churches, there I beheld other women, and old men praying strange prayers which no God of Peace could answer. And more awful than any of these scenes, sometimes I walked over battlefields where the earth was stained with death and where the silence was terrific. It is impossible for the mind of man to conceive of the destruction wrought by man against man in these battle-burnt countries. Reason staggers and the imagination is appalled by sights more hideous than death. One must refuse to understand what this roaring red fury means or risk madness.

As for me, I had another refuge. Thru all these horrors I carried with me my own heavens and earth. When the German bombs flew over my head



in Paris, I remembered a certain cabin far away in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Georgia, where a little wren had her nest in a thorn tree beside the door. When I walked among the graves upon a battlefield, I remembered a Valley where the wheat must be spreading like a green veil. When I saw broken bridges, I remembered the foot log across the creek at home which connects my Valley with the rest of the United States, and I recalled the ford below where many a team stood knee-deep in the cool, green shade to drink as they passed thru. When I saw sentries standing in every field and along every road of France, I remembered other men, weather-browned, bearded soldiers of peace turning the land in the fields at home. When I saw young wives weeping as they parted from their husbands, I remembered the little bride in The Valley whose husband had the farm next to mine.

Above the roar of cannon at Soissons I heard the wind in the pines at home. When I passed thru the great forest at Compiègne, from which the very birds had refugeed, I could see the robins in the Chinaberry tree above the cabin chimney, and a certain covey of partridges who always walked in single file across the hill in the twilight dusk to their secure shelter in the blackberry vines.

All these things, great and small, I said over to myself day by day as a nun tells her beads. And they were like that to me, a faith and a prayer, as far beyond the inferno in which I moved as the sweetness of Paradise is beyond the harshness of mortal pain.

One night at Compiègne when the roar of the cannon at Soissons seemed to be rocking the very earth, I began to wonder as I lay in the terrible red glaring darkness if this was not the reality and my Valley only a dream. From that moment of doubt, I made all haste to sail. I was in a hurry as saints are to verify my faith in a certain place and a peace which I remembered.

**T**HE boat upon which I sailed for New York was nearly destroyed by a mine off the coast of Ireland. When at last we reached New York, I took the first train for The Valley. All the way as the train flew down thru the winter hills I hoped and prayed that I might find it as I had left it, and the people as deeply rooted and kin to the soil.

"But you will not," some one said. "The war has affected this country almost as much as it has Europe. There is much suffering owing to financial depression."

But as I remembered my neighbors they had been poor for so long that they had risen above mere finances. So I persisted in my anticipations of finding one spot upon the earth where man and grass and earth and sky are united in the only treaty of peace that can be kept in this world.

The Valley had not lost a hair of her head. Far and wide the green mist of young grain covered the earth. The trees were all standing upon the hills; not one had gone into bankruptcy. The same fire seemed to be burning still upon the hearth that I had left months before. Nothing was changed except that the wren has taken possession of the kitchen.

**T**HE first person who called was my nearest neighbor. He has a black beard and cheeks that show above it like red winter apples. He smacked his hands before the fire, looked at me as if I were a simpleton who had somehow survived a foolish adventure and shouted in his hearty out-of-doors voice:

"Well, glad to see you back! Is that war agoin' on over there yet?"

"It's just begun," I replied gravely.

He was serious. He really did not know whether the armies of Europe were still fighting or not. We do not take papers in The Valley. And we have few travelers among us from the outside world. The only news current here is furnished each Sabbath day from Moses and the prophets. Saint Paul is the walking delegate of the only reforms we recognize.

"Are they all a-fightin'?" he asked after a pause.

"Very nearly all. War is a terribly contagious disease."

"Who's a-workin' then?" he demanded, going straight to the root of the matter.

"There is no work in the sense you mean," I replied. "A great part of the land in France and Belgium will not grow crops this coming year. It is to be trodden and trenched by the armies. The factories are closed, or burned. All industries have failed."

"How then will the people live?"

"Most of those who are fighting will be killed or wounded, and the rest are starving."

"The women and children starvin'?"

"Chiefly the women and children," I answered gravely.

"But, gosh, they can't stand that!" he exclaimed.

"No, that's how the war will end, the way all wars end, not because one army conquers the other, but when so many of the helpless ones behind the fighting line are without food or shelter that even savages cannot endure the horror of it.

Meanwhile," I added, "you and I and the rest of our people must be taxed to support them."

"Not me!" he announced emphatically.

"Yes, everything you sell brings less on account of this war. Everything you buy costs more, for the same reason," I insisted.

"But I ain't sold nothin' and I don't buy nothin'."

Then he told me that he had 800 bushels of corn in his crib, a barn filled with oats and peas and hay, a hundred bushels of wheat and enough meat "to do him."

"But surely you cannot consume all that!" I objected.

"No, but what we don't use I'll lend to the neighbors, to be paid back after the next harvest."

"But that is foolish. You need the money."

"I'm livin' to see my whiskers turning gray, and I've never needed much money, less, at least, than I do of everything else. It's in the Book that man must live by the sweat of his brow, but it don't say he's got to sweat to keep up them rascals in the stock markets, nor them fools that's wasting their substance fightin' one another!"

This doctrine was soundly scriptural, personally narrow, and it appeared to me almost ignoble in the light of all the suffering I had recently witnessed.

He looked at me, doubted the quality of my silence, and went on by way of defense:

"If the Bible was full of advice about how to buy and sell and get rich, it wouldn't be the Bible. It wouldn't be nothin'. Folk wouldn't read it nor try to live by it. Instead of that it says we shall not kill, and we shall not steal nor covet."

"And that we shall love one another," I interrupted.

"Well, I don't hold nothin' ag'in them heathens that's killin' one another. All I say is that it's less expensive to live according to the Bible than according to the world."

**H**ERE was the earth's grim lord. And the salt of him had not lost its savor. He was not ethically right according to modern economics, but personally he was as deeply rooted in righteousness as one of the pines on the hill above the cabin. He belonged to the soil as faithfully as the faithful—taking from it only what he needed, giving back to it the labor of a strong body.

My neighbor was not an Industrial Worker of the World, he was just a farmer who could dig his own ditches, plow his own fields, and harvest his own crops. Therefore he



did not complain of the labor, nor of the exposure. He has a wife and nine children, a warm house, and substance. He earned it himself, which is as much as should be expected of any man, reckoning from his next remark as he arose and kicked the logs upon the hearth into a roaring conflagration:

"I didn't start that war. I don't believe in fightin', and, if I know it, I'll not waste a cent helpin' them folks to kill one another. It's wrong!"

I REGARDED him with thoughtful interest. He was not a soldier, nor a financier, nor a philanthropist. He was literally a neutral. He was against war. He would neither profit nor lose by it. If this country should adopt his views, forbid the sailing of any vessel to belligerent ports, or any vessel from belligerent nations entering our ports, it might cost us something now and in the future, commercially speaking. But we should have preserved our own peace, developed our own resources, and set an example in real neutrality which would have a definite influence upon all war planning nations hereafter.

"Is there any news in The Valley?" I asked by way of changing the subject.

"We've had a good meeting at Olive Vine Church. Baptized seven converts."

He mentioned this first because relatively it was the most important thing that had happened, as one might mention the increase of trade or an anarchist plot as the most important news, say, in New York.

"Anything else happened?" I asked, after he had mentioned the names of the redeemed and given the details of their struggle for the remission of their sins.

"Dolly's got a baby," he announced, laughing.

He is the father of the little bride whom I mentioned in my stories from The Valley last spring. Dolly was then the newest bride; now she is the youngest mother.

He ruffled his grizzled hair and

combed his beard in the earnest effort to recall any other item of interest.

"Ah, yes, I knowed something else had happened!" he exclaimed presently. "Old Man Pardee died about three months ago. Good man. Give the preacher leeway for a mighty good funeral sermon."

I had been where a thousand men died and were forgotten in a day. But here in this valley we pay closer attention to life and death. When a good man passes he becomes one of the local major prophets. We refer back to him as an authority upon righteousness and the weather. He does not die at all, he lives.

We went out of the cabin presently walking in silence along the road to discuss a broken dam between his farm and mine. I was thinking of his "news," seven souls redeemed from sin, a baby born, and an old saint gone to his reward. This was all worth mentioning that had occurred here during these months when I had been where everything was happening, the old world turned upside down, cities razed to the ground, nations made homeless, women and children starving, a million men killed in battles, or lying wounded and maimed in hospitals.

BUT you will observe this, where men keep the ancient peace of the heavens and the earth: that which transpires is in the course of nature. The seasons change, the harvest ripens, the young are born, the old die, and some receive forgiveness for sins—all a matter of sowing and reaping what you sow. It is not a bad report, but no one would choose it for the sensational feature in the Sunday supplement of a daily newspaper.

"It's fixin' to rain again," said my companion, cocking his weather eye at the lowering clouds as we passed on. "The Valley's been under water twice already. What with everybody fightin' on yon side, and the floods in this side, there's some folks around here predictin' the end of the world.

Say it's in the Bible that way," he added serenely.

"What do you think?" I asked.

"Suits me either way. I can afford to die, and I can afford to live. But I ain't hankerin' to get killed in a fight. Not decent for a man to quit his wife and children like that."

When the man next to the ground yields the hallucination of patriotism and glory in battle, we have made definite progress toward lasting peace. If our country is ever involved in a great war, the Government will be reduced to conscription to get fighting men. That is certain. I have not seen in this valley a single man, young or old, who wants to join the colors. They do not lack courage. They have acquired moral sense.

ALL the days since my return to The Valley have been like this first one. I have recovered my foundations, by sense of security, my faith in the everlasting. The conditions in the old world are more terrible now than when I returned. But I am no longer able to think in terms of horror. My mind is sweetly holden by the peace of this place. There are no searchlights to remind me of London and Paris, only the moon in the heaven. No airships over this valley, only the birds flying about their spring business. No booming of cannon, only the wind in the pines. No ambulances filled with wounded men, only the farm wagons rolling noisily along the valley road. No white-faced women and old men waiting for news from the "front." Providence is the "front" here. And news comes day by day from the warring earth, of life, of growing grain, of flowers in June, and of the harvest to come. The seeds we plant are the prayers we pray, sure of the answer, which always comes since that first day when God foreordained the grass and the herb yielding seed and the fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind. This is the song of peace written in living green upon the earth since the beginning.

*The Valley, Georgia*

## TO A COUNTRY MAIDEN

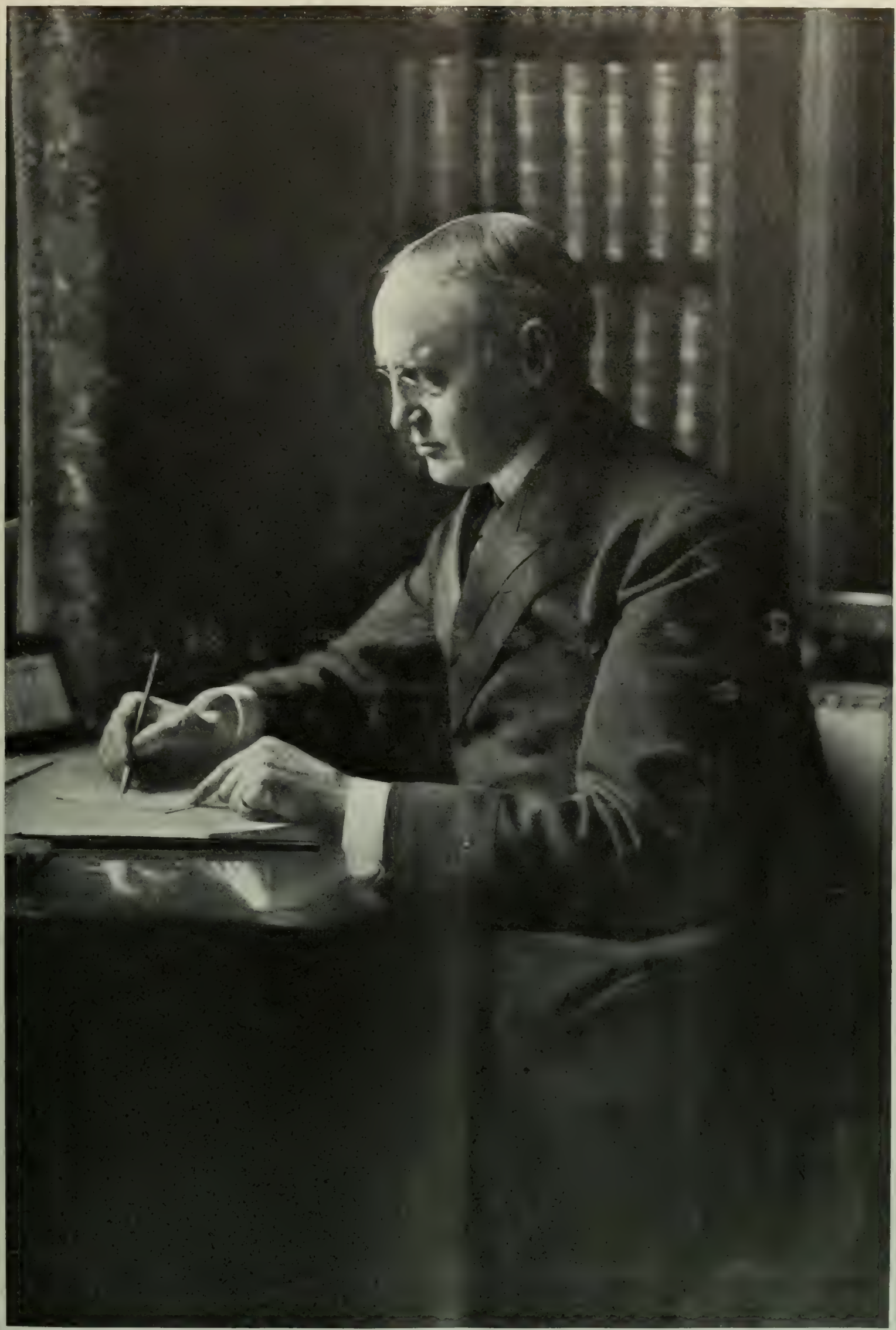
BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

Stay thou, maiden, in the dew!  
Tho thy pleasures are but few,  
Be not anxious for the strife,  
And the hustle we call "life"!  
All our ladies stepping fine  
Cannot match thee, sweetheart mine;  
They but glitter, thou dost shine.  
And their faces are but made,  
Fresh at eve, with morn they fade;

Thou art rosiest in the dawn,  
Laughing on the seaward lawn.  
Tripping in a simple gown,  
Go not thou to London town!  
Which is fairer, the cut flower,  
Gracing the hot ball-room hour,  
Or the violet we espy,  
Lighting on it suddenly?  
All these gorgeous blooms I'd pass

To perceive thee, lovely lass,  
Simply growing in the grass.  
Tripping in a fragrant gown,  
Go not thou to London town!  
Maiden, stay thou still in dew,  
Tho thy pleasures are but few;  
Shading hat, with ribbons down,  
Charms me more than any crown;  
Go not thou to London town!





MELVILLE STONE, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

"I TAKE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS VERY SERIOUSLY. I KNOW THE ENORMOUS PART THAT YOU PLAY IN THE AFFAIRS, NOT ONLY OF OUR COUNTRY, BUT OF THE WORLD. YOU DEAL IN THE RAW MATERIAL OF PUBLIC OPINION, AND, IF MY CONVICTIONS HAVE ANY VALIDITY, OPINION ULTIMATELY GOVERNS THE WORLD."—PRESIDENT WILSON, IN HIS ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS



# PLAYHOUSE PROGRESS

WHAT GRANVILLE BARKER AND WINTHROP AMES  
HAVE DONE FOR THE ART OF THE THEATER  
BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

IT is invigorating to find two theatrical managers at the present time in New York whose interests are engaged on the side of culture and whose efforts indicate a steadfast adherence to ideals of beauty. These men are both young; there is a difference of only six years between them in age; and they have both won the confidence of that part of the public seeking intellectual enjoyment. Toward Winthrop Ames on one hand and toward Granville Barker on the other, our attention is turned as the channels of best effort in our theater today, outside the conventional theatrical field.

Most of our managers have been born inside the theater; they have risen from the ranks, and have developed in strength and power with the evolution of theatrical conditions. They have grown from the lowest position of call boy or usher, to the highest position of dictator of theatrical policies. In other words, their

*Granville Barker came to New York this winter and at the old Wallack's Theater, now to be demolished, produced Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Doctor's Dilemma," Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The fashion in which he put on these plays made this the most significant dramatic event of the year. His relation to the theater of enlightenment calls to mind the American manager whose purposes and interests parallel his own, Winthrop Ames, whose "Little Theater" was the first of New York's intimate playhouses. Mr. Moses has served the readers of The Independent as dramatic critic for several years and is the author of numerous books on dramatic subjects.—THE EDITOR.*

traditions have been those of the "show" business. That is nothing against them, except in so far as it

serves to limit their intellectual point of view. Power and experience have been their education, and men like David Belasco and Charles Frohman have put commendable impress on the theater in America. But the time has arrived when a new type of theatrical manager is coming to the front. Ames in New York, and Barker in London are examples of the type.

There are no men more different in their inheritance than these two; yet there are no two men whose experiences in the theater have been more alike. When you meet Winthrop Ames you are confronted by a certain formal finesse which is readily accounted for by the dominance of his Puritan ideas, his Boston traditions and his Harvard training. But Granville Barker meets you with a certain rugged youthfulness which is indicative of the fact that he has no formal ideas to adhere to, no collegiate training to make him precise. As far as the theater is concerned, Barker had



AN ATHENIAN PALACE IN SILVER, BLACK AND ROSE

At the wedding festival when Bottom and his crew play "Pyramus and Thisbe" the stage audience is curiously disposed on the apron stage, close to the real audience, on whom they turn their backs. The rich costumes of the wedded couples, the fantastic ones of the players, and the brilliant setting against which they are seen make the picture as rich as it is novel





GRANVILLE BARKER

"He meets you with a sort of rugged youthfulness. Barker is impulsive; he speaks from the heat of the moment, yet with conviction"

much the start of Winthrop Ames, because he was born of a theatrical family. Ames's New England forebears would turn in their graves at the thought that one of their line would be associated with "painted people." But his determined interest in the drama from his college days widened as the years advanced, and tho Ames devoted a great part of his time to architecture, even entering the publishing business, the theater was uppermost in his mind. On the other side of the water, Barker was receiving a different education; he went into the theater just at the moment when London was being stirred by independent movements for the betterment of the English stage, when Ibsen was being taken up by the less conservative managers, when certain actors were clamoring for intellectual freedom. He entered the profession on the side of acting, playing with Ben Greet in Shakespeare, with the Stage Society in Elizabethan drama, and with various English actors of note. And at the same time he was likewise coming into intellectual contact with Bernard Shaw and Sidney Webb and the Fabian School of Socialists, who were intellectualists as well as agitators.

If Harvard was Ames's *Alma Mater*, G. B. S. has proven to be Barker's intellectual father. Without his friendship for Shaw and his conversion to socialism, I doubt whether we would have had such plays from his pen as "The Voysey Inheritance," "Waste" or "The Madras House." On the other hand, I would not in any way describe Barker as an imitator, in the sense that the Irish playwrights imitate Synge. Those of us

points because, as a theatrical manager, I believe that Mr. Ames is more of a phenomenon than Mr. Barker, since his theatrical initiative has come from himself rather than from any environment of an intellectual nature immediately around him.

In 1904 both men entered definitely into the field of theatrical management. With means at his disposal, Winthrop Ames took over the Castle Square Theater in Boston, a house that had been thru diverse financial experiences, and there he established a stock company which did as much to educate him in the game of practical theatricals as it did to amuse the Boston public.

Barker, at this juncture, former his partnership with Mr. Vedrenne, a London theater man, and together they started that distinctive career of the Court Theater which has meant so much to the dramatic renaissance of London. They produced such plays as Shaw's "Candida," "Major Barbara" and "Man and Superman," and to the wonderment of the theatergoing

who have read Barker's printed plays cannot but feel that, in comparison with the dramas by Shaw, they have an individual style of their own, a closer technique.

All of this radicalism to which Barker was subjected in his formative period was stranger to the environment of Ames. The former has always been liberal in his political tenets, but I doubt whether Ames could break away from the Republican party any more than he could depart from his New England traditions. I

emphasize these

public they made Euripides, thru the poetic translations of Gilbert Murray, a popular dramatist. And when the partnership dissolved, then Charles Frohman was ready with his London repertory theater experiment and Barker was able to watch what that American manager did. For one of the dominant desires in the mind of Granville Barker is to establish a Repertory Theater; it is his firm conviction that only such a theater will be able to nurture plays that have no wide popular appeal, yet that contain in them intellectual strength and poetic beauty.

Mr. Ames ended his Castle Square venture and Mr. Barker his Court Theater experience at the same time. It was now that their paths were to cross, theatrically, for the first time. A group of rich men decided to erect



WINTHROP AMES

"When you meet him you are confronted by a certain formal finesse which is readily accounted for by the dominance of his Puritan ideas, his Boston traditions and his Harvard training"





ONE OF THE SYMBOLIC DROPS FOR "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

A moonlit sky in deep blue and purple and green, with the fairy king and scarlet-clad Puck in the center and three ill-assorted lovers at the sides

in New York a theater devoted to the real art of the drama and supported by generous subsidy. Ground was bought for the experiment and an artistic head was selected. The history of Heinrich Conried's connection with the New Theater is well known. With the operatic bee in his bonnet—for he was then director of the Metropolitan Opera House—he had architects draw plans of a place that is suited only to song and dance, and the directors had the foundations built. Then Mr. Conried died, and the hunt for a new Director began. Barker was sent for from England; Ames was sent for from Boston. With the exuberance of a man who has argued it all out to himself, Barker looked at the foundations and with an impulsive sweep of the hand declined to give the post consideration. Upon the shoulders of Winthrop Ames the ungrateful task fell. So Barker sailed away to London to do further interesting things at the St. James's Theater.

We have been told too often about the struggles which beset Ames at every corner, and there were many corners in that huge building. But this much we can say for him—with physical difficulties in his way, while the gallery audience needed binoculars to view the stage, while everywhere there were needed sounding boards to magnify the voices of the actors—in spite of all that, Mr. Ames gave us a repertory which was interesting, which was well done, which, in artistic worth, was better than anything we were getting thru the regular theatrical channels. The fail-

ure of the New Theater was due more to forces outside than to the actual administration within the theater itself. It was doomed because the backers were expecting too much of the investment, and because the idea was not ready for support among the theater-going people of the country. With Little Theaters stretching from coast to coast, the Drama League for the organizing of audiences, with the municipal theaters such as we have in Northampton, Massachusetts, there is much more preparedness in the minds of the public for a New Theater now than there was when Winthrop Ames, with all the ardor of a man truly fond of the theater, assumed Directorship.

Barker had had experience with the Court Theater. He knew exactly what sort of a stage he wanted for the type of play he wanted to give; he knew that the dramas of Shaw and Galsworthy

needed the intimate auditorium for their proper appreciation. That is why he waved aside the New Theater. Ames, nevertheless, made the best of a bad bargain. His productions of Galsworthy's "Strife," of Pinero's "The Thunderbolt," were the high-water mark of his stage management. He gave Shakespeare with an apron stage, he produced Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird" with sets which, if they did not rival Stanislavsky in Russia, at least accorded with the imaginative delicacy of the play itself. Then came the discontinuance of the New Theater.

One would have thought that Ames had had enough of the drama by this time. Yet such was not the case. He set about building a Little Theater, containing only two hundred and ninety-nine seats. He went to the opposite extreme, for such a small theater could never appeal to the masses, would necessarily have to appeal to the classes in order to make expenses. And let it be emphasized that except for the balancing of accounts, Winthrop Ames has never been in the theater business for what he could make out of it. He is independent of that. The result was, therefore, that he gave New York one of its most artistic playhouses, one which it is a pleasure to go into, one that affords opportunity for the exploiting of that drama which can only be nurtured under the condition of intimacy.

Since Mr. Ames launched the Little Theater he has had the opportunity of cooperating with Granville Barker



THE FOREST OF ANDROCLES' LION

The lion is frankly and genially realistic; the forest is just as frankly impressionistic with its variegated strips of swaying fabric



in many productions, and the latter has sent over companies—not always the best companies—for the exploiting of Shaw. They have both produced Shaw, they have both given "Prunella" charmingly, they were both interested in the Norwegian play produced in England and America under the title of "The Witch." They both have likewise been devotees of Galsworthy.

Mr. Barker has made a hasty tour of the theaters in Europe; so has Mr. Ames. Barker has seen for himself the theories of Reinhardt given concrete expression, he has come under the sway of Stanislavsky, and he has returned to London to find Norman Wilkinson developing, undoubtedly under the spell of the foreign stage, a theory of his own regarding the production of Shakespeare. These ideas of his were rife about the time that Mr. Ames brought from Berlin to New York a Reinhardt company in that wordless play which was known as "Sumurun"—barbaric in motive, eccentric in design and brilliant in color. If Mr. Barker was striving, thru Norman Wilkinson, to develop a stage technique which would be unconventional, Ames, thru "Sumurun," was trying to see whether such an exotic would grow in American soil. Unfortunately for us the war prevented Reinhardt this year from coming over to America with several of his productions. Instead of which Mr. Barker brought to us one of the examples of the new theory regarding Shakespearean production, in his eccentric "A Midsum-

mer Night's Dream," with its gilt fairies, its symbolic scenery, and its Germanic Puck.

Since his arrival in America a few months ago, many things have happened to make Mr. Barker significant in American theatricals. First and foremost there was some talk of re-establishing the New Theater, not in the old building but in one in accord with Mr. Barker's ideas. But New York society, ever eager for a fad, soon dropt off from Barker as it



ANDROCLES AND THE LION

dropt off from Ames, until, at Wallack's Theater, we found the English manager turning to the public rather than to subsidy for support. Fortunately his Shaw repertory was sufficiently attractive to draw, and all of his productions have been marked by that same show of taste and personal interest which mark the plays given at the Little Theater. Not only that, but Mr. Barker has brought

over with him the popular works of Euripides, and at the present writing he is preparing Murray's translations of "The Trojan Women" and "Iphigenia in Tauris" for production in the stadiums of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and the College of the City of New York. Would it not be well if these two managers could come together in managerial association? They are both experimentalists. Ames has just sacrificed ten thousand dollars in a prize contest for a play, won by Miss Alice Brown with "Children of Earth." Barker has just produced a skit, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," the distinctive scenery painted by a young American never before heard of in the theater. They are both in accord regarding the social sway of the theater.

Barker is impulsive, he speaks from the heat of the moment, yet with conviction; he has no pose about the theater, but he has deep interest in the theater. Ames is deliberate, he knows what he wishes to say and he has something to say out of his observation. He is a man of the theater by choice, he has remained one by natural selection, fighting his way out of the commercial requirements, with a disinterestedness toward gain which has enabled him to follow his own course. From his gold-tipped cigarette to his correct form of dress, Ames shows polish. Barker wears the Shavian soft hat. Yet despite their traditions they both stand for the same fine things in the theater.

*New York City*

## EVENSONG BY WINIFRED WELLES

Lay aside your tools of labor, for the day is at its ending,

Mind and soul and body all are clamoring to be free.

Put away today's misfortune and tomorrow's fresh intending,

Turn your footsteps thru the city home to me.

Far beyond the noisome pavements where the lights gleam gold and gay,

Like swollen bubbles bobbing down the canyons of the street,

I await your weary spirit as it wings its eager way  
On the pinions of your longing strong and fleet.

There my arms that ache with tenderness shall hold you to my breast—

Old loves have been, new loves may be, but never love like this—

There the heart of me shall keep you for its deepest and its best,

And your griefs shall be forgotten in my kiss.

Shall it matter if the trysts we hold are ever in our dreaming?

Shall we yearn in vain for things we know can never, never be?

Sweeter far than worlds that are, the secret world of only seeming,

When at dusk I feel you coming home to me.



# THE WORLD OVER

## The First Flyless City

In the anti-fly campaign of the last nine years the stereotyped slogan, "swat the fly," has been overworked. Swatting the fly in practise never got further than reducing the total number of flies by the small number killed. The fly-swatting crusades did serve a purpose, however, and that was to educate the people as to its danger and secure their coöperation in applying the only means for the fly's elimination—the elimination of its breeding places.

The achievement of making a large city in the United States the first "flyless town" was accomplished thru the initiative of Dr. Jean Dawson, instructor of biology in the Cleveland Normal Training School for Girls. In the beginning of the season she employed the swat-the-fly tactics of other years, paying ten cents per hundred for all flies killed by Cleveland's school children, who were paid for a half million delivered flies. This was merely to attract their attention and arouse their enthusiasm.

"Fly Week" in Cleveland last year, May 11 to 18, marked the opening of the sanitary campaign. Dr. Dawson organized most of the 125,000 school children of the city into sanitary forces. The boys were organized into the Junior Sanitary Police and the girls as Sanitary Aides. More than 2000 Boy Scouts coöperated with these organizations.

In their several school districts the boys, working in trios, thru the sections or blocks allotted them, inspected every nook and cranny. Wherever unsanitary conditions were found—and they were pretty general in the beginning—a report of the exact conditions was entered on printed forms which were turned in daily to headquarters, from which notices to "clean up" were sent to each delinquent.

On the next inspection tour, made a few days later, if it was found that the

notice had been disregarded, the boys voluntarily turned to and made a clean up of the premises on their own account, placing the fly-breeding refuse in piles for removal by the city wagons. That was in the early days of the inspection work. The newspapers were given and printed a list of the places, giving street address, name of owner or tenant and nature of business, where fly-breeding material was found, with a detailed description of the unsanitary conditions found. It was not desirable publicity. Merchants and householders alike got busy with rake and shovel. In only the isolated instance was a second warning needed.

To check up the sanitary conditions of each district the girls as Sanitary Aides, working in pairs, went into the stores, markets, restaurants and other public places and counted all the flies they could see within three minutes of time. If the number was above the allowed limit for that class of place a black mark was noted on the printed slip on which they reported their finds to headquarters, and such places were generally found among those mentioned as having an excessive number of flies. Many merchants advertised a "flyless store," and the girls saw to it that they made good.

The reports of the Aides early showed many flyless stores and restaurants. Later Dr. Dawson, together with several city officials, made an inspection of the market places. But two flies were found: one in a bakery at Central Market and one on a lunch counter at the Sheriff street market. Toward the close of the season Mayor Baker issued a statement in which he said that Dr. Dawson had made Cleveland a practically flyless city.

Dr. Dawson succeeded in getting a new sanitary code enacted last year that provides for the removal of all fly-breeding refuse every seventy-two



© Horton

DR. DAWSON MADE CLEVELAND FLYLESS

hours, and which shall be stored pending removal in brick, concrete or metal receptacles having a water-tight bottom and insect-proof covers. A heavy penalty is provided for each violation.

## Better Light in the Shop

Manufacturers all over the country are awakening to the fact that eye fatigue of workmen is uneconomical: it decreases their efficiency and increases their liability of accident. Men who have made a study of accident statistics estimate that twenty-five per cent of the 500,000 preventable accidents which occur each year in the United States are caused by bad lighting conditions. Statistics clearly show that there is a notable increase in industrial accidents during the months of November, December and January, when there is a minimum of daylight.

In a certain steel plant, moreover, where an efficient lighting system was installed, the output at night was increased over ten per cent. In order to determine whether this increase was due wholly to the introduction of a better lighting system the new one was taken out and the work done at night dropt off ten per cent, increasing ten per cent when the new one was again installed.

Seventy-five per cent of our factories have no adequate provision for artificial light. In response to a growing demand for some standard of shop lighting the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin has issued a handbook for superintendents and electricians. Written in simple, non-technical language, this booklet is, nevertheless, so complete that any superintendent or electrician can use it as a guide in equipping any department or machine with electric lights. It gives specific information in



FROM ALLEYS LIKE THESE FLY-BREEDING REFUSE WAS CLEANED

If the owner of such premises failed to clean up at the first notice boys working by threes cleaned up for him and dirty places were publicly listed



regard to the type of lamps to be used, the best reflectors, the location of the lamp and the amount of light necessary, for different kinds of work under different conditions.

Already the Wisconsin bulletin is being used as a text-book in other states and is being distributed by the National Council for Industrial Safety and by many manufacturers' associations.

Rear Admiral John R. Edwards of the United States Navy gave the handbook an added authority when he wrote for fifty copies to be distributed to naval stations and begged for an additional hundred for use on naval vessels, the efficiency of which he declared was materially affected by the quality of artificial light used.

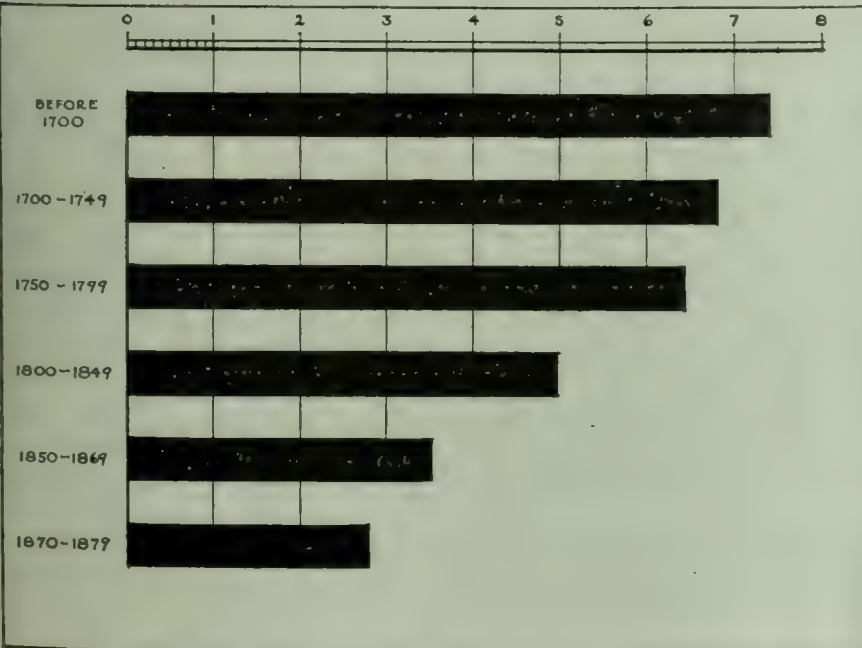
Give a Job

"Give a Job" is now the slogan of the Boston Women's Publicity Club, a group of women who organized four years ago for the purpose of bringing about clean and honest advertising and reliable methods of selling merchandise. This year the unemployment problem has demanded a large share of their attention and they have put all of their proverbial women's ingenuity to work in an effort to relieve it.

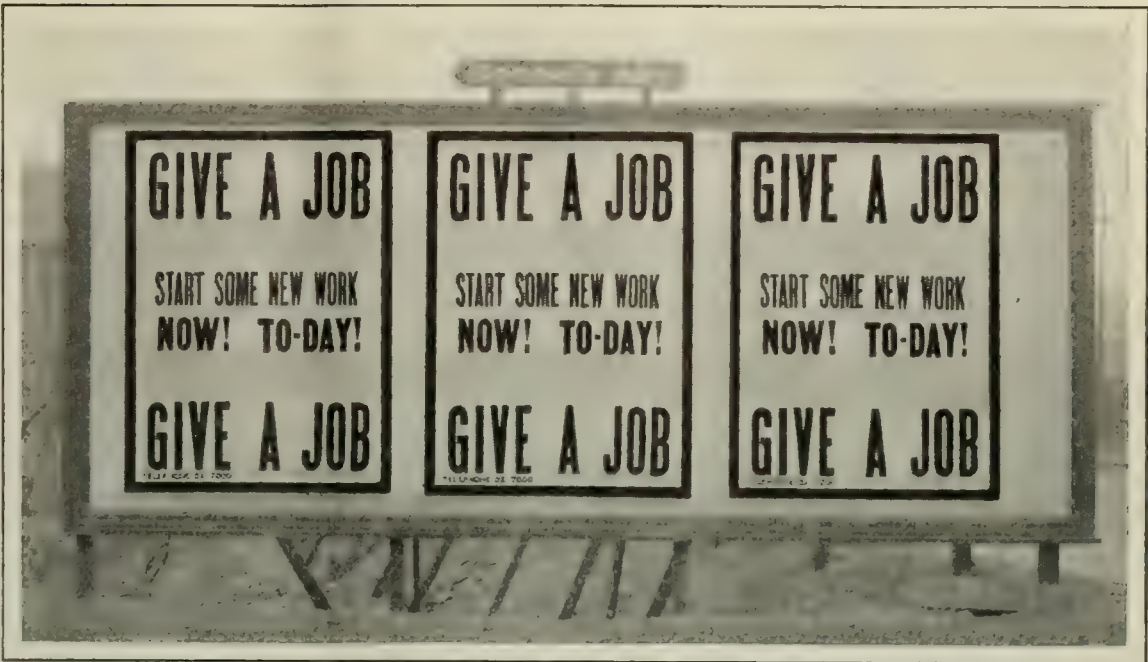
A thousand eight-sheet posters have been printed and put up in conspicuous places in and around Boston, and the public conscience has been stimulated by clever and widespread publicity to help the unemployed find work. From the standpoint of either critics or advocates of women's active participation in the problems of the business world the work of this club is of special interest.

Are We a Vanishing Race?

For some time it has been apparent that the fecundity of the native population of this country is on the decrease. Several methods have been followed to detect and measure this change. The most common has been to study the number of marriages and births reported by those states keeping good vital statistics. Mr. F. S. Crum in a recent issue of the *Quarterly Publications of*



THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER MARRIAGE



BOSTON WOMEN'S WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

the *American Statistical Association* has given the results of a careful study of 12,722 wives whose records appeared in twenty-two genealogical records. All of these families came from pioneer stock which settled in New England or the Middle Atlantic states. The following table gives a brief summary of the result of these investigations:

Marriage Periods.	Number of Wives.	Number of Children.	Average Number of Children per Marriage.
Previous to 1700..	276	2,034	7.37
1700-1749 .....	802	5,478	6.83
1750-1799 .....	1,966	12,649	6.43
1800-1849 .....	5,530	27,320	4.94
1850-1869 .....	3,062	10,630	3.47
1870-1879 .....	1,086	3,004	2.77
Totals .....	12,722	61,115	4.80

We see that before 1700 the average number of children per marriage was 7.37 and that from 1870 to 1879 this number had been reduced to 2.77 children. This change was steady, but since 1800 has been accelerated.

Before 1700 less than two per cent of the wives were childless, while from 1870 to 1879 over eight per cent were childless. Before 1700 about one-fourth of the wives bore ten or more children, while from 1870 to 1879 less than one wife in 250 became the mother of ten or more children. Before 1700 over half of the wives were the mothers of from six to nine children, while from 1870 to 1879 only 8.6 per cent of the wives were similarly blessed. Before 1700 the average age of the wives at marriage was 21.4 years. From 1870 to 1879 it was 23.1 years. We thus get a higher age at marriage, a larger number of

childless marriages, and a very much smaller proportion of large families.

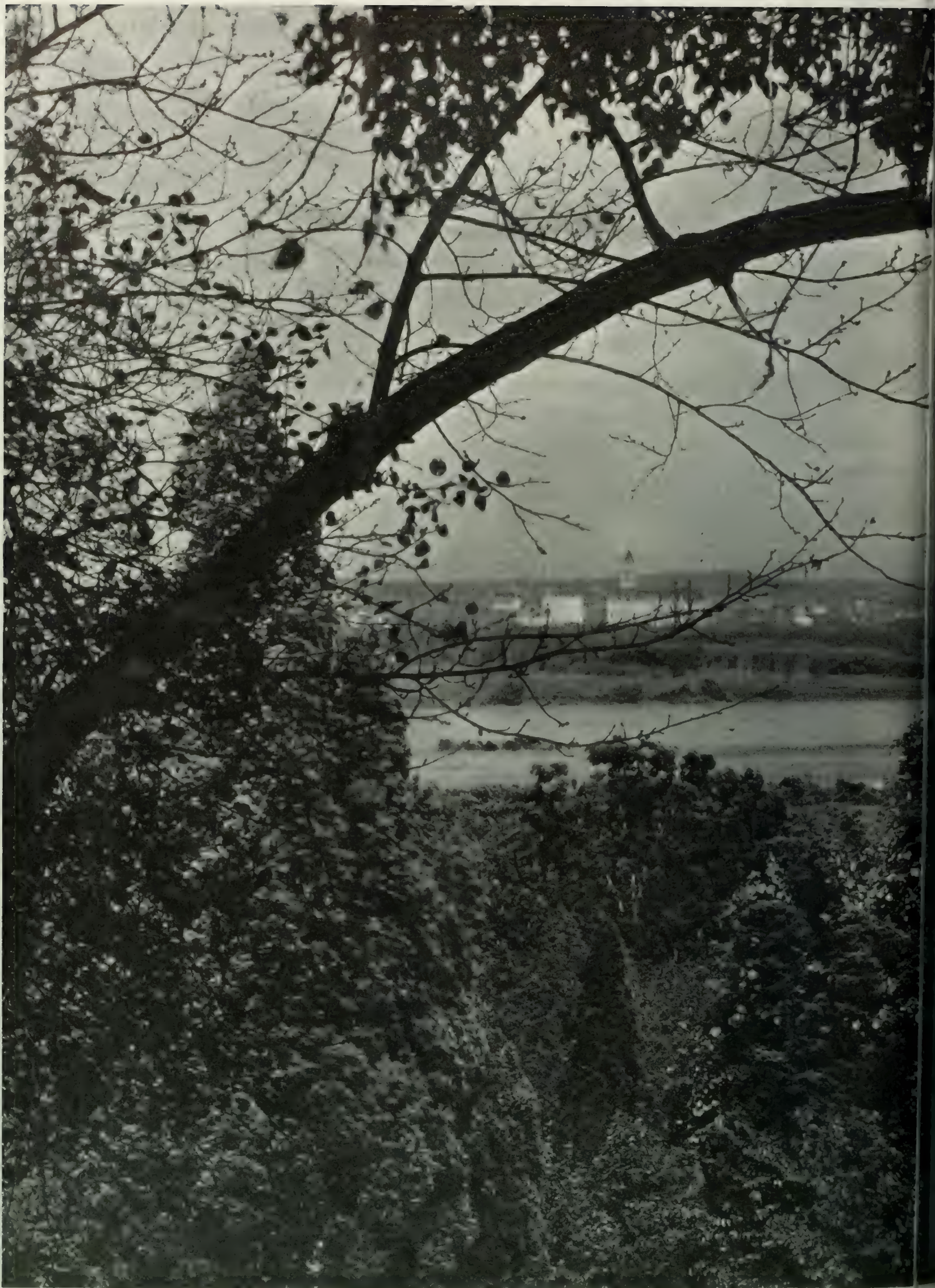
Two studies have been made of the number of children born to Yale graduates. The first study covers men who graduated from 1701 to 1791. For this period the average number of children born per married man was 5.7. A similar study covering graduates from 1850 to 1866, inclusive, gives the number of children born per married man as 3.2. It is apparent that wherever we turn in this country we are confronted with the same evidence of smaller families. It is doubtful if at the present time the descendants of pioneer stock in this country are holding their own as far as numbers are concerned. And this is the real meaning of "race suicide." It is not that there is any danger that the population of this country will decrease, but that too small a proportion of the increase will come from native stock.

Rags for Soldiers

"Rags! Any Rags!" has acquired a new significance in these war times when it is being used as the plea of the Surgical Dressings Committee for material to carry on its work. At the committee headquarters at 41 West Thirty-eighth street, New York City, thousands of women who have volunteered their services are making surgical dressings from old household and personal linen, flannel and cotton which has been given by people from all over the country. Every sort of old rag, no matter what its previous condition of servitude, can be used by this efficient committee, which since November, 1914, has sent over 2,000,000 sterilized dressings to needy hospitals in France, Serbia, Montenegro and Austria with which the Surgical Dressings Committee has established some personal connection. Blankets, bed and table linen, and underclothing have also been collected and shipped.

Auxiliary committees in other parts of the country are being formed to supplement the work of the New York committee. The work is unique in that no call for financial assistance has been issued. Rags and workers are the only essentials.

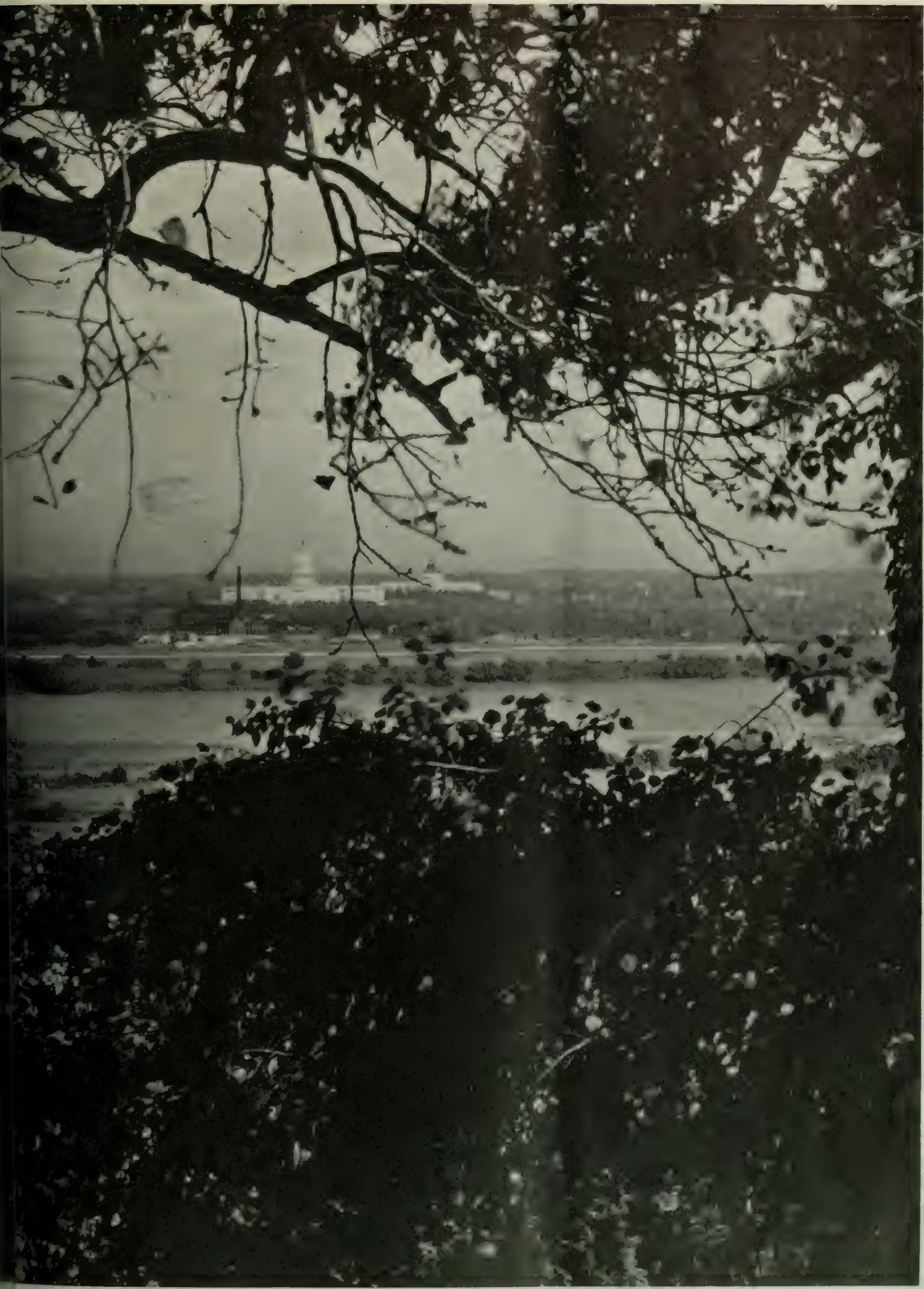




*Photograph from Abby Gunn Baker*

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I A L

D Y A MONUMENT TO A GREAT SOLDIER.  
IS O SPAN THE POTOMAC



# THE FUTURE OF MEXICO

BY VICTORIANO HUERTA

SINCE I have been in America I have constantly been asked about the future of Mexico and the prospects of peace in my unhappy country.

I believe peace will soon be at hand. The people of Mexico are tired of revolutions that have brought them nothing but four and a half years of useless bloodshed. They are disillusioned of the false promises held out to them by bandit chiefs without power to redeem them. They are impatient of mines closed, railroads destroyed, plantations burned, all to no purpose.

Mexico is ready for peace. The crisis always brings forth the man, and the time is very near at hand when the Mexican people under the leadership of a new patriot will turn upon these bandit gangs masquerading under the name of armies which have terrorized the country so that there is no safety for life or property. Under this forthcoming leader peace will be restored, and he will be ranked with Juarez and Diaz as one of Mexico's greatest heroes.

Who this strong man will be, or where he will come from, is still obscure. He will be a patriot endowed with great singleness of purpose, rugged strength and unswerving perseverance. Within ninety days, with the loyal support of the best elements of my countrymen, he will be able to stamp out anarchy, put an end to disorder, and bring peace and prosperity to our afflicted land.

There is no such patriot, needless to say, among the factions now fighting each other in Mexico. There is not one man or one party among them, as the events of the past eight months have shown, with qualities to dominate the situation and inspire the trust of the people. They are only destroyers; their lust is to tear down and kill, not to rebuild Mexico.

After peace has been established must come the working out of the reform which started the revolution of 1910. The condition of the lower classes must be improved thru education and the ballot, and the land question taken up and solved.

The outside world, and

*General Huerta is now in New York, ostensibly for personal reasons alone. He made in an interview with a staff correspondent of The Independent this statement of his views as to Mexico's present and future.—THE EDITOR.*

you in America particularly, because you do not understand our conditions, do not understand our troubles. That has been one of the failures of the men who are trying to solve Mexico's difficulties. They have sought the backing and the sympathy of democratic nations with false promises of liberty and pledges of freedom that at present are impossible in Mexico. They have represented us to the world as we are not, and as we can be only after years of education.

I have always had and have proved my great admiration and respect for the American nation. I have always tried to be fair in my judgment. It has been a great regret to me to see how the newspapers and public opinion in the United States with regard to Mexico during the last few years have been diverted from the truth.

The heads of your Government have not been fair to Mexico. I believe they have been misled by false statements. They have held certain theories as to the kind of government

we in Mexico should have. But as even they are beginning to find out at last, there is a vast difference between theory and facts. How erroneous their ideas have been they would see for themselves, I believe, could they visit Mexico for a little while.

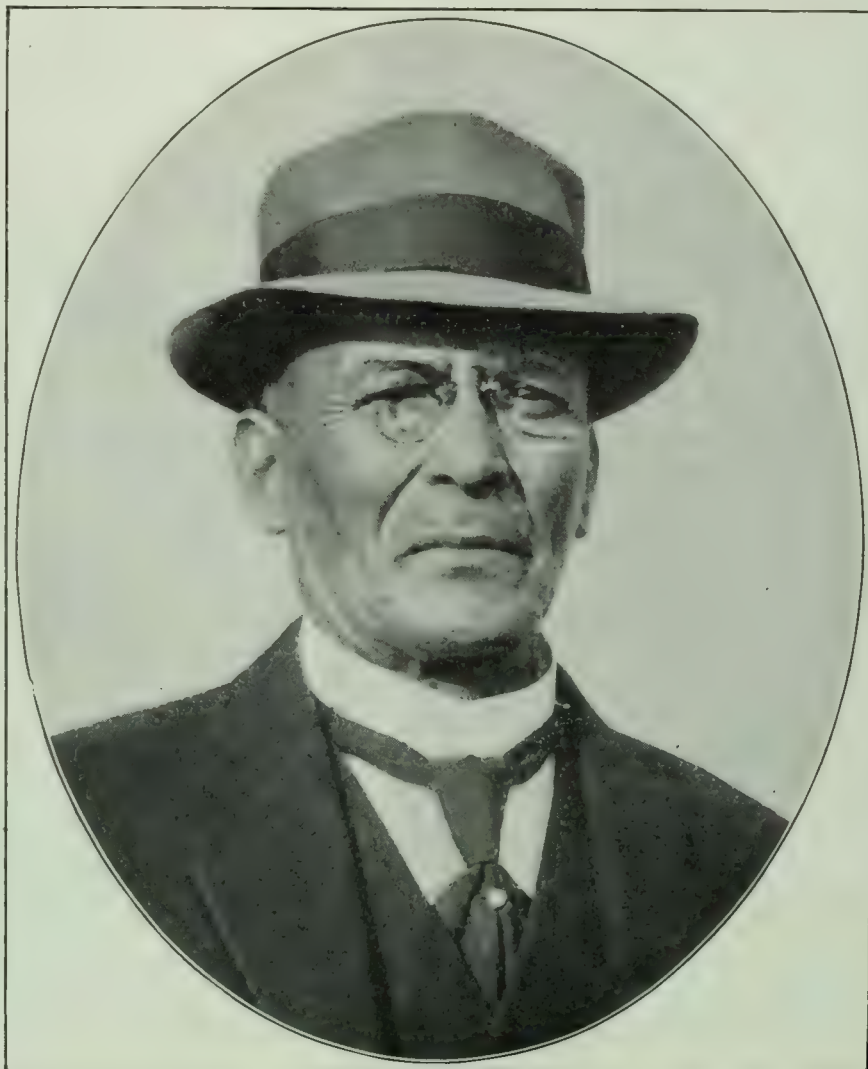
It has been said that I was responsible for the conditions of my country; that I was the cause of anarchy and prevented peace. No charge is more unworthy of belief. It was to restore peace that I became Provisional President of Mexico, and when I accepted the office that was my pledge to my countrymen—to bring peace at any cost.

When I took charge after the looting that had been done in the Madero administration, our treasury was empty. We had no money and no soldiers. There were scarcely 17,000 men, badly demoralized, to combat the disorders of the republic. Yet not a single business house shut its doors, not a bank failed during my administration. In a short time I had organized an army of 180,000, but owing to the embargo on the exportation of arms from this country to my Government, they were ill-equipped. Had it been possible to supply them with arms, we could have raised 300,000 men.

But under the circumstances which then came about, which are well known to the American people, I was hindered in securing the peace I was pledged to restore. I did all in my power, but with the influences against me it was unavailing. At last I decided to see if my elimination, continually suggested in certain quarters as the only course, would serve my country any better.

I left the presidency voluntarily; no one took it away or forced me out of it. I resigned because by so doing I sought to benefit my country. And were it not for that same love of country, I would still occupy that office, as no power ever existed that could fight and win against right and justice and drive me from my post.

It is not considered courtesy to criticize the heads of a state of which one is a guest, but I



Medem Photo Service

GENERAL HUERTA



should like to call the attention of the American people to the conditions that have prevailed in my country during the past eight months. Instead of peace, they have gone from bad to worse, until today no semblance of law or order exists in the republic.

I left Mexico hoping, as you Americans had been assured, that my departure would bring about peace. I left a land where up to the very last moment of my command there had been government; the lives and property of all law-abiding citizens, foreigners as well as Mexicans, had been protected. And to substantiate this I appeal to the testimony of Spanish, German, French, English, and particularly the American residents in Mexico. They will and do confirm what I say.

But it was not peace but anarchy that followed my departure. Indeed that is too soft a word to describe all that followed. Thousands, tens of thousands of peaceful inhabitants have been killed; there is scarcely a mill, a mine, or an oil well in operation; business has dried up, farms burned and cattle destroyed. To possess a watch, or a piece of gold, or money other than the worthless currency issued by each bandit chief, is a warrant for execution. The whole country and its capital itself is in the grasp of these "liberators" who under the fancy names of Constitutionalists and Fighters for the Peoples' Liberties, rob and plunder as they choose.

But I am confident that Mexico will yet be saved, and she will be saved by a Mexican. She is strong and she is young. She has gone thru a great sickness, and the dead parts of her national body have still to be amputated. While that is being done, and it will begin very soon, we shall need the sympathy of the great American people in order that we may the sooner come into the strength which is ours.

New York City

#### LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

*New York Libraries* in its recent issue contains a list of books on the war in Europe "most desirable for a public library at the present time."

In a recent issue of *The Dartmouth* a plea was made for the opening of college libraries on Sunday. It maintains that with "classes arranged from eight o'clock Monday morning until one in the afternoon, a Sunday free from study is chimerical."

In its January number, the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* began the publication of a Current Index of Architectural Journals, which is prepared monthly by Michel M. Konarski, Assistant Librarian of the Avery Library, Columbia University.

It is estimated that there are now 14,000 persons engaged in library work in the United States. Of these over 1500 are in New York City. The membership of the American Library Association, which is the national organization of librarians, numbers 3000. Its thirty-seventh annual conference will be held at Berkeley, California, June 3 to 9, 1915.



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## EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY  
EDWARD EARLE PURINTON  
DIRECTOR OF THE  
INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, in so far as may be possible, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

65. Mrs. N. J. B., Maryland. "Is dancing wholesome exercise? Our daughter of 18 years has caught the craze which recently swept the country, and tho I am opposed to what I consider its physical and moral dangers, I do not want to forbid an amusement which may offer possible benefits."

The dance of the Greeks was a joyous, individual, spontaneous expression of health in the body, music in the heart and poetry in the soul. Instead of forbidding your daughter to dance, could you not join with other perplexed mothers and organize a class in rhythmic, esthetic dancing, properly taught and supervised? Such a movement has recently been started in New York, with evident satisfaction to both mothers and daughters.

66. Prof. B. H., Louisiana. "What is the scientific method of punishing a child for misdemeanors such as theft, falsehood, and disobedience? Is there no sane middle course between the old-fashioned whipping and the new-fangled spineless idea of non-punishment that makes of the typical American child either a mollycoddle or a bully, according to his temperament?"

Correction, or discipline, is a better term than punishment. Most of the misdeeds of children are blunders of ignorance or carelessness—not willful cases of wrongdoing. The word "punishment" implies unchristian revenge for inherent evil—a double error of judgment.

The right way to correct a child is by the automatic, reflex method of nature. Every violation of natural law carries with it a natural penalty, which thru pain, disgust or deprivation teaches the wrongdoer not to repeat his mistake; the proverb "a singed cat dreads the fire" sums up this process. Each parental or pedagogical rule should be based on some natural law, and the natural penalty for transgression be discovered and applied.

Illustration. Suppose you tell your boy not to eat between meals. He does, and he gets a violent case of cramps. The way to enforce obedience is not by administering a pain-killer inside and a switch outside—the usual, inefficient method; but by allowing his young lordship to suffer amply, without relief, but with constant reminders during his pains that this is what a disobedient child deserves, and must expect. If you can add a specially bitter, harmless medicine, to increase the lad's disgust, you will be intensifying the natural method of discipline. No coddling, no chastising, but the immediate linking of cause and effect in the mind of the child, and the natural revulsion from a deed that produces physical or mental pain; this describes in brief the efficiency plan of juvenile correction.

67. Miss A. L. T., New York City. "I have trouble in making myself go to bed before 12 or 1 o'clock, and my work and state of health are both suffering in consequence. I don't seem to



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get thoroly awake for the day till about 10 o'clock at night, when I should be growing sleepy. Others, I find, are affected in the same way. Can you explain the cause, and suggest a remedy?"

The abnormal condition is probably due (a) to the artificial excitements of city life, which are most varied and attractive in the evening; (b) to lack of bodily work or exercise during the day, sufficient to make you thoroly tired and ready for sleep at night; (c) to a mental or spiritual indolence, which prevents your becoming absorbed in your daily occupation, and thus leaves a surplus of energy and emotion to be worked off at night.

Do a lot of hard mental work in the morning—something you love, and that stirs your ambition or satisfies your artistic nature; then take a regular period of hard physical work in the afternoon, either at a gymnasium or about the house at some useful labor such as sweeping and scrubbing (if you are the average American young lady, we would by all means recommend the latter form of gymnastics, there being magic in a broom-handle for an idle girl who can't sleep o' nights). If you are robust, you might break your night-owl habits by staying up all night, then forcing yourself not to sleep at all the next day; by the second evening you will want sleep at nine o'clock.

68. Mrs. E. F. M., New Jersey. "(a) Are meat extracts and bouillon cubes desirable as a base for soups and broths? (b) Is cheese wholesome? (c) Do you consider a vegetarian diet practical for a brain-worker living in the city and dependent largely on restaurant food?"

(a) The most satisfactory meat base for soups is the old-fashioned stock-pot, into which are thrown all clean scraps of good meat not consumed at the table, the afore-said meat having been bought from a thoroly reliable butcher. Soups and bouillons listed in the *Westfield Pure Food Book* are chemically pure. A new form of vegetable bouillon cubes is now on the market—ask your grocer.

(b) The best form of cheese is cottage cheese, otherwise called pot cheese, Dutch cheese, or smear-kase. A moderate amount of a simple store-cheese, taken at the close of dinner, usually aids digestion.

(c) In my opinion, the only way for a city brain-worker to be a vegetarian is to do it at home, as the choice, combination and preparation of restaurant foods, except in an occasional vegetarian or health culture restaurant, aim to satisfy the meat-eater only. A vegetarian series of menus can be served in almost any home.

69. Mr. J. R. S., Illinois. "A good deal of the family shopping falls on me, as I go to the city every day. Would a system of memory training help me to remember the errands which I am prone to forget and thus to inconvenience the household? Excellent ideas and plans for my own work often come to me, and these also I am apt to forget before they are utilized. Can I not gain a better memory in these two particulars?"

You probably can. But I doubt if the time and labor involved would be justified, as most memory systems are so arduous and complicated that a busy man with horse sense will have none of them. Keep your hat in a regular place, and put your errand-reminders in it, as the errands are suggested; with a pad and pencil beside the hat for jotting down particulars. Buy a loose-leaf pocket memorandum book, or even an ordinary pocket pad; when ideas for improving your work come to you, make a note of them; instruct your secretary or clerk at your place of business to remind you daily to transfer the pocket notes to an office file properly labeled;—and then take the worry about forgetting right off your mind. Such methods are absurdly and undignifiedly simple; but they work, as I know from experience.

70. Mrs. G. O. H., Rhode Island. "Is candy good for children? Our young folks never seem to get enough, but I fear for their teeth and digestion."

The best sweets for children come in the form of simple, natural foods, such as



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71. Miss R. Y., New York City. "Where can a young woman earning a small salary and living alone in New York find a place to live that is comfortable, hygienic and morally safe?"

Ask an official of the Young Women's Christian Association. Inquire also at the Junior League House, 42 West Thirty-ninth street, and at Varick House, 11 Dominick street.

72. Mrs. B. L. D., New York. "Can you help me to outline a program of six subjects for club study along the line of Efficiency?"

Why not take as your foundation the articles that have appeared in *The Independent*, having one of your club meetings devoted to Work and Efficiency, another to Home and Efficiency, another to Study and Efficiency, and so on? As a general introduction, you might obtain the Efficiency booklet containing a symposium of articles from *The Independent*, and give a copy to each club member for a preliminary reading. Then you might obtain books from your local library on each particular theme, assigning collateral reading or the preparation of a paper to one or more club members for each meeting. The articles from *The Independent* might be read entire, one at the meeting on Work, another at the meeting on Home, and so forth; or a digest might be made in advance, and extracts read. General discussion should follow. Queries or problems, collective or individual, may be referred to the Service for reply, whether your club members are subscribers or not; subject of course to delay in answer, as questions received first demand prior attention. The *Independent* articles, December to May inclusive, will give you six of the most important branches in personal efficiency; and the May article will be out by the time your program nears completion.

73. Mrs. E. Z. F. "How is a woman going to help her husband escape from alcoholism?"

Alcoholism is a disease of the will, the nerves, the stomach, and the emotions. The victim of intemperance must be treated as an invalid—not a criminal, or outcast. Work with him—not for him, against him, or in spite of him. Make his battle your battle; let him feel your sympathy, confidence and strength in every moment of struggle; give him the joy of knowing that some one understands—and you are on the way to happiness for you both.

The first element in temperance reform is dietetic. If home cooking were palatable, hygienic and attractive as it should be, no man could bear the taste of liquor. Foods that are soggy, greasy, rich with excess of meat and condiments, literally drive a man to the saloon by force of artificial irritation. A well-balanced menu of simple foods has been known of itself to cure the liquor-appetite.

The second factor is rejuvenation of the nerves. This requires distinct mental, moral and spiritual help. Ordinarily, specific treatment is required, such as may be had at any of the several institutes for the relief of alcoholism.

The next move is to reform the home. Men seek the saloon because it meets a vital want. There they can relax, forget their worries, find sympathy, goodfellowship. Let the home fill every need of a man's nature, and the "night with the boys" will be forgotten.

Lastly, praise him for what he is; appeal to the manhood in him, stir his pride to show himself a hero in your eyes. Let him once taste the joy of battling for an ideal—your ideal—and this will be elixir enough.

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## Independent Opinions

### WAR BRIDES

The question of the marriage of recruits continues both here and abroad to excite discussion, and quite rightly, for it is the most important of all the issues of the war. Its fundamental and far-reaching significance is the reason why the views expressed are so diverse and the opinions so conflicting. Those who discuss it are talking about very different things though they use the same words and it is no wonder they cannot come together.

We quote parts of a few of the letters we have received:

That such a play as *War Brides* could be written, and published in the *Century*, and that great talent should lend itself to the presentation to the public are facts of momentous significance.

Dare I say that The Independent misses the point in that editorial of February 22, which point is this: That we realize that in the most vital point of our existence we have been insulted. All of the finer sentiments which enwrap motherhood to glorify it are brutally ignored in this call to "breed before your men die."

Never since Napoleon's brutal "France needs mothers"—i.e., to breed soldiers for a Napoleon to dispose of, have rulers so baldly summoned women to breeding—do not say to motherhood. Also that a Napoleon and the present ruler of Germany and Mr. Asquith should thus be united in this call is deeply significant, for the position of each relative to the right of women to sit in the councils of the state is well known. Passive obedience is the part assigned mothers, and this play is indicative of an exalted consciousness of what is due motherhood. It is democracy speaking in a new voice—the voice of women, revolting against autocracy—even sex autocracy—arrogating the right to dispose of the fruit of our lives.

Our sons shall not be "food for powder" at the behest of a state which refuses mothers their share in counsels.

KATHERINE W. POWELL  
Congregational Church, Spearfish,  
South Dakota

The Independent was advocating the admission of women to the councils of the nation long before the Rev. Katherine W. Powell was born and it has not been backward in the peace movement. It was, as we explained in our issue of March 22, because *War Brides* seemed to us an attack upon motherhood in the disguise of a peace play that we felt that it merited the severest condemnation.

To say that the lesson of *War Brides* is altogether "false and immoral" seems to us altogether unjust. No article on the present war has left so strong a moral impression in three particulars as did this picture of life on the writer:

1. In revealing the awful consequence of war on womanhood and home.
2. In upholding the sacredness of marriage.
3. In showing the wrong of autocratic government.

FREDERICA BEARD

Somerville, Massachusetts

As for our correspondent's third point, that of the autocratic government, we must remember that in the

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*Get the Welch Habit—  
It's one that won't get you*

countries that are not governed by autocrats, such as France and England, the movement for the marriage of recruits is as strong as in Germany and Russia, for it is realized by the clergy and the better element of both these countries that a failure on the part of men and women to recognize their responsibilities to the future in this crisis means the moral and physical death of the nation.

... Please tell me, if you can, what the gain will be to Germany, England or France if all their young volunteers are to marry now? Of what gain will half a million men be to Germany twenty years hence, when England has gained a like number? Germany is now being overpopulated but is said to be fighting for more room for its people. What does Germany, England and France want more men for, if it is not to have more men for the next fight?

Why are people so anxious about what will become of their country after they are dead? I could never understand it. Why do we bother ourselves about the dying out of the race? Why not leave that to God? He will surely be able to take care of the world.

I wonder how many of these "war brides" of forty-eight hours are realizing what they are doing when they give themselves to the first fellow in uniform—khaki or feldgrau—but as soon as he has gone, when they have had sufficient time to reflect, then you may be assured that there will be not a few who feel sorry that they have ever let themselves be persuaded to be carried away by "the preservation of the race."

Among the duties and responsibilities that true womanhood should take on its shoulders is, first: To see to it that the man a young girl marries is a clean, healthy specimen of the human race, so that the children she will rear may be healthy. There will then be less graves to fill, but more cradles to rock.

It has always seemed easy for fathers to give their daughters away. Their happiness apparently was the last thing their fathers thought of, so when you speak lightly about "a week's honeymoon and a widow's pension" I do not suppose you have any regard for the word "love."

THYRA FRANDSEN  
Brookline, Massachusetts

This illustrates the point that we have been making from the first, that this fierce condemnation of the war brides is based upon the false assumption that these hasty marriages are loveless. This is absurd to one who either remembers our civil war or who has read the European papers about the present war. The question being discussed in Europe now is whether these marriages being love matches will turn out as well as the alliances arranged by parents for mercenary and family reasons which were previously in vogue. There is a growing belief that they will and if so we may expect that the "American marriage," as it is called, that is, marriage for love, will become more common in Europe.

This question is not to be settled by preconceived notions or blind sentiment. The appeal must be made to the facts where they can be obtained. We ventured in the editorial under discussion to express the opinion that a study of American biography would show that many of the sons of soldiers born in the period 1861-1866 had been distinguished for ability and public service and that consequently the country would have suffered a considerable loss if these war marriages had not been made. Our



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opinion, we must confess, is based on nothing better than personal observation and casual reading because, so far as we are aware, no competent investigation has yet been made of the question of how these war babies compared with the children of civilian fathers or of a period of peace. One would think that such a problem would be quite as interesting and profitable a topic for a Ph.D. candidate as the study of "The Anatomy of the Internal Ear of the South Sea Sea Urchin" or "The Typographical Errors in the First Folio Hamlet."

We are not, however, altogether without light on this question. A German monograph by Burchard on the war marriages of 1870-71 reached the conclusion that the offspring were superior to the normal. Several of our critics raise the objection that children born under such distressing conditions will be feeble and inferior. But a professor of the Sorbonne has been studying this point and finds that the infantile death rate in France since the war is less than formerly, notwithstanding the fact that the mothers are suffering from privation, overwork and anxiety. One of the causes of this improvement is that the French mothers have taken to nursing their children, for it is well known that the mortality of bottle-fed babies is three or four times what it should be. Before the war there were in more than half of France more deaths than births every year and infant mortality was high. War slays its thousands, but vice and fashion their ten thousands. Now as the result of the spiritual awakening manifest in France we may hope that in the future there will be fewer graves to fill and more cradles to rock. Already a great reform in marital relations has resulted from the bills introduced by M. Briand, Minister of Justice, to facilitate war marriages. The French marriage laws and customs have been responsible for much irregularity and it is to be hoped that now they are suspended, they will never be restored.

In reference to another point raised by Miss Frandsen, we may call attention to the fact that soldiers are submitted to a strict medical examination and must be clean and healthy, which is more than can be said for civilian bridegrooms. We also would register a protest against her assumptions that fathers are indifferent to the fate of their daughters and that people should be indifferent to the future of their country and the race. Providence has, we believe, left upon the human race a certain responsibility in regard to its perpetuation and prosperity.

The following letter we publish almost in full because it is not merely critical, but presents a practical program of legislative reforms:

I hope there will be some more practical appreciation of "the women who save the race" than a little pat on the shoulder and being called "good" by statesmen and magazine writers. These young wives have a future to face, of a devastated country, a heavy war debt and possibly a child to support as well as to care for and train. As a mother of seven I have found children a serious proposition, even in this favored country. Six are living and there is no



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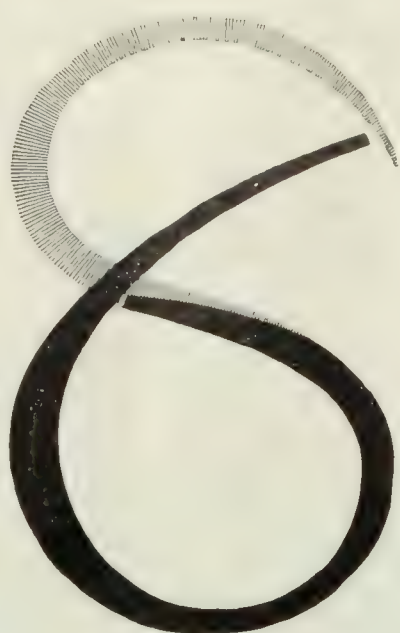
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physical flaw among them. In school they average above the standard. A Christian ancestry runs back two generations on both sides of the house with ministers and elders all thru the connection. There is only one flaw. Their father's regular position with what is considered good pay, won't support them. A house that is large enough and cheap enough for us, is old and lacks hot water and stationary wash tubs, and sleeping porches and most modern conveniences. It takes too much time and strength to do the housework. I bake my bread, thereby saving half the price of buying bread—except for the extra gas used to cook it. Of course the washing has to be done at home. The boys can make their clothes by paper routes and odd jobs.

Now I am beset by agents, telling the advantages of one baking powder over another, or perhaps it is flavoring or breakfast food or coffee or some variety of lard substitute. Some of these give free prizes. I feel like crying out, Uncle Sam! Please help your children by starting some little stores in the poorer parts of the cities, where we can get plain, wholesome food without paying enough extra to cover the expense of advertisements and solicitors and free delivery and prizes.

Please start some bakeries where clean, healthy bread can be bought at the cost of production.

Please lift the heaviest job of the week from the tired mothers of the nation, and start some laundries to be run without profit.

Please start a few shoe factories where neat, comfortable shoes can be bought at cost of production.

If intensive farming is the best way to farm and if quality is preferred to quantity in population, then parents ought not to bring into the world any more children than can be reared to efficient citizenship. The hospital bills or home expenses for proper care when the babies are born, also their teeth, eye, ear or throat possible expenses, must be considered. Again I say, Oh, Uncle Sam! Please have more and better hospitals, where a baby can be born without its father feeling branded for a pauper and its mother feeling humiliated because of its birth in a "county hospital."

Please start clinics as companions of the public schools, as well run and as self respecting as are the schools.

In most of our states, unfortunately, a person like the writer, who is well qualified by experience to say what legislation is most needed to aid the home, would, by the very fact of being a mother instead of a man and so capable of acquiring this experience, be prevented from exercising any control over legislation. In Australia, where women vote, the government runs a bakery and grants a maternity allowance to every mother, rich or poor. The German Government has been impelled by the war to take similar action and will provide financial assistance and free medical attendance to all women at childbirth. This, one of the temporary gains of the war brides movement, may be expected to become permanent. We are also glad to see that the French Government has decided that the orphans of soldier fathers are to be raised and educated at the expense of the state. This will give to the war babies a better chance in life than some of the peace babies have had.

A "cub" reporter on a New York newspaper was sent to Paterson to write the story of the murder of a rich manufacturer by thieves. He spread himself on the details and naively concluded his account with this sentence:

"Fortunately for the deceased, he had deposited all of his money in the bank the day before, so he lost practically nothing but his life."—*Harper's.*



## PEBBLES

"He is noted for his moral courage."  
 "Dear me! Is he as unpopular as all that?"—*Life*.

## SHOCKING

"Speaking of electrifying modern dances, have you seen the Induction Coil?"—*Cornell Widow*.

Bilton (sternly)—What's the reason that young man stays so late when he calls?

Miss Bilton (demurely)—I am, papa.—*Judge*.

Rather unexpected was the reply of a Mrs. Tommy Atkins to a gentleman who inquired if her husband was at the front:

"Yus," she said, "an' I 'ope 'e'll serve the Germans as 'e served me."—*Boston Transcript*.

## THE HONOR SYSTEM

John had finished his quiz, and wrote at the bottom of his paper, "During this examination I was unable to catch any one looking at my paper. Further, I wish to state that my own frantic S. O. S. signals were entirely disregarded."—*Minnehaha*.

"Shoe-string's untied, ma'am," a small boy called out to the stout woman who moved majestically up the street. "I'll tie it for you."

Even a less haughty woman would have found it difficult to treat with disdain so kind an offer, and she drew back her skirt in acceptance of his attention.

The little boy pulled the string tight and smiled up at her. "My mother's fat, too," he explained.

"Is the editor in?" asked the man with the unbarbered hair and the shiny coat, as he fished a roll of paper from his pocket.

"No," replied the office boy, "he has just gone out."

"This is the third time I have called to see him," growled the caller, "and each time you have told me that he has just gone out. What's the explanation?"

"I don't know," answered the office boy, "but I guess he must have been born under a lucky star."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

A gallant Tommy, having received from England an anonymous gift of socks, entered them at once, for he was about to undertake a heavy march. He was soon prey to the most excruciating agony, and when, a mere cripple, he drew off his foot-gear at the end of a terrible day, he discovered inside the toe of the sock what had once been a piece of stiff writing paper, now reduced to pulp, and on it appeared in bold, feminine hand the almost illegible benediction: "God bless the wearer of this pair of socks!"—*Punch*.

Two ladies, whose husbands are members of the faculty of Oberlin College, went to call on the new professor's wife. They were shown into a room where the small daughter of the house was playing. While waiting the appearance of their hostess one of the ladies remarked to her friend, at the same time nodding toward the little girl, "Not very p-r-e-t-t-y, is she?" spelling the word so that the child should not understand.

Instantly, before there was time for the friend to reply, came the answer from the little girl, "No, not very p-r-e-t-t-y, but awfully s-m-a-r-t."—*Times*.

Simplified spelling is not the only qualification of the successful stenographer, if we may believe the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*:

"What did you learn at the school?" the boss asked the fair young applicant for the stenographer's job.

"I learned," she replied, "that spelling is essential to a stenographer."

The boss chuckled.

"Good. Now let me hear you spell essential."

The fair girl hesitated for the fraction of a second.

"There are three ways," she replied.

"Which do you prefer?"

And she got the job.

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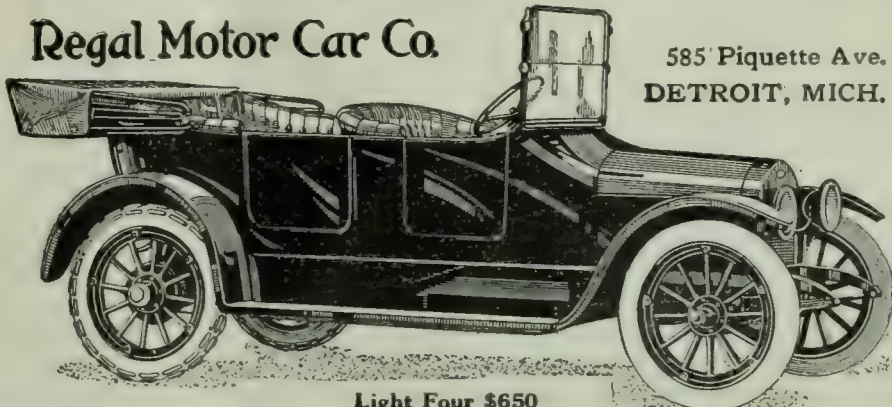
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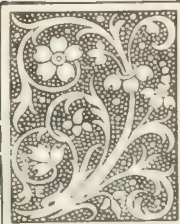
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# THE NEW BOOKS



## TRYING TO EXPLAIN GERMANY

THE English presses turn out a steady stream of books aiming to explain or interpret the German mind. Some of them are vindictive and intolerant; some of them are fair-minded and illuminative, but they suffer from one defect, belatedness. If they had been printed and read in 1913 there either would have been no war or it would have been a shorter one. For at the bottom of every war there is a misunderstanding and history shows no greater or more fatal misunderstanding than this between the two great branches of the Teutonic race. We in America reading the apologetic literature of both sides can see clearly why and where they failed to understand one another.

On the English side this lack of comprehension is largely due, as Mr. Adkins of Sheffield University points out, to the fact that the average Englishman travels little, reads no German and is not taught the history of continental Europe. To remedy this last deficiency his little volume, *Historical Backgrounds of the Great War*, is designed and is well adapted. By retaining the colloquial form of the popular lectures he has made a very readable book in which history, racial psychology and international politics are mingled with personal observations on art, literature and social life. He takes pains to commend such German virtues as he recognizes and is not at all backward about revealing the sins and inconsistencies of British policy in the past. Half of the volume is devoted to Germany; the rest to France, the Slavs and Great Britain. For the young student or for the older reader who feels the need of "catching up" quickly with the historical information necessary to an understanding of the issues of the war there is no more convenient volume.

*Kaiser, Krupp and Kultur*, by Theodore Andrea Cook, editor of the *London Field*, is by no means so interesting or so enlightening. It consists of more or less intelligent comment from week to week on such news as the British censor permitted to appear and such papers as the British Government thought fit to print. Some of these editorial prognostications and surmises make rather amusing reading in view of later events and in light of the fuller knowledge we now have.

Of Treitschke's works, with which most of us are making a belated acquaintance, we have two more volumes. One of them, *Germany, France, Russia and Islam*, contains essays of especial interest, those on "What We Demand of France" written in 1871 and insisting upon the cession of Alsace-Lorraine; those dealing with the Eastern question in which he condemns England for taking the side of the Turk; and those eulogizing Luther and Protestantism. Putnam also brings out Treitschke's

life of Frederick the Great, together with a translation of *The Confessions of Frederick the Great*, about the origin of which the editor, Douglas Sladen, is provokingly vague. He quotes in confirmation of its authenticity his typewriter girl's sense of style!

Stanley Shaw's large volume on *The Kaiser*, published a year before the war, is now brought out in a condensed form and at low price, with a supplementary chapter. It is a graphic and fair-minded description of his varied activities and enigmatic character.

Few monarchs have been so obliging in providing the material for self portrayal and Professor Gauss of Princeton has produced a character sketch in his excellent collection of the public utterances of *The German Emperor*. The range is amazing. He demands a place in the sun. He criticizes modern art. He urges safety devices in machine shops. He discusses questions of theology. He praises American universities for their temperance. He denounces the Socialists. He congratulates Count Zeppelin. He announces that "the German empire has become a world empire." He declares, finally, "they are forcing a sword into my hand." Each of these addresses is given in full and prefaced with a brief explanation of the circumstances calling it forth.

Treitschke is also made use of by Professor Morgan of University College, London, to give weight to his sinister interpretations of *The War Book of the German General Staff*. These

rules of warfare are bad enough as they read and we have sufficient evidence that the German practise in Belgium has gone beyond them in brutality, but that is no reason why the editor should apply the term "cynical" to any rule allowing harsh measures, and "affectation" to any restrictions on violence. If the Allies would live up to the German war book their conduct would have been better than it has been. But of course Professor Morgan makes no reference to the violations of international law by the Russians in East Prussia or Great Britain on the sea, as for instance the rules established by the Declaration of Paris in 1856 relating to blockades.

The Declaration of Paris, as well as the Declaration of London and the other international conventions aiming to regulate land and naval warfare, are contained in the handy manual of *Law and Usage of War*, compiled by Sir Thomas Barclay. The alphabetic arrangement of topics facilitates quick reference to disputed points.

Those who are led to buy the little book entitled *Operations Upon the Sea* because of the red-ink announcement on the slip cover that it contains "A Startling Scheme of Attack upon the United States" are likely to be disappointed when they find that it is merely an ordinary manual dealing with the technical problems of transporting troops. It is one of the chief duties of a general staff to make such studies, and if the officers of our War Department have not on file in Washington a similar plan of attack on Germany as well as every other possible opponent, they should be discharged from the service for neglect of duty. But while Baron von Edelsheim's handbook is not sensational it is useful and should be widely read since in this country we do not leave the question of military preparedness to experts but all of us take a hand in it. Even the most pronounced pacifist may well pause and consider when he reads that the United States has only twenty thousand troops, that is, half an army corps, available for field service, with a reserve of a hundred thousand militiamen, poorly armed, poorly drilled and altogether untrained, while Germany could land two hundred thousand men on our unprotected seaboard within a month. But we may console ourselves with the observation that altho Baron von Edelsheim figures out that it would be still easier to invade England no German troops have yet landed there.

In the "American interpretation" of *Germany Embattled*, by Oswald Garrison Villard, we find what is generally lacking in the British books, that is, a real appreciation of the German viewpoint and of the admirable qualities of the German character. Nevertheless he condemns Germany's present action as emphatically as any of the English av-

## THE NEWEST BOOKS

*King Jack*, by Keighly Snowden, is a picturesque romance, the story of an actual latter-day Robin Hood, who roved in Yorkshire a century ago.

Dutton. \$1.35.

*The Need for Art in Life*, by I. B. S. Holborn. Lectures on Greek, medieval and Renaissance art and the effect on modern life of the lack of love of beauty.

New York: Shaw. 75 cents.

*The Keeper of the Door*, by Ethel M. Dill, reassures the readers that the mid-Victorian heroine, of several lovers and all the virtues save sense and force, still lives.

Putnam. \$1.40.

*A Surgeon in Belgium*, by H. S. Soutar. A vivid, dramatic, not dispassionate account by the surgeon in chief of three months' service with the Belgian Field Hospital.

Longmans. \$2.40.

*The Field of Social Service*, ed. by Philip Davis. Papers by specialists in different branches of community work with chapters on training and on positions open to workers.

Small, Maynard. \$1.50.

*Spoon River Anthology*, by E. L. Masters, gives what wanderers in country churchyards always wish for, the life stories sordid, tragic, lovely, of those who "sleep peacefully side by side."

Macmillan. \$1.25.



thors, and subjects the German propaganda in America to a keen criticism. In discussing the plea that Germany while taking the offensive was really acting on the defensive he makes the strong point that the success of the German armies in holding a five hundred mile line of field fortifications in France has proved that Germany would have been impregnable if she had been content to defend her own territory on the frontier. Mr. Villard ends with an inspiring plea for the extension of our American republicanism thruout the world. We hope his optimism will prove justified for, as he says, Americans "trust that as a result of this war thrones will everywhere come crashing to the ground."

In *Can Germany Win?* an anonymous American endeavors to wake up England to her real danger and to arouse her to a more earnest effort to overthrow Germany. In pointing out the absurdity of the stuff about the German Kaiser and armies and nation with which the British public is fed he evidently speaks from the basis of a long residence in Germany. He says "to me it is amazing that a race, commonly so well informed as the English, should be so hopelessly without knowledge on this most essential point," the spirit of the German people. But he finds the German press vastly more ill-informed and malignant than the British.

In *The Audacious War*, C. W. Barron gives special attention to an aspect of the war which most writers—with discretion—pass over lightly, that is its financial side. He discusses the questions of national resources, international commerce and gold reserves in a compact and not too technical style.

*Historical Backgrounds of the Great War*, by Frank J. Adkins. New York: McBride, Nast. \$2.

*Kaiser, Krupp and Kultur*, by Theodor Andrea Cook. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

*Germany, France, Russia and Islam*, by Heinrich von Treitschke. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

*The Confessions of Frederick the Great, with Life*, by Heinrich von Treitschke. Translated by Douglas Sladen. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

*The Kaiser, 1859-1914*, by Stanley Shaw. The Macmillan Co. 40 cents.

*The German Emperor, As Shown in His Public Utterances*, by Christian Gauss. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

*The War Book of the German General Staff*. Translated by J. H. Morgan. New York: McBride, Nast. \$1.

*Law and Usage of War*, by Sir Thomas Barclay. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

*Operation Upon the Sea*, by Freiherr von Edelsheim. New York: The Outdoor Press. 75 cents.

*Germany Embattled: An American Interpretation*, by Oswald Garrison Villard. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

*Can Germany Win?* By an American. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

*The Audacious War*, by C. W. Barron. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.

## FICTION AS SOCIAL HISTORY

It takes an interpreter familiar with the history of an epoch to determine to what degree a given novel is historically representative. As such a commentator Allene Gregory presents *The French Revolution and the English Novel*, which concerns itself with a group of minor English novelists of a century ago. The book follows the historic method in its researches and emphasizes the

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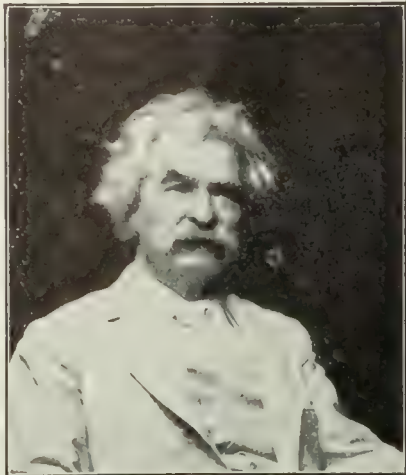
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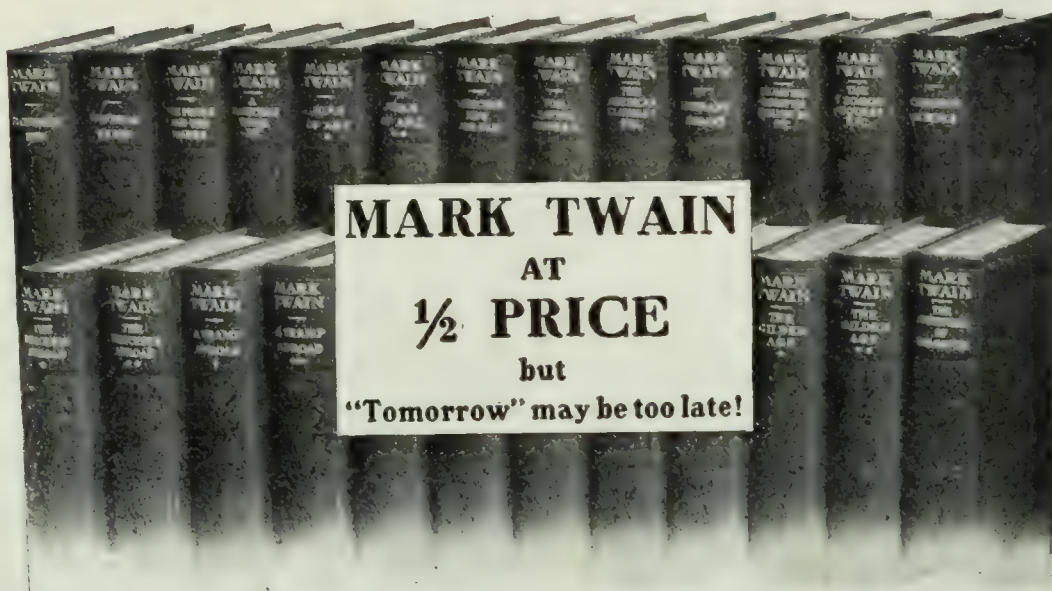
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## FIGHTING IN THE FRENCH HILLS

The trenches—that word calls before readers of current war news a pretty definite picture. But we have heard less about the artillery and the wonderful telephone control of the far-off batteries. The correspondent of the New York Times whom we quote saw both aspects of the French battle line and tells what he saw in a very graphic way:

I stood in an observation trench out beyond the battle line. To get there I crawled on my hands and knees and was not allowed to speak.

Looking thru a periscope I could see the German trenches only twenty yards away. Between was a maze of barbed wire entanglements.

An officer whispered in my ear to notice how some of the barbed wire had been cut. When we crawled back to comparative safety he explained that only two nights before the Germans made a desperate attack at that point, cutting half way thru the wire before they were discovered.

In just forty seconds the French artillery was upon them; the result was simply a massacre. It was scarcely necessary for the French infantry, only a few yards away, to fire a shot, so complete was the work of the "seventy-fives."

These batteries, which were 'way behind in the hills, merely received a telephoned message from the trenches to fire at a point they could not see, but which the mathematician at the trench end of the telephone mentioned in figures with the most careful precision. . . .

### THE INVISIBLE WAR

I was taken to an observation station on a mountain top. The station was cleverly concealed by pine boughs to prevent discovery.

We were at the edge of a dense pine forest. Sheer down, stretching before us east and west as far as the eye could see, was a beautiful rolling valley, apparently sleeping in the warm spring sunshine. Away to the north was another range of high hills. . . . Thru glasses we could sweep the valley for fifty miles. If a horse or cow moved across a field, miles away, we could see it. If a dog barked, we could almost hear it, so intense was the silence of that drowsy afternoon.

We could distinguish far off a narrow, wavy-white line, stretching the length of the valley and disappearing in the distance. Nearer to us and parallel we saw another long, wavy disappearing line. Those lines were the trenches of the complete opposing armies. In them were nearly half a million armed men.

But aside from horse and cattle grazing in the distant pastures we could not see a living thing. We could not hear a sound beyond the bark of a dog and the sighing of a breeze thru our pines.

"This is modern war," said the captain who escorted me. "Since the first day's battle I have not seen a single German except prisoners."

As we turned to leave our platform the distant rumble of heavy artillery broke the silence. We could see white puffs of smoke from the direction of the French batteries breaking over the valley, probably ten miles away. . . .

### THIRTY SECONDS TO KILL

The section of the front I visited is one bristling row of artillery from end to end. A major met us back at brigade headquarters. He carried a bouquet of violets. He explained that we must be careful not to be seen entering the artillery observatory. He added naïvely that it did not matter so much on our account, but he did not desire to have the observatories discovered. Besides, his observers were valuable.

He smelt his violets and explained that artillery is a highly scientific branch of



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service—that the lives of observers were not to be wasted.

He led the way up the mountain side between batteries, perched back of the ridge and observatories that sort of hung on the precipice, overlooking the valley. They were covered over with shrubbery and boughs of trees so as to make them invisible.

We crawled up the steep steps, cut in the mountain. The major waved us to stoop low and crawl into a little thatched cave with a tiny slit in the foliage thru which we could see the operations. He waved his bunch of violets toward the valley, speaking cheerfully:

"We will direct fire there at those German trenches."

The bunch of violets pointed out toward a village a mile away. He turned his scale telescope to a point, and read the figures thru a telephone at the rear which connected with the battery. We leveled our glasses parallel with the telescope.

"It will take just thirty seconds after telephoning," he said.

I kept my eyes to the glasses. I heard a loud roar from the battery behind and the scream of a shell passing overhead. Then I saw a puff of smoke and heard the sound of the explosion as the shell struck a trench exactly where indicated.

Overcome with admiration of this marksmanship, I dropt my glass and turned toward the major, whose face was buried in the bouquet of violets.

We went into several observatories before going over the ridge to visit the men who had been firing at things they did not see, but who followed mathematical instructions with deadly accuracy.

In every observatory the result was the same. Thirty seconds after telephoning came the explosion, and white smoke was soon over the point aimed at by the telescope. . . .

### FALSE BATTERIES AND REAL GARDENS

In a strip of wood between real batteries and an open space, where false batteries were erected for the purpose of being photographed from German aeroplanes there was a fine garden, which sprung into being as a result of the soldiers' leisure between firing cannon.

There are model flower beds, typically French in their regular formation, with little graveled walks between. A little way off was an outdoor gymnasium with parallel bars and other equipment.

Further down the hill was the battery captain's villa. Like all the other houses at the front, it was merely an underground dugout, but in front and around it ran little graveled paths with flowers growing on either side. Cut flowers were on the little table and an empty German shell was used as a vase.

### WAR AS AN ART

The officer I have mentioned said to me: "The Germans have made war a thing of science. They make it begin and end with science. We claim that science only goes to a certain point. France believes, as all her history proves, that from the point where science leaves off warfare is art. Art is a thing of the spirit as well as of the brain."

This same spirit is oftentimes humorous. I noticed it a dozen times daily. For instance, outside a cook's dugout, behind a long line of trenches, I saw worked with tiny white stones, stuck in mud, a perfect picture of a rabbit entering a large kettle. The rabbit was waving the tricolor joyously, altho soon to become a soldier's dinner. . . .

The best commentary on the French commissariat is summed up in a single sentence from a private to our captain, who said to him: "Do you get enough to eat here?"

The soldier knew the captain was from General Headquarters. He knew that the captain's question invited a statement of honest fact. He saluted respectfully and said, hesitatingly:

"Well, don't you think we might have a little more salad?"

Our captain nearly fainted. Afterward he gasped to me the French equivalent of "Wouldn't that jar you?"



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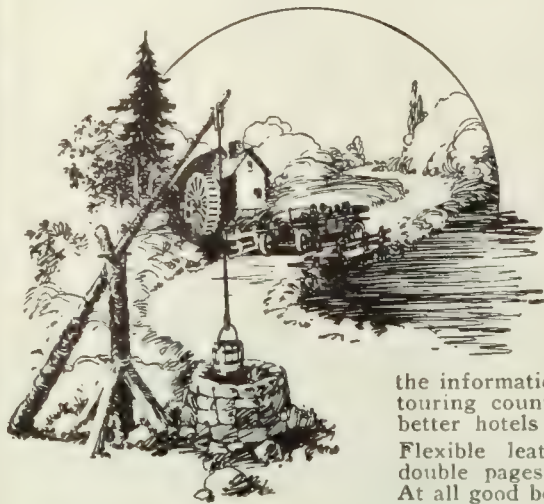
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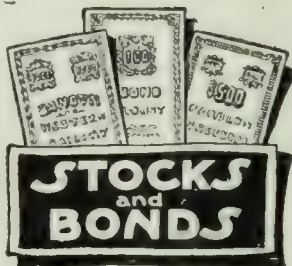
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# The Market Place

## IN THE SECURITIES MARKET

There was great activity in the market for securities again last week, transactions on the New York Stock Exchange amounting to 5,426,144 shares, against 5,896,401 in the week immediately preceding. In one day 1,453,000 shares were sold. It is noticeable that the interest of the public is now shown in the market for bonds, the week's business in these securities rising (from \$21,155,000) to \$32,549,000. In the last four years the average for the corresponding week was less than \$14,000,000.

While there was an advance in the prices of a majority of the bonds, the week's net gains in the share list were much more noticeable, and, as a rule, they were shown by the industrial companies which have, or are said to have, large orders for war supplies, and by the copper mining companies. For nearly all the leading railroad shares prices were higher, and the upward movement was not checked by the announcement on Tuesday that receivers had been appointed for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Even for the New Haven shares there was an increase of 3 points.

The market is affected from day to day by certain influences that are merely temporary, but there are underlying and continuing causes which have been effective and may be so for some time to come. A rumor about a great order for war supplies may prove to be without foundation, but there is abundant official evidence that war orders have very greatly increased our exports, and the excess of exports over imports. This excess was \$719,813,000 for the nine months ending with March, and in the four months beginning with December it was \$591,000,000. The condition of business has improved, and the outlook for large crops is highly favorable. The situation has warranted a general advance, and higher prices for the shares of several manufacturing companies were due naturally to their greatly increased profits.

## THE TRAIN CREW LAWS

Pennsylvania's House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 135 to 68, a bill repealing the railroad full-crew law of 1911. The large majority indicates similar action in the Senate. It is provided in the repeal bill that power to regulate the number of employees on each train shall be given to the state's





Public Service Commission. This is as it should be. The number of men serving on each train ought not to be determined arbitrarily by a statute, which makes no allowance for the varying conditions. Obedience to the law's requirements has considerably increased the railroad companies' annual expenses for operation and has served no good purpose. The bill has been opposed at Harrisburg by labor unions, and the leading speaker against it in the House was the Socialist member, James H. Maurer.

A similar repeal bill in the New York Legislature has, unfortunately, failed to become a law, altho it was passed by the Senate. When the vote was taken in the Assembly, or House, there was a small majority in its favor, but the number of affirmative votes was not sufficient. There were eight votes lacking. And so no action was taken before the end of the session, which was at hand. This repeal bill, like the one in Pennsylvania, empowers the Public Service Commission to determine the size of each train's crew.

#### COPPER

Soon after the beginning of the war the price of our copper fell below twelve cents a pound. Thruout last week the price was rising, and at the end it was eighteen cents, while twenty-one cents was paid for special Lake Superior brands. With this advance in the price of the metal, the prices of the shares of copper companies have moved upward. Stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company was sold last week at 79½. A few months ago the price was 48. On the New York Stock Exchange last week there were gains for all the copper shares—Amalgamated, 2½; Anaconda, 1⅞; Chino, 2⅞; Inspiration, 4½; Miami, 2¼; Utah, 5⅜. A few months ago the companies producing copper were operated at about fifty per cent of their capacity; now the proportion ranges from seventy-five to ninety per cent. The price of the metal is higher now than it has been at any time since the summer preceding the panic of 1907.

Copper prices are high because the metal is needed in the manufacture of ammunition. England and France want it. Our own manufacturers must have it if they are to fill their foreign orders. Our exports, which have been growing, are not yet equal to the quantities shipped in normal times, when Germany and Austria took forty-five per cent of our surplus, and the demand for consumption at home, war orders excluded, has not its normal force, but there is a market abroad, or at the war order factories in this country, for all that can be produced. In no other war has there been such a consumption of ammunition. Near St. Mihiel, not long ago, 20,000 shells were used in ninety minutes. It is said that the British at Neuve Chapelle used more ammunition than was consumed in the entire Boer war. For much of the ammunition copper, or brass, is required. Some predict that prices will continue to rise.

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### THE CONNECTICUT FIGURES

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Going more into details, we find the following for each one of the five groups:

Ten Connecticut stock companies—Earned underwriting income, \$48,279,140; losses incurred, \$29,361,617; underwriting expenses incurred, \$20,279,861; underwriting loss, \$1,362,338; net gain from investments, \$117,458; net decrease in surplus, \$1,244,880.

Eighty other state stock companies—Earned underwriting income, \$159,525,246; losses incurred, \$98,930,064; underwriting expenses incurred, \$64,786,514; underwriting loss, \$4,191,333; net gain from investments, \$2,382,748; net increase in surplus, \$1,808,585.

Forty-one foreign stock companies—Earned underwriting income, \$83,596,771; losses incurred, \$53,642,525; underwriting expenses incurred, \$33,403,972; underwriting loss, \$3,449,726; net gain from investments, \$4,024,104; net increase in surplus, \$574,378.

Fourteen Connecticut mutuals—Earned underwriting income, \$310,464; losses incurred, \$192,273; underwriting expenses incurred, \$139,973; underwriting loss, \$21,783; net gain from investments, \$61,034; net increase in surplus, \$39,252.

Nineteen other state mutuals—Earned underwriting income, \$4,769,119; losses incurred, \$3,026,598; underwriting expenses incurred, \$1,514,050; underwriting profit, \$228,471; net loss on investment income, \$656,413, net decrease in surplus, \$427,942.

As will be observed, the companies comprising the first four groups lost money on their underwriting, the ag-



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gregate being \$9,025,180, and those of the fifth group made a profit of but \$228,471. This gives us a net underwriting loss by the whole number of \$8,796,709.

The net investment gains made by the companies of the first four groups, aggregating \$6,585,344, partially repaired the losses incurred on the insurance side of the year's operations and resulted in a net increase in surplus of \$1,177,334. A reversed situation of affairs, it will be observed, obtains in the fifth group, composed of other state mutual companies. They made an underwriting profit of \$228,471 but suffered a net investment loss of \$656,413, leaving their account \$427,942 to the bad.

The difficulties and complexities of the fire insurance business, as well as the ability and skill with which it is conducted, will be appreciated when we note that the underwriting loss of \$8,796,709 and investment gain of \$6,585,344 are the close results achieved after handling a gross income of \$342,114,570.

Glancing at the results of individual companies, we find that eight of the ten Connecticut stock companies, five of the fourteen Connecticut mutuals, fifty-nine of the eighty stock companies of other states, six of the nineteen mutuals of other states and thirty-six of the forty-one foreign companies show an underwriting loss. Altho a larger proportionate number of mutuals managed to make a profit, the net total for the entire thirty-three, on an earned underwriting income of \$5,079,683, was but \$206,688.

Considered as a whole, the state of the fire insurance business as revealed by the latest Connecticut report is not a just subject for adverse legislation by any of the states.

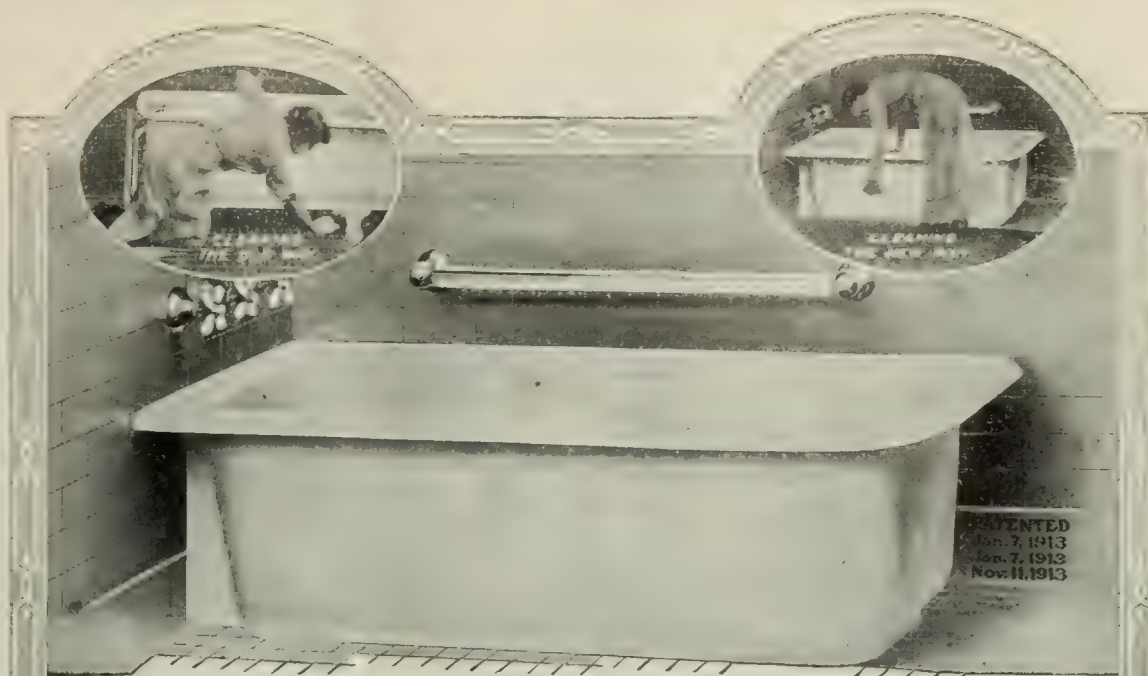
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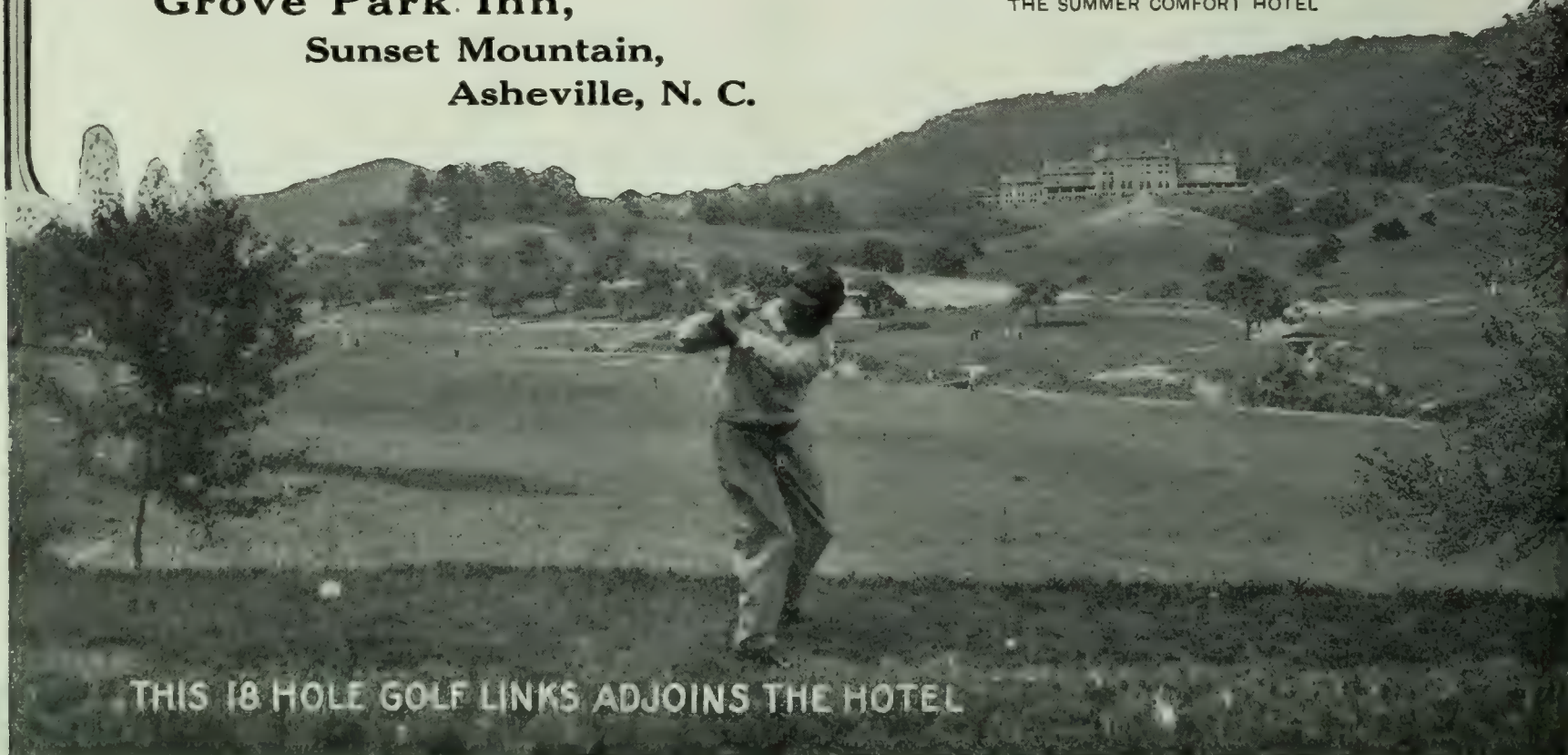
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## J U S T A W O R D

A good friend of The Independent has just brought to our attention a letter addrest on November 29, 1878, to Dr. William Hayes Ward by the famous Abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison. It is written with reference to the thirtieth anniversary of The Independent, and is good reading in this sixty-seventh year of its progressive development. Therefore we print it in full:

DEAR SIR—In the vicissitudes attendant upon periodicals of every description—so many appearing and disappearing within a comparatively short period, after fruitless efforts to give them permanence—your coming thirtieth anniversary number of The Independent must be an event especially gratifying alike to all who are concerned in its management, as showing a marked longevity and a steadfast appreciation on the part of its patrons. Certainly, the most reliable and effective recommendation of any periodical is to be found in its real merits; which, in the case of The Independent, have long since been recognized to the extent of securing for it a very wide circulation, and placing it conspicuously among the most readable, instructive, and practical religious journals of the day. Its editorial department is ably sustained; its list of contributors large, varied, and strong; its ruling spirit without bigotry or dogmatism; and its scope such as to include much that pertains to literature, science, art, religious and secular intelligence, and the most important events connected with the political history and destiny of the country—affording in the aggregate, annually, a large amount of useful information at a very cheap rate.

Very cordially yours,  
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

## IF YOU GO CAMPING

Inside tent poles are an abomination unless the tent is a large one; try to rig your shelter by means of guy ropes attached to trees or with ropes and outside poles.

If your boat upsets, don't try to climb on board; place your hands on the stern and paddle to shore. Enough air will be imprisoned under the boat to float it and several persons.

If you sleep on the floor of your tent, be sure that the earth is hollowed away beneath at the point where your hip rests—otherwise that part of your anatomy will remind you of its presence thruout the night.

A good cook-kit for a small party is one of the old-fashioned tin dinner pails, with prest—not soldered—seams. Its compartments, when separated, provide a variety of vessels for boiling, baking or frying.

Should a cold night catch you with insufficient covering, wrap up a hot stone or a bottle of hot water at your feet; with the extremities warm, the balance of the body may be more or less neglected.

The open-front tent or lean-to is, in spite of appearances, one of the warmest of tents; it should be pitched with its back to the wind and the camp fire kept burning in front. Its shape is such as to reflect the heat down upon the sleepers instead of allowing most of it to escape.

A camp bed which has some little spring and will keep you off the ground is made by driving four crotched sticks into the soil and fitting them with cross-pieces. Enough heavier saplings are laid across to support your weight and the whole covered with hemlock browse, your blankets being spread on top.

As a variation of corn, fish, etc., roasted in the ashes or fried over the coals, try the method of placing hot stones in a shallow pit, covering them with damp cloths or leaves with the edibles placed on them, adding more leaves and filling the pit level with earth. The effect is that of steaming and the results are excellent.

For small camps one of the pocket cook-kits, supplemented by a reflecting baker, will supply all ordinary needs; but where many are in the party or where the location is to be more or less permanent, a camp stove is almost a necessity. If your tent has a built-in floor cloth, pack along a small oil-stove; then you can cook indoors on rainy days.

No matter how waterproof the tent, a long continued rain is almost certain to dampen the interior walls or to work into the inside. To prevent this, rig a fly over the tent—this adds to the coolness in hot weather because of the air space, besides shedding rain effectually; dig a shallow ditch around the outside to carry off the surplus water, and, if the extra weight is not objectionable, a sod-cloth or even a floor-cloth will repay the extra trouble of transportation.





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# The Independent

VOLUME 82

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915

NUMBER 3466

## FIGHTING WITH FUMES—A HUMANE INNOVATION?

**M**ODERN warfare is a branch of applied chemistry. In the taking of life and in the saving of it the chemist has been the leading spirit. The products of his laboratory propel the submarine and aeroplane, project the bombshell thru the air and explode it at its target. It is also thru his skill that wounds are quickly healed, that suffering is alleviated and that the plague no longer follows in the wake of armies, slaying more than the soldiers. Thus chemistry hovers over the battlefield in a double guise—as angel of destruction and angel of healing.

The newest weapon which the chemist has put into the hands of fighting man has this dual aspect, for it appears to be both effective and merciful. The English report that the fumes generated by the new German apparatus at Ypres irritated the eyes of the soldiers so they could not take aim and drove them out of their trenches, staggering blindly to the rear. They also report that the number of fatalities was surprisingly small in proportion to the number of men temporarily incapacitated. Some were suffocated where they lay, others died later of bronchitis or pneumonia resulting from the injury to their throats and lungs. But most of those who were overcome by the gas were revived by fresh air and suffered no permanent harm. Shrapnel and explosive bombs, on the contrary, cut, bruise and mangle the body, and those who are not killed have to endure prolonged torture and perhaps be maimed for life. In this connection we should remember that the Animal Rescue League has adopted asphyxiation by gas instead of shooting as the most humane way of putting poor dogs and cats out of their misery.

**I**F later experience confirms these first reports it would seem then that a real step has been made in the direction of making war humane. It comes apparently nearer to that ideal weapon of offense which shall instantaneously render the enemy incapable of resistance with the least possible danger of death or permanent injury. This would be, we may imagine, something like chloroform, diffusing a heavy vapor which would stupefy those who inhaled it so that they could be disarmed and captured by the advancing foe. The gas actually used in Flanders seems, however, to be chlorine, or hydrochloric acid, accompanied by some thick yellowish smoke which serves to indicate its presence and keep it to the ground. Nitric and sulfurous fumes are also surmised. Any one who has worked in the chemical laboratory knows what it feels like to be choked by such irritant gases. The breaking of a bromine bottle or the reversal of the air current when chlorine is being generated under a hood stampedes a class, for a whiff of the gases strikes like a knife to the

lungs. But even when a student is overcome by the fumes he can usually be revived without difficulty and may be able to go on with his work. The antidote is the inhalation of alcohol, so here is a chance to utilize the spirit which is being debarred in the belligerent countries. It will be possible to guard against the danger now that it is recognized by providing the soldiers with respirators such as are used by firemen, coal miners and workmen in chemical factories. On account of the rapid diffusion of all gases and the consequent dilution with air the new weapon is likely to be of use only in confined spaces like the casements of a fortress and in close trench fighting. Therefore we cannot, unfortunately, hope for the abolition of the bombshell and the bullet.

**I**T is naturally a matter of gratification to Americans that this, the first experience with asphyxiating gases in modern warfare, tends to confirm the American view as to their propriety. The United States has had to endure considerable opprobrium for its stand on this question at the First Hague Congress, where our representatives alone voted against the clause, "The contracting powers agree to abstain from the use of projectiles the [sole] object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases." The word "sole" (*unique*) which appears in the original French text of The Hague convention is left out of the official English translation. This is a strange omission considering that the French and British have been defending their use of explosives which diffuse asphyxiating and deleterious gases on the ground that this was not the "sole" purpose of the bombs but merely an accidental effect of the nitric powder used. The new German weapon, whether it be cylinders of liquefied chlorine or bombs of other gases, has as its sole purpose the spreading of noxious gases.

The British delegates at The Hague took the same view of the question as ours and also refused to sign, but their Government gave its adhesion to the rule. But altho the vote went against us the argument presented by the late Captain Mahan was so cogent and well expressed that it has been quoted in treatises on international law ever since. We give it entire:

These reasons were, briefly: 1. That no shell emitting such gases is as yet in practical use or has undergone adequate experiment; consequently, a vote taken now would be taken in ignorance of the facts as to whether the results would be of a decisive character or whether injury in excess of that necessary to attain the end of warfare—the immediate disabling of the enemy—would be inflicted. 2. That the reproach of cruelty and perfidy, addrest against these supposed shells, was equally uttered formerly against firearms and torpedoes, both of which are now employed without scruple. Until we know the effects of such asphyxiating shells, there was no saying whether they would be more or less merciful than missiles now permitted. That it was illogical, and not de-



monstrably humane, to be tender about asphyxiating men with gas, when all were prepared to admit that it was allowable to blow the bottom out of an ironclad at midnight, throwing four or five hundred into the sea, to be choked by water, with scarcely the remotest chance of escape.

As Captain Mahan says, the same objection has been raised at the introduction of each new weapon of war, even tho it proved to be no more cruel than the old. The modern rifle ball, swift and small and sterilized by heat, does not make so bad a wound as the ancient sword and spear, but we all remember how gunpowder was regarded by the dandies of Hotspur's time:

And that it was great pity, so it was,  
This villainous saltpeter should be digg'd  
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth,  
Which many a good tall fellow had destroy'd  
So cowardly; and but for these vile guns  
He would himself have been a soldier.

The real reason for the instinctive aversion manifested against any new arm or mode of attack is that it reveals to us the intrinsic horror of war. We naturally revolt against premeditated homicide, but we have become so accustomed to the sword and latterly to the rifle that they do not shock us as they ought when we think of what they are made for. The Constitution of the United States prohibits the infliction of "cruel and unusual punishments." The two adjectives were apparently used almost synonymously, as tho any "unusual" punishment were necessarily "cruel" and so indeed it strikes us. But our ingenious lawyers were able to persuade the courts that electrocution, tho unknown to the Fathers and undeniably "unusual," was not unconstitutional. Dum dum bullets are rightfully ruled out because they inflict frightful and often incurable wounds, and the aim of humane warfare is to disable the enemy, not permanently to injure him.

The Germans began the war with 17-inch shells; now they have got down to molecules. There is no smaller projectile unless they use the electron stream of the cathode ray. This, however, has appeared only in the pages of our scientific romancers and is not likely to figure in the present war.

### THE WOMEN'S PEACE CONGRESS

WE recall no parallel in history to the International Congress of Women that concluded its sessions at The Hague last week. It was not only the first time that a Peace Conference was held during the hight of war and participated in by representatives of both belligerent and neutral nations, but it was the first time that the sex that creates and does not destroy life has organized for the purpose of being heard on the issues of war and peace.

From the meager reports of the Congress the women have apparently done well.

They have among other things unanimously favored the plan of "continuous mediation" on the part of the neutral nations as first suggested by Miss Julia Grace Wales of Wisconsin and endorsed by the Wisconsin Legislature and the Chicago Peace Conference. They have also voted to have a Committee or Congress of Women sit thruout the peace negotiations at the close of the war with a view to bringing the pressure of public opinion to bear so as to effect a settlement that will prevent the recurrence of war.

These are both good proposals. The first we have discussed at length and with approval in our issue of

March 29. The second is a novel idea in international relations and can only be likened to the activities of Mr. W. T. Stead at the Second Hague Conference, whose daily paper, the *Courrier de la Conférence de la Paix*, had a far greater effect in keeping the delegates to the line than they cared to admit.

Many good people have ridiculed the women for going on this "wild goose chase." In some countries the opposition was so great that the governments would issue them no passports. Miss Jane Addams, who led the American delegation and was made on her arrival at The Hague President of the Congress, said before she left New York that almost every leading man in Chicago whom she consulted advised her not to go and assured her that she could accomplish nothing.

It may turn out that they were right. Nevertheless what is it that makes Jane Addams perhaps the foremost woman in America? Is it not this: that when something is to be done, she is ready to try, no matter how formidable the task and how meager the chances of success? Jane Addams is not afraid to be seen in the minority.

The little band of women have done well. May their efforts bear rich fruitage!

### DEMOCRACY THAT PAYS ITS WAY

WHEN that clear-headed publicist and excellent literary artist, M. Emile Faguet, wrote on "The Dread of Responsibility," he found in America, as in France, abundant facts for his inductions. In every department of political activity we have seen the dread of responsibility all too shamelessly exhibited. In national, state and municipal administrations, in national and local legislative bodies, in the judiciary as in the executive branches, responsibility has been shifted, or so distributed as to become wholly indeterminate.

But M. Faguet found in modern democracy a vital process which tends toward the creation and the centering of responsibility, and so toward the correction of what is probably the gravest defect of popular power. Democracies tend to evolve from within themselves true aristocracies—not privileged classes, but groups of men of specialized abilities, that may and should assume leadership. Among these spontaneously generated aristocracies are the business men of initiative and daring, the inventors, discoverers and philosophers, the artists and the poets, the professional men. It is perhaps the chief merit of democracy that it keeps open the way for gifted men to rise into these aristocratic groups, unhindered by hereditary class distinctions.

Among these groups of initiating men there is one which M. Faguet has not in any special way recognized but which in America at least is of prime importance. This is the group of good citizens who are ever alert to watch the progress of legislation and the work of administration, to organize spontaneous movements as from time to time they are needed to correct evils in the public service, to call a halt upon extravagance, and to promote progressive measures that an enlightened public opinion calls for. Everywhere in America the political experiment has been immeasurably more successful, all things considered, because of this element in our society, quite unrecognized in the treatises on political science.

Not often is the value of the work done by these vol-



untarily formed groups so instructively manifested as it has been in the regeneration of the municipal government of New York City by the men put into office nearly six years ago thru the efforts of the Committee of 100, and continued, with the addition of Mr. Mitchel as Mayor, thru the efforts of the Committee of 107, organized two years ago; and never within our recollection has the true work of a municipal administration been more incisively set forth, and an accounting for stewardship more frankly and clearly made, than it is in Mayor Mitchel's own authoritative words, printed on another page. It is a story of how the municipal government of one of the two largest cities in the world has been brought measurably up to the standards familiar to the town-dwellers of Europe, but unhappily new to most Americans: a story, therefore, quite as important to the whole American people as to the citizens of New York.

If the democratic experiment is to succeed, it must demonstrate not only that democratic rule offers to the average man justice and opportunity, but also that it is good business. The most serious shortcoming of democracy—let us not say failure, for assuredly it is not that—has been on the business side; and only by the most earnest efforts of its wisest leaders can it hope to handle successfully the increasingly complex problems of the budget which a growing and progressive community will create. Democratic rule must also demonstrate that it is good civilization, in the largest and noblest sense of the word. It must stand for order and decency, for public health, and for enlightenment.

Thruout his public career, Mayor Mitchel has shown himself a strong and a wise democrat, in these good meanings of the word. A master of accounts, tireless in his scrutiny of details, he stands preëminently among public men who realize, and who try to make the public understand, that democratic rule must be good business, if it is to hold public confidence. Also he has sought to make democratic rule good civilization. He would gladly see generous appropriations made to hopeful experiments in the promotion of social welfare, if financial conditions justified them. But he is too wise and too honest a man to plunge the community into obligations that cannot be met.

When John Ruskin was asked to help pay off a church debt, he bluntly replied that he did not believe in a Christianity which built churches that it could not pay for. Mr. Mitchel is a civilized man, and he stands ready to do anything in reason to make our civilization better; but, happily for the city of New York, he does not believe in the kind of civilization which undertakes noble enterprises that it cannot pay for.

### ALCOHOLIC MARKSMANSHIP

THE musketry instructors who are training Kitchener's army near Brighton report that the recruits are apt to be bad shots late in the day owing, as they frankly admit, to "too many beers and whiskies." It is therefore proposed to keep the public houses closed until after target practise is over.

Perhaps Kitchener, being an Irishman, was in the congregation when the priest gave the sermon on temperance which ended with the impressive words: "Drink is the ruin o' the counthry. 'Tis drink that steals your

wages. 'Tis drink that makes ye beat your wives. 'Tis drink that makes ye shoot at your landlord, and 'tis drink that makes ye miss him."

The hostility of the late Lord Roberts of Kandahar toward liquor was the only grudge that Tommy Atkins had against his favorite leader, if we may take Kipling as interpreter of the feeling of files-on-parade:

'E's a little down on drink,  
Chaplain Bobs;  
But it keeps us outer clink—  
Don't it, Bobs?  
So we will not complain  
Tho 'e's water on the brain  
If 'e leads us straight again—  
Blue-light Bobs.

When Lord Kitchener became the head of the army the liquor-loving soldier looked for alleviation of his lot, but his hopes were disappointed, for the new Secretary for War put his household on the water-wagon and seems disposed to treat his army in the same way. The twentieth century version of Cromwell's motto is "Trust in God and keep your army dry."

### ON CONVERSATION BY TELEPHONE

CONVERSATION seems to be no more. Where are the *salons* of yesteryear? Has not the very word *conversazione* become hopelessly affected with a flippant, slangy connotation? We are too busy to converse, or too restless, or too thoughtless. Instead, we play auction, or dance, or go to the movies. Of course we talk a plenty. But talk and conversation are two things.

Is it because this is a scientific age? Or a commercial age? Or a material age? Or is it just because it is the age we happen to live in, and the golden age of art or literature or morals or—conversation is always just a decade or a generation or a century in the background?

Whatever the reason, the situation needs a cure. Conversation is too fine an art to take a place in the museum with quill pens and sampler making and Rogers groups. Conversation, if there were any, would sharpen the wits, improve the manners, broaden the mind, and mellow the spirit.

A reviving remedy has been found, and, appropriately, it is a scientific remedy. The age which has slain the conversational gift provides the wherewithal for its resuscitation. Behold the telephone.

Until now the telephone has seemed merely an irritating convenience. It has been like the quick lunch, an evil mitigated only by its contribution to the speed mania of the time. We have used it as a tool of the efficient life.

Now it presents itself as an instrument of culture, a disseminator of sweetness and light. One has only to try conversation over the wire to find a new joy in talking.

Conversation by telephone is talk shorn of all the adventitious aids that spring from the fact of physical and visual proximity. There are no smiles to illuminate the text. Giggles there may be, chuckles, or even guffaws, but a smile is none of these and better than all. There are no gestures to round out a period or drive home an emphasis. However much we may find ourselves gesticulating with the transmitter, the distant listener gets nothing but sound waves. There is no flashing glance to "register," as the movie actors have it, wrath; no curling lip to betoken scorn; no twinkling eye to suggest whimsicality; none of the charm of personal presence that might give substance to an attenuated argument or power to



a feeble retort. The voice must do it all—the voice and the words it carries and the thought they express. So the words must be better chosen and more effective, the thought clearer, more orderly, more interesting.

Then, too, a telephone conversation must march. If you run out of thoughts for the moment or merely fall silent, as *tête-à-tête* one might well do with impunity, your hearer hangs up the receiver or central breaks the connection. You cannot “loaf on the job.” Your brain must be nimble, your wit quick.

There are, it is true, disadvantages in conversation by telephone. But, if you have unlimited service so that the specter of the mounting “jitneys” need not plague you, they are mostly disadvantageous for your neighbors. Wire monopolization is likely to lead to unpopularity. Also, if you are a man, you cannot smoke, if a woman you cannot knit for the Belgians while conversing by telephone. But after all, these collateral pursuits are more appropriate accompaniments of gossip or story telling than of conversation.

It is just because telephone conversation can have no such extraneous helps that it offers so fascinating a field for adventure. It stands on its own bottom. You either like it for conversational reasons alone, or you like it not. If you like it not, it matters not a straw why. You would better play bridge, or talk scandal, or go to a musical comedy. You are not worthy to partake of this splendid discovery.

### THE SOLDIERS WHO MAKE PEACE

FIFTY years ago when the Great Peace put an end to our Civil War it was the men on the firing line who showed the least vindictiveness. It was Lee who had the courage to surrender when some of his people were urging the indefinite continuance of guerrilla warfare. It was Grant who told the southern soldiers to keep their horses for use on the farms and who refused to allow the captive army to be paraded in triumph thru Washington. It was mostly northern stay-at-homes who clamored for the execution of Jeff Davis and it was a southern actor who assassinated Lincoln. When the Great War in Europe comes to a close it will probably be also found that the men who are now making war will be found the first to make peace.

### BRITISH CENSORSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES

IF the British wish to deprive themselves of the opportunity of learning what their enemies are saying and doing by shutting out German newspapers and books from the United Kingdom and the Dominions we must admit that is their right, altho we may wonder at their action. Our tourists returning home from Europe since the war have found it annoying—to use a milder term than they employed—that they were compelled to throw overboard their German pamphlets in order to take passage on a British vessel, but they were glad enough to get home on any terms. We have been more puzzled and amused than angry to see that the British censor deems it his duty to shelter the American people from improper intelligence by eliminating and altering the news dispatches from Berlin as they pass thru London, altho he must know that we now get the same dispatches direct from Berlin and so can discover his sins of omission and commission and can spec-

ulate as to their motive. The cables indeed are British, but the ether still is free.

Not so the sea, even to neutral vessels. The British censorship is now extended to cover any German literature coming thru any channel. The Italian steamship “Dante Alighieri,” which had been passed by the British patrol at Gibraltar at midnight of April 22 and was on the high sea bound for New York, was ordered held by wireless at two o'clock in the morning. The British officers who boarded the vessel at Gibraltar inquired of the captain if he had any German or Austrian books and pamphlets intended for American readers. Captain Sturlese showed his manifest, which listed eight cases of such literature. He was told that these would have to be left behind. Captain Sturlese remonstrated that the books were down deep in the hold under hundreds of tons of other cargo where it would cause a delay of many hours to get them out. After a few hours spent in discussing the matter it was agreed that the steamer should be allowed to proceed on condition that the books be not taken off at New York but go back to Genoa on her return trip.

Now we must confess that we have at times become a bit bored by the very voluminous propaganda literature which has been so diligently circulated by German sympathizers in this country, but we have the most ardent desire to get at that which is buried in the hold of the “Dante Alighieri” only a few blocks away. If we had one of the books now we would read it thru if we wore out the Deutsch-English dictionary in doing it. We want to know what it is that our guardians at the Strait do not deem fit for our eyes to see. Americans returning from Berlin tell us that the *Times*, *Spectator* and *Punch* are “as usual” to be read in any of the cafés of Unter den Linden. Now that the British Index Expurgatorius is forcibly extended over America we may have to go to Germany in order to hear both sides. Notwithstanding our love for English literature we do not wish to be confined to it in time of war. The worse the things are which the English say about the Germans the more we want to know what the Germans have to say for themselves.

### THE TIE THAT BINDS

ONE of the lessons taught by the present war is the importance to the United States of the possession or control of tropical territory. We have heard people say that “what goes on in Mexico is none of our business,” but when Carranza announced the blockade of Progreso it was discovered to be very closely connected with “our business,” and the Government, in spite of its reluctance to any intervention in Mexico, found it necessary to compel the opening of the port. The reason is that Progreso is the outlet of Yucatan, where is grown the henequen from which binder twine is made. Over two hundred million pounds of fiber are needed for our grain crop this year and four-fifths of it comes from Yucatan thru Progreso. If Carranza had been allowed to carry out his plan we should have had to fall back upon the Manila abaca or the Hawaiian sisal. The supply of these is inadequate and more expensive; so that we should have felt the change in our bread bills. What we should have done if we did not own Hawaii or the Philippines is a question which may be referred for answer to those who opposed the acquisition of these territories.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**April 26**—French cruiser "Leon Gambetta" torpedoed in Otranto strait. British land on Gallipoli peninsula.

**April 27**—Russian fleet bombards Bosphorus forts. Germans continue attempts to regain Les Eparges, Woevre.

**April 28**—German aviator drops bombs on American tanker "Cushing" in North Sea. Germans and French dispute possession of Hartmannsweilerkopf, Vosges.

**April 29**—British repel Turkish attacks and occupy tip of Gallipoli peninsula. Dunkirk bombarded from German lines, twenty miles away.

**April 30**—Struggle for Uzsook Pass continues. French attempt to regain lost trenches at Le Mesnil, Champagne.

**May 1**—Germans advance fifty miles toward Riga, Russia. American tanker "Gulfight" torpedoed off Scilly Islands.

**May 2**—French artillery within range of Metz fortifications. Indecisive fighting about St. Julien, near Ypres.

### On the Gallipoli Peninsula

In the joint attack on Constantinople by land the French

have been assigned to the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles and the British to the European. The French force is largely composed of African troops from Algeria and Senegal. The British troops mostly come from Australia and New Zealand, and the latter contingent includes some Maoris, the fierce aborigines, who cost the pioneers more than one bloody war before they were subdued.

The troops landed near Enos on the Ægean Sea are said to be making their way inland toward the railroad to Adrianople, which if reached would cut off Constantinople from communication with Europe. But the British are directing their main efforts toward the conquest of the Gallipoli peninsula, which would open up the Dardanelles and bring the fleet to Constantinople. The peninsula varies in width from four miles at the Bulair neck to fourteen at its widest part, so all parts of it are within range of the big guns of the British and French dreadnoughts as they steam up and down the Gulf of Saros.

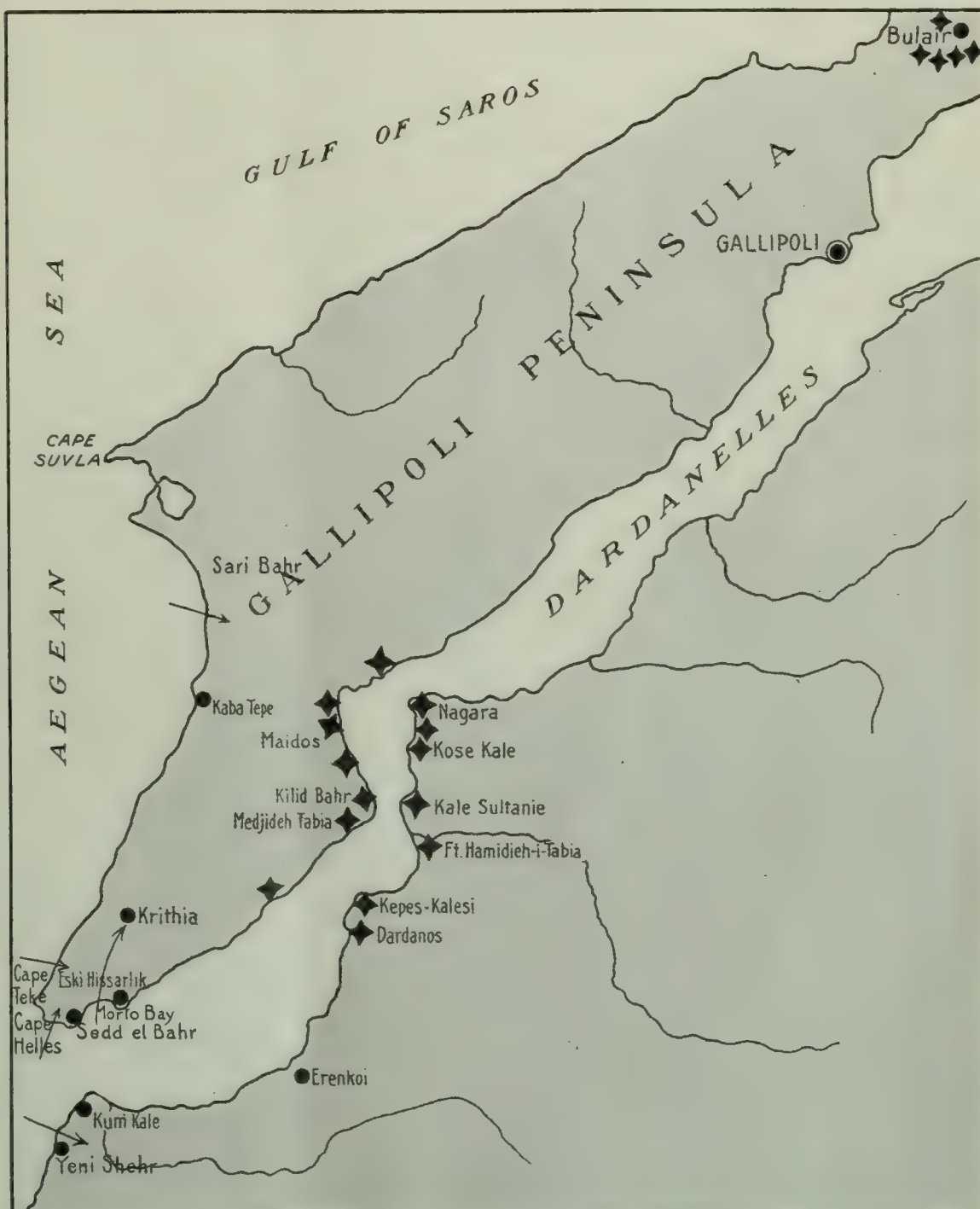
Under cover of the fire of the fleet British troops began to land at six beaches on the lower end of the peninsula before sunrise on Sunday, April 25. The Turks, prepared for the attacks by entrenchments, barbed wire entanglements and concealed batteries, gave them a hot welcome and the landing troops lost heavily. Nevertheless, they all secured a footing on the shore before nightfall ex-

cept the party which tried to disembark directly under the entrance fort of Sedd el Bahr. Here the ground had to be cleared for it by the troops which had landed near Cape Teke on the opposite side of the point. Other parties were landed at Morto Bay on the Dardanelles side and near Sari Bahr, Gaba (Kaba) Tepe and Suvla Bay on the outer side of the peninsula. In spite of the strong and persistent assaults of the Turks during the next three days, the British succeeded in holding their ground and getting the rest of their troops ashore. They are now in secure possession of the tip of the peninsula for about five miles.

According to a Greek account the

landing was facilitated in one case by an ingenious ruse. Nearly a thousand decrepit donkeys, which had been bought cheap in the islands, were put ashore loaded with dummy guns and baggage. This drew the Turkish troops while the British were successfully landed upon an undefended part of the shore.

The French African troops effected a landing on the other side of the Dardanelles at the same time as the British. They beached their boats on the outer side of the point near Yeni Shehr and captured the entrance fort of Kum Kale. Here also the Turks put up a very stout resistance, and only after many fatal assaults gave way and retired across the plain of



THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

The attempt in March to force the Dardanelles by the fleet alone having failed, forces are now being landed upon the Gallipoli peninsula in order to take in the rear the forts along the narrows. The arrows indicate the points at which the British troops from Australasia were landed. They have entrenched themselves at the point of the peninsula below Krithia and on the coast west of Kilid Bahr. The Turkish troops occupy the hills along the Dardanelles between Bulair and Maidos. The French African troops landed simultaneously near Yeni Shehr and took the fort at Kum Kale. The tombs of Achilles and Patroclus and of Ajax are near these points and the battle between the French and Turks on April 25-29 was fought on the plain of ancient Troy





Paul Thompson

## RUSSIAN PRISONERS—ALL

Fifteen thousand of them at Augustowo on their way to detention camps. Here they are lined up to receive rations of bread

ancient Troy. In one of these attacks 500 of the Turks were cut off from retreat by the fire of the warships and forced to surrender. It is reported that the French troops have been withdrawn, as it was not intended to push the attack on the Asiatic side.

During all these operations the fleet kept up a furious bombardment of the Turkish forts and forces. The 15-inch shells of the British super-dreadnoughts, soaring over the Gallipoli hills, fell upon the fortifications of both sides of the narrows as far up as Nagara and cut off the reinforcements which the Turks attempted to send from Constantinople. But the examination of the entrance forts of Sedd el Bahr and Kum Kale, which were supposed to have been completely demolished in February, showed that such a bombardment does not do as much damage as was supposed and that it is not safe to assume that a fort is disabled when it is silenced. According to the Constantinople accounts, three of the Allied battleships were so badly damaged by the Turkish guns that they had to retire, the French "Jeanne d'Arc" and the British "Majestic" and "Triumph."

## Bombarding Dunkirk

The German objective on the English Channel has been Dunkirk or Dunquerque, probably the strongest fortress of the French seaports. After the capture of Antwerp the Germans advanced rapidly along the coast toward Dunkirk, but were checked at Nieuport, ten miles within the Belgian border. Since then they have made no progress in this direction, for the combined French, British and Belgian force has held tenaciously to the line passing near

the three Flemish cities of Nieuport, Dixmude and Ypres. Disappointed in obtaining a French port such as Dunkirk, Calais or Boulogne, the Germans made the best of the only outlet to the sea west of the Netherlands, that is, Zeebrugge, the modernized port of the Belgian city of Bruges. This was cleared of its inhabitants and converted into a strong naval base, to which the German submarines were conveyed by rail. During the past week reports have been current that some of the swift German cruisers have slipped out of their shelter behind Helgoland and appeared off the coast of Belgium. It is also rumored that Zeebrugge has been bombarded by the British fleet.

Zeppelins and Taubes have of late flown over Dunkirk almost every day, sometimes dropping bombs, but doubtless chiefly for the purpose of making reconnaissances for the bombardment which began on Thursday. At 11.30 a. m. a 15-inch shell dropt into the city from a battery located somewhere back of the German lines. It was followed by others of the same sort at intervals of about seven minutes for three hours. The German gunners had the correct range from the start and their aim was directed by aeroplanes hovering high above the French fortress. On the following day the bombardment was renewed, but only ten shells were used.

According to the French bulletin twenty persons were killed and forty-five wounded, mostly civilians, but the bombardment failed to effect any military result. Refugees from the city, however, say that more than a hundred people were killed and that the exploded shells dug deep craters forty-five feet across. The people of

Dunkirk, alarmed by this unexpected attack, fled in thousands to Calais.

The most advanced line of the German entrenchments is some twenty miles east of Dunkirk, so the battery must have been fired from a greater distance, thus making a new record in long-range bombardment. It is believed that the big guns have been erected upon concrete foundations near Dixmude by engineers from the Krupp works.

## The Battle of Ypres

The series of engagements which will probably be called in history "the second battle of Ypres" has been continued thruout the week with little apparent gain on either side. The Germans still hold the bridgeheads at Steenstraete and Het Sas on the western bank of the canal connecting Ypres with the Yser River, as well as St. Julien, which is only three miles north of Ypres. At both these points, however, the Allies have made advances and report the capture of trenches, guns and prisoners. The Canadians have again borne the brunt of the battle in their efforts to regain their lost ground northeast of Ypres. The losses of the Germans in the recent fighting here are estimated by the English at 12,000.

The German artillery has been active and towns eight miles in the rear of Ypres have been struck. The town of Ypres, which has for seven months been the center of conflict, is practically destroyed by the recent bombardment. The famous Cloth Hall and Gothic Cathedral, dating from the thirteenth century, have been demolished. By mounting their 4.7-inch guns on armored trains which run on light railways connecting all positions along their front the Germans are able to bring their artillery to bear upon any desired point very quickly and shift it as soon as the enemy gets the range.

## Gas Grenades

The Germans have continued to use poisonous gases, but are not finding them so effective as at first because they are not fighting in such close quarters as at first and their opponents are prepared, or at least accustomed, to this new mode of attack. Its success when first used on April 15 in driving the Canadians from their trenches was owing largely to the surprise and alarm occasioned by the appearance of the greenish-yellow cloud of smoke which formed in front of the German line and was borne down upon them by the favoring breeze, stupefying or strangling those in its path. The German soldiers manipulating the gas gener-



ators were provided with respirators or smoke helmets such as are used by men who have to enter burning buildings or mines. Similar protective apparatus is being procured for the British troops in Flanders.

According to the Belgian war committee appointed to investigate this violation of The Hague rules, the Germans have used four different methods of generating the noxious gases. In some cases the stifling smoke from fires in the front trenches was wafted by the wind toward the enemy. Cylinders of compressed or liquefied chlorine seem to have been employed and also grenades or bombs which send out an asphyxiating gas as they explode. The Germans are doubtless experimenting to see which of the different gases or modes of production is most effective. Most of those who are overcome by the gases recover consciousness in two or three hours, but the inflammation of the lungs and throat may prove fatal a day or two later. The London correspondents at the front accuse the Germans of bayoneting men stupefied by gas.

The War on the Sea The French armored cruiser "Leon Gambetta," while patrolling the Strait of Otranto in order to keep the Austrian fleet from leaving the

Adriatic, was torpedoed at midnight of April 26 by the Austrian submarine "U-5." The night was clear and the moon shining, but the lookout saw nothing of the enemy until an explosion occurred. There was no time to lower boats, for the vessel sank within ten minutes. In response to her signals for help two Italian destroyers rushed to the rescue, but were able to pick up only 136 out of 714 on board. Every one of the twenty-two officers went down with the ship. The submarine returned safely to Cattaro.

The British steamer "Edale," carrying grain from the Argentine to Manchester, was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands by a German submarine and sunk, May 1. The crew took to lifeboats and were saved by a British patrol. A Russian steamer was attacked on the same day.

The American tank steamer "Cushing," laden with petroleum for Rotterdam, was attacked by a German aeroplane in the North Sea on the afternoon of April 29. It was a clear day and the crew were out watching the aeroplane flying less than 1000 feet overhead when a bomb exploded in the sea so near that the water was dashed over the deck. Another bomb fell as close and then a third was dropped and exploded on the rail, sending the splin-

ters flying in all directions and tearing the American flag. The name of the vessel was painted on both sides in six-foot letters, but apparently these were not visible from above and so she was mistaken for a belligerent ship. The "Cushing" belongs to the Standard Oil Company and was under German registry before the war. She was insured by the Government War Risk Bureau for \$419,000.

Another American tanker, the "Gulflight," from Port Arthur, Texas, bound for France, was struck by a torpedo off the Scilly Islands on May 1. Most of the crew were rescued by trawlers, but two were drowned by jumping overboard and Capt. Alfred Gunter died of heart failure.

Germans Invade Russia A renewal of activity is reported all along the eastern front. The Germans are attacking at half a dozen points in Poland, and it is uncertain yet which of these they intend to push. On the Pilica River, before Warsaw and to the north of the Vistula the Russians have been kept busy by German bombardments and assaults, but do not yet know where they must mass their strongest forces.

Besides these renewed attacks



Paul Thompson

THE ARISTOCRATS OF THE CIRCUS





Minneapolis Journal

HIS MOVING DAY



Cleveland Plain Dealer

THE GROWING SEASON

## UNCLE SAM'S BUSINESS IS LOOKING UP

upon the old battlegrounds, the Germans have undertaken a drive in a new direction, that is, from the extreme north of East Prussia into the Baltic provinces. According to the Russian account this is a mere raid or foraging expedition, but so far they have not succeeded in stopping it, altho it obviously threatens their interior lines of communication, which are too few at best.

Already the German advance north of the Niemen River has penetrated some fifty miles into the province of Kurland and has cut the railroad which connects Vilna with the port of Libau. This is half way to Riga, one of the most important of the Russian Baltic ports. Here the Germans claim to have taken 1000 Russian prisoners, ten machine guns and a large amount of ammunition. German torpedoboats have appeared in the Gulf of Riga and at Libau. Last fall the Germans made a demonstration in the direction of Riga, but did not succeed in getting so far as they have now gone.

#### Oppose Shipment of War Supplies

An attempt to prevent exportation of war supplies has been made in Milwaukee, where Samuel Pearson, formerly a Boer general in the war against Great Britain, has brought suit under what is called the Discovery statute of Wisconsin against the Allis-Chalmers Company, alleging that the company has conspired with the Bethlehem Steel Company to manufacture shrapnel for use in the war. It is asserted in the complaint that Federal neutrality laws have been vio-

lated, but Pearson's counsel says that the charge is really that the company is guilty of a crime because it has become an accessory before the fact to the commission of a murder. Under the statute the defendants are required to appear in court and produce all the correspondence and papers relating to the manufactured articles.

It is recalled that Pearson in 1901 brought a similar suit in New Orleans, asking for an injunction to prevent exportation of mules for the British army in South Africa. That complaint was thrown out of court. This time he asserts in his suit that he has valuable property in Germany and German securities, all of which will be injured by a victory for the Allies, whose purpose, he adds, is to destroy German property and subject Germany to their domination. He has the support of prominent German-Americans in Wisconsin and will try to bring similar suits in Pennsylvania, Illinois and other States.

The president of the company says it has been making parts of shells and shipping them to the Bethlehem company, but has not exported them. At Mr. Wilson's direction an inquiry will be made, but it is pointed out at Washington that our Government's attitude toward the exportation of ammunition has been clearly defined in the letter to Ambassador von Bernstorff. Our Government holds that to impose an embargo on such exportation would be an unneutral act.

President Schwab, of the Bethlehem company, has recently been ac-

cused by one G. B. Means, who says he represents a Peace Institute, of breaking his word concerning the shipment of parts of submarines. It is understood that official inquiry finds no warrant for the charge.

The stock market was affected last week by reports about large new orders. These included one for \$66,250,000 worth of shrapnel for the British Government, to be filled by the American Locomotive Company, the New York Air Brake Company and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company; another for \$27,500,000 worth of rifles, given to the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, and one received by the Pressed Steel Car Company for \$35,000,000 worth of cars and other railroad equipment. The president of one surety company, judging from applications for bonds, estimates the value of war orders at \$1,000,000,000. The President of another says the total may be \$1,500,000,000.

#### Wage Arbitration Award

At the close of a long hearing, on the 30th, an award was announced in Chicago by the arbitrators who have considered the demands of the 64,000 locomotive engineers, firemen and enginemen employed by ninety-eight Western railroads having 140,000 miles of track. The award was a compromise, satisfactory to neither party. The two representatives of the railroad unions or brotherhoods declined to sign it, and filed a dissenting opinion saying that the arbitration proceedings were a failure. The chairman of the board, Judge Pritchard,



of Virginia, admitted that he had desired to give the men more but had made concessions in order that there should be an award. Other members were Charles Nagel, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Vice-President Parks, of the Illinois Central; Vice-President Byram, of the Burlington; F. A. Burgess, assistant chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Timothy Shea, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers. The award relates to many things besides wages, including overtime rates, transfers, seniority, pay for delays, etc. The wage advances granted are small. As the award is binding for only one year, the contest will be renewed at the end of that time. It was asserted by the union men that the decision had settled nothing.

They had protested against the appointment of Mr. Nagel, asserting that he was biased because he was a trustee of the Busch estate, whose assets include many railroad securities. Notice is given that they will insist upon a Congressional inquiry to ascertain why he was selected.

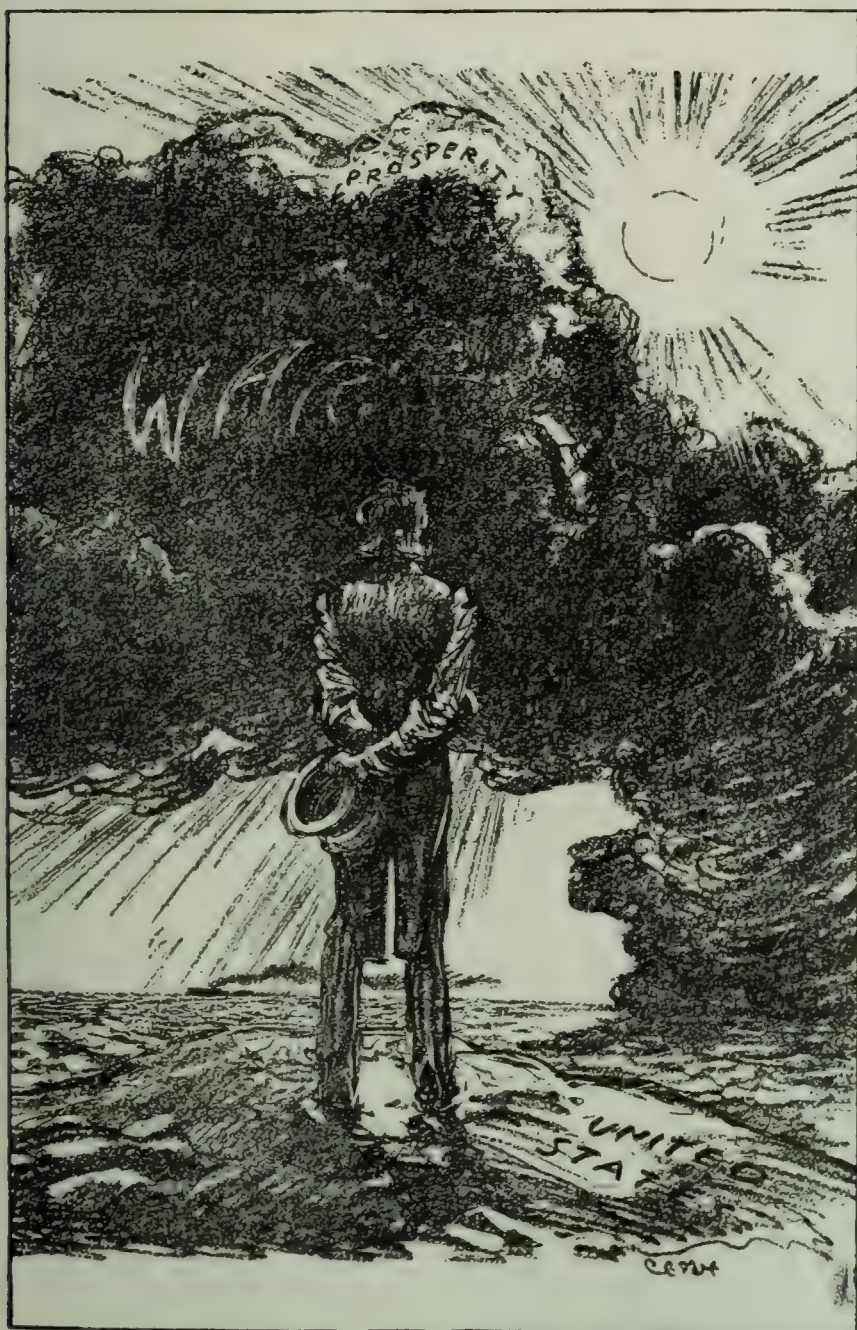
The number of men on strike in the building industry at Chicago has been increased to 32,000, and more than 125,000 are idle. A Federal grand jury has indicted eighteen labor leaders, eighty-two contractors and two corporations for conspiracy to restrain trade and other offenses. It is alleged that the corporations, dealing in electrical fixtures, are unlawful trusts, and that the labor leaders are guilty of blackmailing employers.

#### Villa and Obregon

It was expected in Mexico at the end of last week that a great and decisive battle between Villa and Obregon would be fought within two or three days. After his defeat at Celaya, Villa retreated to Aguascalientes and there drew to him a majority of his troops that had been engaged in other projects. It is now denied that he gave up Monterey and San Luis Potosi, and there is evidence that the attack upon Tampico was not abandoned, for General Chao has won a victory in the movement against that port, capturing the town

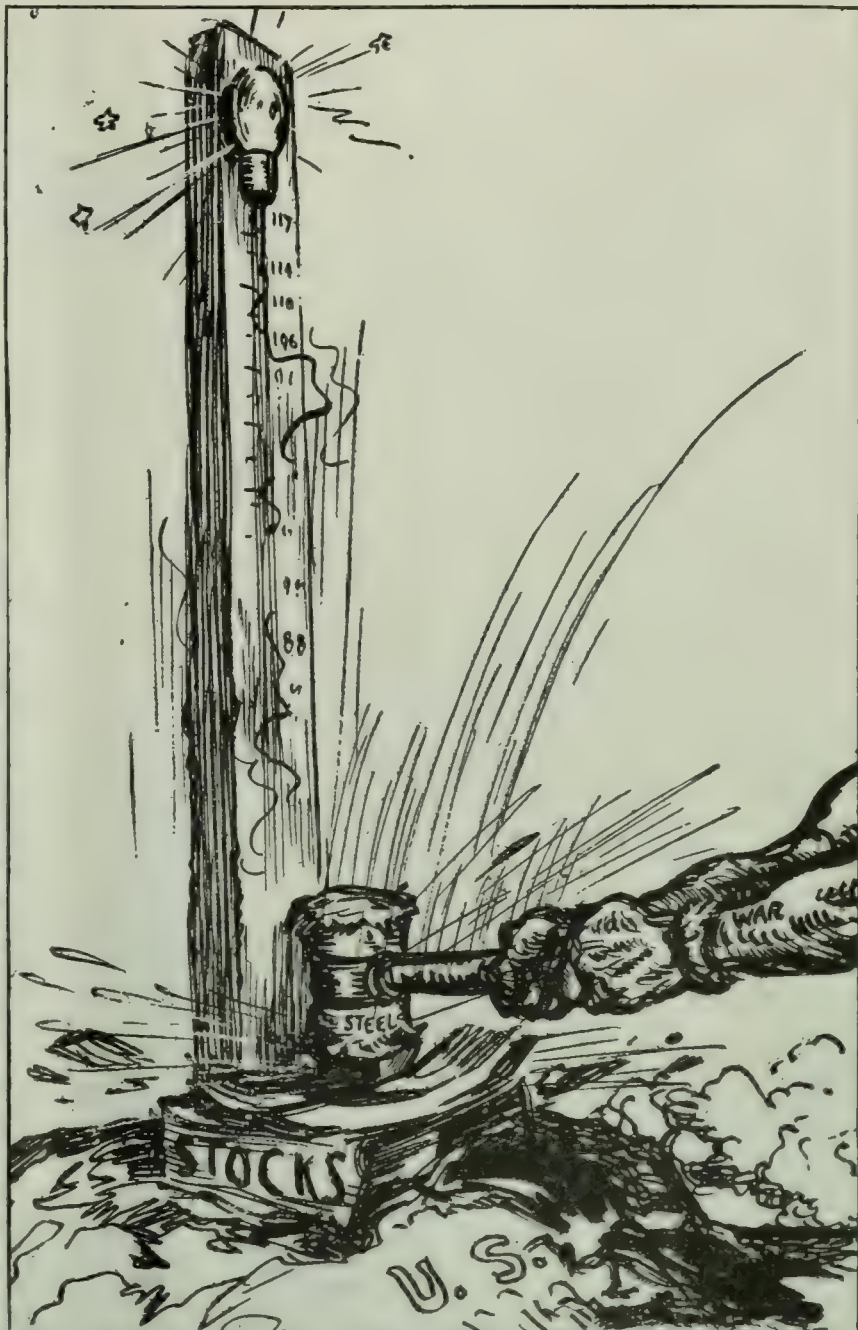
of Chico and driving a part of the Carranza forces back to the coast. It is also admitted that Villa's men have taken and occupied Victoria, which is on the road to Tampico. Knowing that 1500 Carranza soldiers were on their way from Sonora to Juarez—the border city across the river from El Paso, where there was a garrison of only 300—he sent 1200 men northward to that place. But he gathered around him all who could be spared in other parts of the north, and prepared for the battle which might be the last in which he should be a leader.

Obregon had been moving northward slowly. There were reports that Zapata had sent 10,000 men from the capital to attack the rear of his army, and that he had been separated from his source of supplies. These were not confirmed. It was known, however, that a part of Zapata's forces had been whipped at a point between the capital and Vera Cruz. An official report from Carranza admitted that the twenty-two prisoners taken had promptly been put to death. Villa, it was said, would



New York Sun

THE CLOUD WITH THE SILVER LINING



New York Sun

RINGING THE BELL

THE RETURN OF CONFIDENCE



have 30,000 men in the decisive battle. Carranza ordered in New York 60,000 uniforms for Carranza's army, but there was no evidence that he had so many soldiers, nor was there any confirmation of a report that Obregon no longer acknowledged Carranza's authority but had said that he was fight his campaign for himself.

There are cases of smallpox and typhus in the capital. Vaccine and other medical supplies procured from this country were sent to the city from Vera Cruz on the train which brought back to the coast Duval West, President Wilson's agent. From Tampico 300 refugees have been brought to Galveston on a naval transport. In Tampico there is much destitution, and the looting of supplies by mobs was prevented only when a fund of \$300,000 was raised by the merchants. This was expended for food bought in New Orleans.

Ex-President Huerta remains in New York, but it is said that he will soon go down to the Mexican border. At Juarez, Villa has the border patrolled, thinking of a possible attack by supporters of Huerta. Several of the latter's generals have recently been in El Paso, and much ammunition has been carried across the line in the vicinity of Ysleta. There are reports in New York that the rich Mexican refugees or exiles were looking for a "strong man" to act for them in the present crisis, and were inclined to take Huerta if he could effect a reconciliation with President Wilson; also that Huerta has been rejected because of indications that Mr. Wilson will not even grant him an interview.

A Carranza agency in New York, called the Mexican Bureau of Information, gave to the press copies of two letters. In one, said to have been sent to General Angeles, Villa's chief military assistant, in June, 1913, by Porfirio Diaz, the latter urges Angeles to save the Mexican army, which, on account of the murder of Madero, must either "overcome the fury of the people or be annihilated by them." He suggests that Huerta and Felix Diaz may have "provoked" the killing of Madero to save the army.

In the other letter, said to have been sent a year ago by José Limantour, Porfirio Diaz's Finance Minister, to Francesco de la Barra, formerly Provisional President, the writer denounces Villa and commends Angeles, his assistant, proposing that Villa be bought and that Angeles be used to promote a restoration of those formerly in power.

The purpose of the agency is to discredit Angeles and to suggest that the latter has all the time been, as it says, "the dark horse, carefully groomed," of the reactionaries. But Señor Limantour says that he never wrote such a letter as the one bearing his signature, Angeles declares that he never received the Diaz letter, and the agents of Villa assert that both letters were fabricated by a Carranza consul on the west coast.

Carranza has been suggesting recognition of his Government by President Wilson, claiming that he controls nine-tenths of the territory of Mexico, but recognition will not be considered until the country has a Government strong enough to restore peace and hold an orderly national election.



Paul Thompson

#### GERMAN LINESMEN AT WORK

They climb the pole not by fixed or boot spikes but by a rope sling. The use of the field telephone and telegraph for the detailed direction of the movement of troops and the fire of artillery has never before been carried to such perfection as in this war.

#### Hayti's Latest Revolution

The revolt against President Guillaume Sam, in Hayti, promises to cause another change in what is called the Government. Last week, General Petion and General Moreno, leaders of the movement that was started by Dr. Bobo, captured Cape Haytien without firing a shot, and it is said that they control the northern part of the country. In a year and a half Hayti has had three Presidents, all of whom gained office by leading revolutions. Zamor overcame Oreste, and was then driven into exile by Davilmar Theodore. The latter was driven out by Sam, who is now in danger of being forced to join his predecessors.

President Wilson will send to Hayti Mr. Paul Fuller, who recently represented him in a visit to Mexico. A commission led by ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey, failed, some weeks ago, to procure acceptance of such a fiscal protectorate as was established in Santo Domingo.

France, Germany and Italy recognized Sam's Government, which we had declined to do, and France loaned him \$1,000,000. Our Minister, Mr. Bailly-Blanchard, was called to Washington for a conference, and last week Secretary Bryan was in consultation with him and ex-Governor Fort concerning Hayti.

For nearly three years a large party of United States marines has been stationed in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. They are part of a force that was landed to protect American interests during a revolution. Since they became residents of the capital they have taken part in none of the collisions between the Government and bands of rebels, but their presence has been serviceable to the President, Adolfo Diaz. The leaders of the Liberal party in Nicaragua are now asking our Government to withdraw them, and are saying that failure to do this will cause a revolution. A few weeks ago there was an uprising, but it was quickly suppressed. Supporters of the Government say that removal of the marines is sought in order that withdrawal of our moral support may encourage revolutionists and promote the overthrow of Diaz.

Nicaragua is trying to negotiate in New York a loan of \$15,000,000, desiring to use the money in paying old debts and in building a railroad from Managua to the Atlantic coast. The Government still hopes for the ratification at Washington of the pending treaty, by the provisions of which the republic would receive \$3,000,000.



# WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR NEW YORK

BY JOHN PURROY MITCHEL

MAYOR OF NEW YORK

**A** FEW days ago the New York City administration, elected November, 1913, on the nomination of a citizens' fusion committee, gave an accounting of its stewardship. We told the men who are primarily responsible for our official existence what we had done, what we proposed to do, and in what respects we were being hampered by existing laws and by legislative meddling. It was a good thing, a necessary thing to do, this reporting to a responsible, representative body, and we hope that it is only the first of a series of such reports, in order that the citizenship of the city shall be kept informed of the acts and plans of its government.

City government in New York, as in the other cities of the country, is in process of reconstruction. The fifteen months just passed have been distinctly months of preparation and business reorganization. They have also been constructive, particularly in policy making. The immediate future for us here in New York, I believe, holds still more radical departures from the ineffective political practises of the past.

I cannot, for the purposes of this article, enter into details of the accomplishments in our city departments, but, in the thought that there may be some national significance in our general policy, I shall try to summarize the chief points in my accounting to the Committee of 107. After all, New York, vast as is the scope and volume of its municipal activities, must proceed thru the same steps to achieve efficient government that smaller American cities must follow. A progressive government of New York City is answerable not only to its immediate constituency for efficient service, but to the public opinion of the nation. As New York's wealth and international prestige is a matter of American concern, so the character of its government is a national benefit or a national humiliation as it is efficient and progressive or servile and reactionary.

The citizen movement of which the Committee of 107 was the expression was unique. It was predicated upon the theory that the people of New York were so disgusted with corrupt, machine-controlled, extravagant and inefficient government in state and city in the past, that the force of their opinion would compel all those parties opposed to autocratic boss government to accept a citizens' ticket nominated by a representative committee, irrespective and in spite

of immediate partizan interests and desires. The result established the soundness of the theory.

The fusion was a genuine citizen movement pressed upon the parties by the force of public opinion and the ticket was selected by the general citizenship through a representative committee and not by the parties. It follows that the present city administration thru its fifteen months of life has had to look for its support not to any party or parties, but to the citizenship of the city. It must look only to the same source for support for the remainder of its term. This administration is without a party. It is responsible to no party, and no party feels responsible for it.

## APPOINTING EXPERTS

The first duty that devolves upon the mayor is the selection and appointment of the heads of his departments. I have already stated the principle upon which this was done. The field was canvassed to find men not only of capacity and personal ability, but men peculiarly qualified by specialized training for the discharge of the duties of each respective department. When private business organizes itself, it will not select a railroad man to run an industrial enterprise, or a civil engineer for the presidency of a trust company. It regards specialized training as essential to success in a specialized field. This principle I recognized as mayor in selecting the heads of my departments. When men of the caliber and training I desired were found within the ranks of a party contributory to fusion, they were appointed, and I was glad of the opportunity to select them. When, however, men better qualified and better trained were found outside the lines of party organizations, they were appointed despite that fact. The result has been, I think, that the present commissioners of the city departments comprize as able and qualified a group of administrators and specialists in the problems of their respective departments as has ever been brought together in any governmental enterprise.

Every preceding administration has been shipwrecked on the rocks of the police department. We have weathered fifteen months of storms, and the police department is better organized, more efficient, better disciplined, and with a spirit more responsive to the commissioner and the administration than ever before. We have had no scandal and no break-

down of police work. We have effected a broad reorganization of the department and have inspired the men with a confidence in their commissioner and in their officers, based on the assurance of a square deal and support in the discharge of their duties. Reward or punishment depend solely upon the character of service rendered and are today divorced absolutely from influence, political or personal.

## THE HEALTHIEST AMERICAN CITY

In no department have greater constructive results been attained than in the department of health. Dr. Goldwater is the first commissioner to realize and avail himself of the extraordinary powers conferred by the charter upon that department, and while broadening the work of the department and carrying it to a higher plane, he has inaugurated a great campaign of public education in health matters. As an aid to his own judgment, he has established an advisory council of 175 representatives of science, and of the business and social life of the city, and has associated with himself this committee in the consideration of questions of department policy. The general work of the department is reflected in the lowest general death rate and lowest infant mortality rate of any city in the United States.

Perhaps the most interesting of the undertakings of this department has been that to secure better conditions of transit for the people of the city. Everyone has known for years that our surface and subway cars have been crowded to a point dangerous to the public health. Every agency supplied by state and city has unavailingly attempted to better these conditions. The health department, by the simple expedient of notifying the transit companies that the operation of overcrowded cars is a menace to public health, and by the promulgation of an order of the board of health forbidding overcrowding in the cars, has compelled these companies to increase their service and decrease congestion. This order is issued under power conferred by the charter and its breach is punishable by heavy fine. In the successful use of this power has been found the only effective means of attacking the overcrowding problem in the surface cars and subways of this city.

The work of street cleaning is technical and specialized. For that reason, I appointed a specialist, a man who had developed his specialty



by years of training. The work of the department has been reorganized and systematized, with the result that the streets of the city, even under the great handicap of construction work proceeding at so many points, are cleaner than at any time since Colonel Waring's day. A general system of street flushing has been put into force, and the equipment for street scrubbing has been doubled. The equipment of the department is being gradually modernized. Five hundred of the two thousand ash and garbage carts of the department have been covered, and arrangements completed to cover eight hundred more within a very short time. A model district has been organized and laid out, in which thoroly modern and scientific equipment will be used. On the basis of the results obtained here, the city will be able to determine the value in results and the cost of modernizing the equipment of the department thruout.

#### DOCKS AND FIRES

The largest physical constructive problems which this administration is called upon to solve falls within the jurisdiction of the dock department. They are also the most important to commerce and to the business interests of New York. In 1914 the department constructed 134,000 square feet of new piers as against 59,000 in 1913. It has negotiated a great number of new leases at increased rentals, and has secured the extension and reconstruction by private capital of piers upon city owned land at increased rentals to the city. It has readjusted leaseholds and provided better facilities for the marine commerce of the city, and in 1914 it transacted its business with a decreased administrative expense of \$312,000 under that of the preceding year. Furthermore, it has translated a deficit on the Staten Island Division of the Municipal Ferry, which in 1912 was \$189,000, into an operating profit of slightly over \$15,000.

The fire department, upon a budget lower by \$55,000 than in 1914, has organized a series of new companies which, by July, will equal a fire department of a city the size of Rochester or Buffalo. It has done this by the exercise of strict business economy, and by a reorganization and redistribution of its personnel. The work of fire prevention has been carried forward and improved, with the result that the fire loss was kept to a figure lower than that of any year since 1907, with the exception of two years, and in this field the power of the department has been materially increased by the action brought by the commissioner, who has estab-

lished his right, for the first time in the city's history, to collect the expense of fighting a fire caused by culpable and willful negligence.

#### MAKING OVER CRIMINALS

The achievements of the department of correction have been both administrative and in the field of constructive planning. Effective checks have been placed upon the drug traffic in the institutions, and broad improvements in the medical service have been made. The institutions under the department of correction have hitherto been corruptive rather than correctional. Almost every condition existing within them combined to degrade and vitiate the prisoners, and to send them back into the community worse equipped for participation in its social life than before. The great work of the present administration has been to change the spirit and character of these institutions and to make them correctional in fact.

Most important of the contributions of Miss Davis is her establishment of the true principle of correction. Her administration recognizes that useful employment, decent sanitary conditions and proper treatment are necessary to make these institutions curative as well as punitive.

#### THE BURDEN OF UNEMPLOYMENT

A heavy burden has fallen upon the department of charities this year. Probably never before in the history of the city has there been so severe a demand upon the generosity and good will of the community. During the year 1914 the Commissioner of Charities has been pressed on the one hand by the consequences of war abroad, and by abnormal industrial conditions at home, and on the other hand by the activity of a host of detractors and enemies, who have had special interests or prejudices to serve. Despite these conditions, the department has been able to add no small number of constructive achievements to its credit.

We want to make the Municipal Lodging House something more than mere sleeping quarters for tired, hungry men, out of work; we want to make it a great human repair shop, manned and equipped to rebuild the broken lives of those who enter its doors for help. Thru our Bureau of Social Investigations we want to carry on preventive social service work in the houses of the poor.

The European war and business depression at home created last winter an unprecedented condition of general unemployment. This the government of the city, while not recognizing any legal obligation, under-

took to relieve as far as lay in its power. Public works of all kinds projected for the immediate future were advanced by the departments and by the board of estimate to the point of actual beginning with all possible speed.

A large citizens' committee, representative of the business, financial and social interests of the city, was appointed by me, and undertook at once a study of the underlying conditions of unemployment and the immediate relief of those in most pressing need. This committee collected approximately \$200,000, and established thruout the city some twenty-two workshops, in which over 4,500 men and women have been employed during the past winter on useful work, and at wages sufficient to keep them from becoming public charges, and under conditions which permitted them to seek, and many of them to find permanent employment.

I might go on, if space were at my disposal, to review the work of the other departments—to point out how the department of water supply, on a budget decreased by \$570,000, has extended the lighting system of the city and improved its quality; how this department has obtained lower rates from the lighting companies; how the department of licenses has established its new employment bureau, has controlled the theaters and the moving picture houses, has exercised sanitary control over the issue of new licenses, and has protected the morals of the community thru its supervision of dance halls and public exhibitions—but a complete review of these and of the other departments would require too much space, and the record has been made, in part, currently in the press.

#### THE MAYOR AS BUSINESS MANAGER

It is not sufficient for the mayor to appoint the heads of his departments and send them into the field. If his administration is to be successful, he must work with them constantly day by day. No mayor heretofore has ever tried to be the business manager of the city. I conceive that he should be, that he must be if his control is to be real as well as theoretic. It is not enough to sit quietly by, as has been the custom in the past, and wait for situations to arise, for difficulties to be presented by the administrative heads of the departments, to commission them to make good if they can, and to supplant them if they fail. The mayor should work day by day with them on the problems of administration and of policy. That he cannot do directly personally. His time is too far consumed by the meetings of deliberative boards,



and by essential interviews, conferences and public meetings. He must have time at his disposal for consideration of the great questions of city-wide policy. His executive control, therefore, must be thru an agency. The agencies I have employed for this purpose have been the Chamberlain and the Commissioner of Accounts.

#### THE DEPUTY MAYOR

I invited Mr. Bruère to become Chamberlain with this particular plan in mind. I wanted someone with a thoro knowledge of the organization of the city government, and with capacity for handling the problems of administration, to assist me in keeping a centralized executive control of the administration of the departments within my jurisdiction, to work with the heads of departments critically and constructively, and with them, bringing to the consideration of questions the point of view of the executive, to formulate and present to me in thoroly digested form the questions that require executive decision.

The office of the Commissioner of Accounts, altho primarily investigative and auditing in the nature of its duties, has also been valuable for a great portion of this work. It was my plan to reorganize that office, to make it a single-headed commission, to make its duties constructive as well as critical and analytic—to make it, in short, the mayor's arm and agent of administration, studying problems of the departments, coöperating in the solution of them, developing with them, from the executive point of view, methods and processes, and principally keeping the mayor constantly informed directly of the operations of all those portions of the government for which he is responsible. The Legislature of last year denied my application for a one-headed commission, constructive in name as well as in duties. This year the bill died in committee.

In the meantime, the Commissioner of Accounts has continued the effective discharge of his general investigative duties, with the result that his report upon an exhaustive study of the elective coroner system has brought about the enactment of a law which will abolish that system at the expiration of the terms of the present coroners, and will substitute for it an effective and economical system for the investigation of homicide cases.

Gradually over a period of much more than half a century, the City of New York has been piling up a municipal debt of huge proportions. This debt was incurred for almost every conceivable purpose. Altho the-

oretically contracted only for physical improvements of a permanent nature, partly thru loose practise and partly by fraudulent design, the proceeds of the city's borrowings were used for purely temporary purposes—such as wages of maintenance forces, and the cost of perishable personal property.

Gradually in recent years a better practise has been built up until, under the administration of Mayor Gaynor, the board of estimate carefully distinguished between the permanent improvements for which long term bonds were issued, and maintenance charges carried out of the tax levy of the year. But when this administration came into office, the gross debt of the city had reached the staggering figure of \$1,223,918,429.58, while the net funded debt was \$898,013,401.88. In the budget of the present year we carry the sum of \$59,000,000 on account of debt service alone. Manifestly it was incumbent upon some administration to put a stop to the increase of this crushing debt. The present administration faced the situation frankly and undertook that duty.

#### A PAY-AS-YOU-GO POLICY

At the time when we negotiated the \$100,000,000 loan in order to meet our obligations abroad in September, we declared a new financial policy. We declared that we would hereafter carry in the tax budget of the city, in increasing proportion, the cost of permanent public improvements of a non-self-sustaining character until, at the expiration of four years, we would carry in the budget the entire cost of such improvements.

This is a radical departure from the city's former policy. It will, of course, add in the immediate future large sums to the budget of the city. It was necessary, however, as a step

to protect the credit of New York. It puts the city, for the first time in its history, upon a pay-as-you-go basis.

#### HOME RULE

New York City is governed very largely from Albany. We have not the power to regulate our local affairs. We are compelled when we need to make slight changes in the organization of our departments, and often even in purely administrative matters, to go to Albany. This year we asked the Legislature for a series of bills necessary to the economic and effective conduct of our business. A number have been given us; other and still more important bills are before the Legislature.

We have asked for a small board of education. Every intelligent, disinterested student of the question agrees that the present board is unwieldy, and that a small, compact, businesslike board could administer the schools vastly more economically and efficiently. That bill would mean millions in saving to New York.

Most important of them all, we have asked a bill giving to the board of estimate and the board of aldermen the same jurisdiction over the salaries and numbers of city and county employees, which they now have over those in the departments under the jurisdiction of the mayor. This bill would give the board of estimate the power to save the taxpayers many millions of dollars in the next and ensuing budgets. It was defeated. City employees opposed it. It has come to the point when the organized city employees are stronger at Albany than the government of the city and the taxpayers combined.

All this legislation, asked, granted, or denied, merely demonstrates the imperative necessity for genuine municipal home rule.

Real home rule New York will never get from the Legislature. We will go to the Constitutional Convention this year, however, with a demand for home rule fortified by constitutional provision, a demand which will not be exprest by the voice of this city alone, but will be dinned into the ears of the constitutional delegates by the united voices of fifty-four cities of this state. At last, I am happy to say, the cities of this state recognize their common necessity, and are banded together in a federation of mutual interest to obtain from the convention the powers that will permit them to develop their local governments and their local opportunities untrammelled by legislative interference.

*New York City*

#### CONSTRUCTIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF FUSION IN NEW YORK

*Experts appointed to office  
Police Department purged of political favoritism  
Board of Health compels better transit service  
Street cleaning equipment modernized  
Dock Department saves money  
Fire Commissioner establishes right to recover expenses of fighting fires caused by negligence  
Penitentiaries made correctional rather than corruptive  
Mayor, thru City Chamberlain, becomes effective business manager  
Increase in city debt checked*





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THE BATTLESHIP "NEW YORK" AS SHE PASSED UNDER BROOKLYN BRIDGE

"Taking facts as they are, there is no navy in existence today so situated as to be capable of successfully competing with our own"



# IS ANYTHING WRONG WITH THE NAVY?

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

SOME people are questioning the preparedness of the navy; others oppose any enlargement of it as tending toward "militarism" or "navalism"; others claim that its efficiency has become impaired; others say that its fighting condition was never better, and underlying these and many other equally divergent opinions is a widespread inclination to pitch into Secretary Daniels, not merely for what he has done or not done, but for acts of commission or omission for which Congress or his predecessors are responsible. Fifty years of somewhat intimate acquaintance with the service, I presume, is the reason why I am asked by the editor of *The Independent* to suspend looking at the trouble across the ocean and observe this one at home. With much diffidence, for the factors in the problem are many, complex and often obscure, I venture to offer the following considerations:

First, as to "militarism" in general, and so-called "navalism" in particular.

Militarism does not mean the possession of a relatively large military establishment, but the exaltation of the military power, no matter whether great or little or whether under color of law or otherwise, above the civil power. War is an effort by one people to impose by force its will upon another people. Militarism is the attempt of the military servants of a people to impose their will upon their master. There is little to choose between the imposition of one will or the other: both are directed to the destruction of the nation.

There has never been a naval Pretorian Guard. No navy has ever set up or pulled down king or parliament, nor in the nature of things can any navy do so. The reasons are obvious, and chiefly because the habitat of the navy is the sea and not the land. It is equipped for sea fighting and not for land fighting. It manages certain great war machines useful at sea only. Without the men these machines are mere float-

ing obstructions to navigation; without the machines the men if sent to fight on shore amount to no more than a small body of infantry. But the product of a modern battleship and its eight or nine hundred men on its and their own element—the sea—is an offensive and destructive force approximating that of an army of 150,000 men.

In this country there can be no militarism, as above defined, without, first, a political revolution. And there is no such thing as "navalism." These considerations may, therefore, at the outset be laid aside in dealing with present questions.

The latter as affecting the navy, have reached a stage wherein personal attacks, fanciful speculations and Cassandra-like prophecies are so intermingled that the man in the

street, who has contributed his share of the \$140,000,000 per year which the navy costs us and has supposed he was getting something good for his money, is approaching a state of muddle and apprehension. The President at the outset of the discussion in Congress called it good dialectic exercise, left it there and has not changed his attitude. Congress after an investigation authorized such changes and augmentations in the navy as it thought best. The storm center is Secretary Daniels, who contents himself with enumerating the things accomplished during his administration. As among these are a saving of three million dollars in building the "Arizona" and a scaling down of the profits of the armor and ammunition making concerns, naturally the latter are not found among his enthusiastic adherents.

The condition of the navy has recently been set forth by the Secretary in a letter to President Garfield of Williams College. We have in active service 225 vessels of all characters and 101 vessels in reserve. We have under construction and authorized seventy-seven vessels, namely, nine dreadnoughts of the most powerful kind, twenty-three destroyers, thirty-eight submarines and seven auxiliaries. We have largely increased the number of mines on hand and in process of manufacture. We have increased torpedoes by ninety per cent, and we shall soon have very much greater facilities than at present for constructing these weapons. The enlisted strength of the navy is at the maximum figure allowed. There are no better guns than those which we have. Aviation in the navy is being developed, with an appropriation of a million dollars in its support. War plans have been formulated and will be put in practice, and a Chief of Operations, now regularly created by law, will hereafter perform the substantial functions of a General Staff.

It may be added, though not specially noted in the Secretary's letter, that the rate of desertion in the navy has never been lower



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SECRETARY DANIELS

"He is for the moment the director of the most powerful free navy in the world. It only remains for him to do his best to keep it so"



and is now far below the figures which in past years were supposed to represent an irreducible minimum for all navies; that the enlisted force is made up of ninety-eight per cent American-born citizens, the rest being naturalized; that the drunken tar of the old days is as extinct as the dodo, and that the present enlisted force, coming as it does from the same social strata as its officers, is beyond doubt the most intelligent body of young men in any navy in the world. All of these facts are verifiable in official reports and are not based upon the assertions of the Secretary. Collectively they also show that ship for ship and man for man no navy surpasses our own.

Owing to the stay of a portion of the fleet in Vera Cruz for a year or more, many drills and exercises had to be omitted, and as a result there was undoubtedly some loss in the absolute efficiency of the fleet as a whole. Against this is to be balanced the experience gained under practically war conditions and results of the drills which have taken place since the fleet returned to its regular practice ground. If the efficiency loss has not been wholly made up, there is no reason apparent why it may not be made up in no unreasonable period of time.

Preparedness, however, does not depend upon the absolute condition of a navy, but upon its relative condition with respect to other navies, with one or more of which there is an assumed possibility it may be called upon to contest command of the sea. This brings in the time element, and a comparison of conditions not existing at some indefinite, but at some particular and fixed, period.

At the moment of this writing the German fleet is locked up in its harbors by the English fleet, which, as a consequence, is itself locked up. The French fleet, which has played but little part in the present war, is engaged in neutralizing the Austrian fleet and incidentally helping in the attack on the Dardanelles forts. The Russian fleet is shut up in the Baltic and in the Black Sea. The Japanese fleet has been withdrawn to Japanese waters and will stay there. Other fleets are of inconsiderable relative strength.

Taking facts as they are, there is no navy in existence today so situated as to be capable of successfully competing with our own. Nor will this condition be changed materially by the long anticipated battle between the British and German high sea fleets; for the mauling which both will get will still leave our naval strength greater than that of the victor; and this will continue until the

latter by new building regains his former power.

Present need for building any more enormously expensive battleships than have been provided for is not apparent. The shipbuilding facilities of this country appear to be sufficient to enable us to turn out vessels of any kind quite as rapidly as can be done abroad. Therefore in the time which the victor may require to bring his fleet back to normal condition, it is not clear why we cannot *then* increase ours, either correspondingly or to whatever extent may be found necessary.

The war has not solved completely a single one of the pressing naval problems, although in various ways it is leading toward possible solutions. It is not certain that it will leave the battleships of today the most formidable of fighting ships—or that another type of vessel may not arise as different as the turreted monitor was from the iron-plated steam frigate. The war efficiency of the submarine, in the face of the failure of the German invisible blockade, is more in doubt than ever. The repulse of the British and French fleets by the Dardanelles forts, through the agency apparently of gunfire, is striking at the roots of many preconceived notions. It is becoming doubtful whether these great armored structures require the penetration of projectiles to put them out of action, or whether they can be practically destroyed by impact of tremendous shells which may not pierce their armor. Nothing but the actual tests of war can settle such issues as this. And if they are to be settled by this war the time cannot be far distant. It does not seem prudent, therefore, that by shouts of "unpreparedness" we should be stampeded into constructing a navy not in accordance with the relative conditions which exist now, not in accordance with whatever relative conditions may be brought into existence as the outcome of the present war, but with those which obtained before this war began, and which may never be reproduced.

The attacks on Secretary Daniels become grave only in so far as his assailants aver that certain of his official actions tend to undermine the discipline of the navy. The discipline of a military body is the great organic force which holds it together and upon which its efficiency ultimately depends. The navy is nothing but a fighting machine pure and simple. It has but one object and purpose; that is, to win our battles on the sea. The moment we attempt to divert it to any other

purpose just to that extent it is impaired. It is a bad tool for the new purpose because it has never been adapted thereto. This is why warships cannot properly be used as passenger liners or to drum up trade in South America or to carry the mail or be taken from their legitimate duties to any but a very limited extent, in order to attend flower shows, Sunday school celebrations or to exhibit themselves in the Hudson River.

In the naval officer the same singleness of aim is also essential. His business is to fight battles. When he is not doing that his business is to think battles—to think battles all the time, and nothing else. It does not help him a bit in doing this to have prominent citizens "receive" him, make speeches at him, or drag him about in street processions. The moment he is converted or converts himself into an explorer, a pedagogue, a social leader, a Navy League lecturer, or a specialist in any of the various arts and sciences, he is departing from his true use and purpose, for which he is paid. The difference between him and the doctor or lawyer who wishes to follow some other calling side by side with his own is that upon the proficiency of either doctor or lawyer in his chosen profession the safety of the country does not depend, while upon that of the sea-fighter in his it does.

Excluding the criticism of the ammunition and armor makers, Secretary Daniels appears to be diverting the minds of the naval officers from thoughts about battles which they ought to have to thoughts about something else which they ought not; and it is further asserted that he is doing this in an exasperating fashion. For example, shortly after his assumption of office, he created much extraneous and hence useless thought by prohibiting the use of wines, or even beer, in the officers' mess aboard ship. However commendable this might be to temperance advocates generally, it was open to the inference that he regarded the very men into whose hands the safety of the country is placed as incapable of governing themselves. It was also illogical, because it related to place and not to persons. It does not prevent the individual from going ashore or from walking out of the gate of a navy yard and getting all the drinks he wants. And besides, such alcoholic liquors as whiskey and rum have been contraband afloat ever since 1855. Officers do not get drunk on board ship. Their own safety, if nothing else, would prevent it. They



have a natural dislike to being drowned, and no one better than they knows that that is exactly what might happen if an obfuscated intellect were in responsible charge of the bridge.

The Secretary seems to be convinced that it is his duty not merely to keep up the efficiency of the service, but directly to provide for the moral and educational welfare and uplift of everybody in it, and of the enlisted man in particular, whether he likes it or not.

For example: he seems to think that the navy should be a great floating university, in which the curriculum should include primary education of the bluejacket of about the kind the average citizen gets in his crossroads district school. Now, the navy is already a great technical university, having for its aim and object the most efficient fighting sailor. It has its Naval Academy for the education of its officers, which now maintains postgraduate courses in special naval subjects; and similar courses are available to them in the colleges. It has its training schools scattered over the country

for the men themselves. It has schools of gunnery, schools of telegraphy, schools of aviation, schools for artificers, and a variety of other establishments, all intended to enable men to specialize in particular branches of naval work. None the less, Secretary Daniels requires an hour or so per day to be taken out of the already extremely engrossed time of the enlisted man aboard ship in order to instruct him in primary fundamentals, and the officers are diverted from their legitimate work to become teachers. It is not a question of whether in the abstract the men are benefited by this instruction, but whether, as a business proposition, the taking of that time for that purpose, from their regular duties aboard ship, pays. It certainly does not. It would be much cheaper to build primary schools on shore, provide teachers and equipment, and compel the men to pass thru them before they join their ships, rather than take this time from their working hours. This for the same reason that it would not pay for the Bethlehem Steel Company, for example, to intermit the manufacture of war

material at the present time in order to instruct its men in reading, writing and arithmetic for an hour in the afternoons. The diversion hurts discipline as it would hurt business. It puts officers and men in a different relation from that which long-continued custom and tradition has established in all navies as the best.

The Secretary's notions as to uplift of the enlisted man appear to be based on conclusions somewhat resembling those which controlled the French Revolutionists of 1793. When they assumed the charge of the French navy, they wanted "equality"—forgetting that there can be no such thing as equality in an organization in which some of its members must obey the orders of the others. The result of their efforts to establish such an equality is written large in many a memorable defeat. Secretary Daniels, of course, has not gone to any such lengths as the French Revolutionists did, but when he talks publicly in a way to lead the enlisted man to think himself somehow the victim of an aristocracy (his officers) and that his rights as a citizen before the law are in some way abridged,



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#### THE CREAM OF THE WORLD'S NAVIES

"The enlisted force is made up of ninety-eight per cent American-born citizens; the drunken tar of the old days is as extinct as the dodo, and the present enlisted force is beyond doubt the most intelligent body of young men in any navy in the world"



the Secretary is striking squarely at the discipline of the navy. Having his photograph taken embracing with one arm a corporal of marines and with the other a smiling bluejacket, is in itself merely funny, but for the above reason it might better have been omitted. So also when the Secretary suggests that the enlisted men should write to him about their grievances directly instead of sending their letters thru their captain, who is compelled by law to forward them, he overlooks the fact that the object of the rule is simply to enable the superior officer to present his view of the case. The enlisted men know their rights and their duties both as citizens and as members of the navy, and hence are just as well aware of the value and importance of discipline as their officers are. In so far as the Secretary may impair it, he will lose their respect. He may deceive himself, but not them.

Another complaint is that the Secretary refuses to take the advice of the naval officers in matters bordering on questions of national naval

policy. The difficulty here is that the dividing line between policy and how a given policy is to be carried out is not always clear either to the officers themselves or to the Secretary, and no two secretaries have ever dealt with this issue in the same way. Some of them realizing their own lack of knowledge have merely followed the counsels of the officers. Others influenced chiefly by political reasons have asserted themselves in direct opposition. Of course the civilian Secretary must in technical matters rely upon the advice of the expert naval officer; but it is for the Government of the country to dictate its naval policy and not for the persons who are hired to carry that policy into effect. That way militarism lies, and when the naval officers get the public confused as to whether they are trying to direct or trying to advise their civilian head they have only themselves to blame if some people think the militaristic specter is beginning to walk.

A great deal if not all of this trouble will probably be terminated thru the new Chief of Operations.

As for the other complaints against the Secretary, some are trivial, such as wearing a lieutenant's gold-laced cap while visiting a battleship—which at most only establishes a precedent for future secretaries—and others which more or less involve political questions. He is by no means the first Secretary who has done unusual things, and if his actions are to be gauged by the wardroom's growls, he has perpetrated nothing equal to Secretary Chandler's famous order which prohibited the wives of naval officers from following their husbands to foreign stations. About the worst that can be said of most of his alleged shortcomings is, in the language of "Dick Deadeye," that he "means well but don't know"; and that is true of every naval Secretary we ever had.

He cannot fairly be said to have impaired the efficiency of the service much, if at all. He is for the moment the director of the most powerful free navy in the world. It only remains for him to do his best to keep it so.

## EDISON

### BY PERCY MACKAYE

Read by the Author at Carnegie Hall, New York, May 6, on the Awarding to Thomas A. Edison of the Civic Forum Medal of Honor for Distinguished Public Service

A thousand leagues on the Arctic sea  
A ship went down thru the frozen floe.  
Captain and crew they watched her go:  
They ran her colors free;  
They cheered her lustily;  
And far peoples chanted her praise with them  
Where a phonograph, from her plunging stem,  
Pealed to the stars her requiem.

A thousand leagues thru the Afric wood  
A man went looting the jungle's wealth:  
Leopard nor lion could stay his stealth,  
Nor sleeping-death nor flood:  
He drew not the monsters' blood,  
But he led them alive thru the scorching day  
By a tape of moving film, to play  
With the wondering children of Broadway.

A thousand leagues, or a thousand years,  
Are motes in the gaze of the seeking mind:  
By its own radiance thought can find  
Its way to ultimate spheres  
Dark, till its beam appears  
To blazon them. So on that beam hath run—  
Round Arctic moon and Afric sun—  
The electric mind of Edison.

Thru delicate engine and disc and reel  
He quickens the elemental cause,  
Kindling the lightnings of its laws  
Till atoms of jelly and steel  
Are made to stir and feel,  
And mortals, that long have ceased to be,  
Live on—for the world to hear and see—  
In a semblance of immortality.

The throbbing ticker resounds his fame  
With its ominous pulse, and the mart responds,  
Selling his magic in stocks and bonds;  
But they who toss his name

With gold in their mighty game  
Behold not the soul of the mightier One  
Who sits in the brain of an Edison  
And weighs the dreams when all is done.

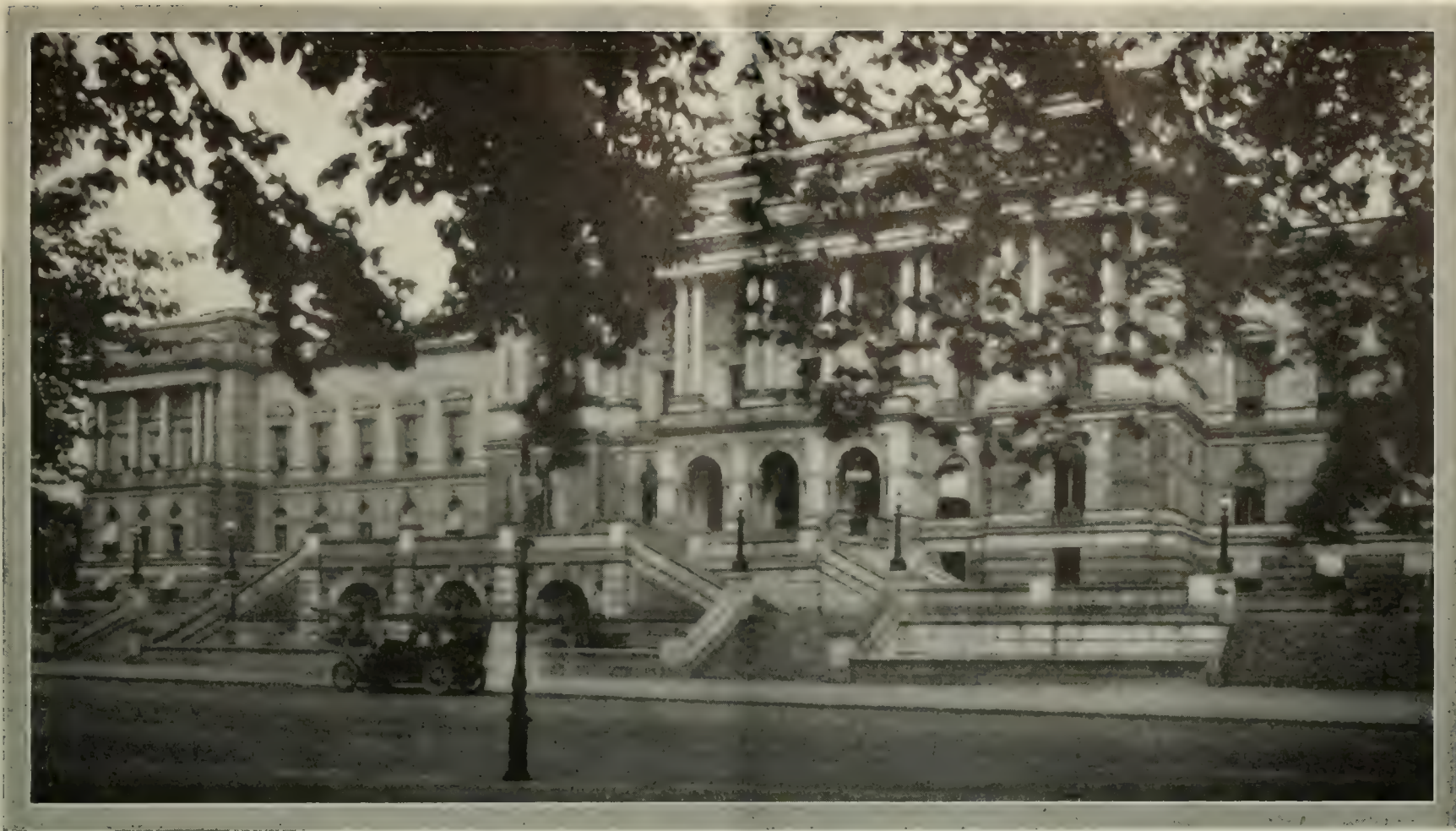
For all that the millions sell and buy  
And wrangle for is a dreamful thing  
Wrought of a lone imagining.  
Tower'd cities that top our sky  
Loomed first on the pensive eye  
Of brooding architects; the glories  
Of art and science, their sounding stories,  
Have birth from silent laboratories.

So out of his visioning silences  
The great inventor reveals for us  
New pathways of nature, perilous  
With unknown skies and seas,  
For new astronomies  
To chart; and each dim discovered trail  
Is lit by the gleam of a luring grail  
With the legend: *What shall the search avail?*

What at last shall avail our invention? Yea,  
What avails our soul its cunning brain  
If our paths be hatred, our goal be pain?  
Brain searches in cloud and clay,  
But our soul must point us the way  
Thru cloud to a star, thru clay to God's breath,  
Or else it were wiser to welcome death  
On the starlit road to Nazareth.

But they *shall* avail—both—brain and soul!  
They avail us *now* in him who has won  
Earth's wondering homage—Edison.  
For his mind has held as its goal  
The good of a world made whole,  
And his spirit girds it with lightning span—  
The planetary American  
Whose master-thought is the joy of man.





Karl Struss

THE HOME OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

## THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—AND YOU

BY HERBERT PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

**M**OST of the activities of the Federal Government reach out from Washington to confer some benefit upon local enterprise or the individual citizen. But the National Library, with its comprehensive collection of books, prints, music, and (within the field of American history) of manuscripts, might seem to be of use only to the visitor to Washington.

The fully effective use of the collection can only be upon the premises. But this is not to say that the books and other matter remain inert upon the shelves except as some inquirer, visiting Washington for the purpose, seeks them here. The Library also is a publisher, and a considerable one. It issues numerous "lists" which, if they are not contributions to science, in the sense that they advance knowledge of the subject matter, are something more than mere accumulations of titles. They set forth the books, documents, and articles in periodicals which bear upon particular topics of current interest. They are distributed widely to libraries; and they enable the citizen, wherever resident, to begin his study of such a topic intelligently.

Nor is he limited to the published lists. Should his topic be unrepresented in them he is at liberty to write directly to the library for a special list upon it; and unless the topic be one upon which the aid of his own local library should prove sufficient,

he will get what he asks for. Twelve or fifteen thousand such requests reach the library each year and are answered, even if they are not for a list of books but for some specific information; provided, of course, the answer is possible thru a moderate reference, and can be kept within a moderate compass.

The justification of the response (which in a way assumes the library to be a sort of bureau of information) is that with its great collections (exceeding now three million items), its efficient bibliographic apparatus, and its staff of employees expert in the handling of this, it can with a minimum of effort and expense render a large and varied service which local institutions could render, if at all, only by the multiplication of effort and expense.

But the inquirer thus directed to the sources of information is only past the threshold of his inquiry. He still needs the books themselves. Well, if the books are books which are not to be had nearer at hand, *he may secure them from the National Library*. He has only to ask his local library to borrow them for him, and they will be sent—at his expense for the transportation.

There are, of course, limitations to such loans; it is not the duty of the Federal Government to substitute itself for local enterprise. It is not practicable to furnish books for mere recreation, or for ordinary self in-

struction or culture. These are within the province of the ordinary public library. But where the book is an unusual book, for the unusual need, and the National Library has it, and can at the moment spare it, it will be lent.

Our citizens engaged in serious research—tho not a class by themselves, for they include everyone with a problem of the moment, even if unprofessional—are but a fraction of the population. To the others who are using their local libraries for ordinary purposes, there is another service, which, tho indirect, may prove of fundamental concern. This consists in the relief afforded by the National Library to local libraries by the publication and sale of its catalog cards. These cards embody a complete catalog entry by author, and for the most part by subject also, for every book currently received by the National Library, and the major portion of the books in its existing collection. They also indicate the classification of each book in the collection here. They are "standard" in size and form and may be inserted into the card catalog of any American library. The price charged is but nominal.

There is no citizen having a serious problem to which a library may respond, and for which his local library proves inadequate, who may not look to the National Library for assistance.

Washington, D. C.





#### TO CARRY CITY FOLK INTO THE WILDERNESS

A FINE SPOT ON OREGON'S NEW STATE HIGHWAY, WHICH PARALLELS THE COLUMBIA RIVER ALL THE WAY FROM THE PACIFIC TO PENDLETON, A COUNTY SEAT IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOOTHILLS IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE STATE. FIVE HUNDRED MILES OF GOOD ROAD, CALLED THE COLUMBIA HIGHWAY, WILL BE READY FOR DEDICATION THIS SUMMER. THE STATE HAS SPENT \$1,600,000 ON THIS THOROFARE, WHICH IS A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF TODAY'S TENDENCY TOWARD THE CREATION OF LONG-DISTANCE HIGHWAYS

WHICH, WITH DEFINITE OBJECTIVES AND WELL KNOWN ROUTES AND WITH NAMES OF THEIR OWN, ARE MAKING THE WAY OF THE MOTORIST EASIER, AROUSING LOCAL PRIDE IN CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE AND INCREASING THE PEOPLE'S ENJOYMENT OF THE BEAUTY THAT THE COUNTRYSIDE OFFERS. MULTNOMAH FALLS, HERE SHOWN, 277 FEET HIGH, IS A FEW MILES EAST OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND. THE SUBSTANTIAL AND COMELY CONCRETE BRIDGE IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HIGHWAY. UP THE GORGE IS A FOOTBRIDGE:



# THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

"THE MOST AMERICAN THING IN AMERICA"



AMONG those who have part in shaping the trend of popular educational influences in the Lyceum and Chautauqua movement Dr. William A. Colledge has a double distinction.

As president of the International Lyceum Association he voices the ideals of many Lyceum and Chautauqua workers who are constantly in the field. And as director of the Educational Department of the Redpath Lyceum and Chautauqua Bureau his services are enlisted in behalf of the maintenance of educational standards in program building.

Dr. Colledge is a Scotchman who, after preaching and teaching and University Extension lecturing, has given his whole time to the Lyceum and Chautauqua since 1911. Not long ago he filled the 1000th engagement to deliver his literary lectures, with the record of never having missed a single date.

The International Lyceum Association is a voluntary social organization for mutual improvement and service whose membership of approximately 800 persons includes many of those who are known as professional platform people, bureau representatives and local committeemen. Its province, Dr. Colledge says, is to create sentiment that will cause abuses and inconsistencies to die out, "and by friendly intercourse establish a feeling of confidence and sympathy among the varied interests that in time will create a sentiment of high standards and endeavor in all branches of the Lyceum, a sentiment more powerful in its unconscious influence than any form of legislative action." For Dr. Colledge is confident that the Lyceum and Chautauqua constitute one of the greatest present-day educational forces, whose value is not to be estimated in money but in the influence exerted in the building up of higher manhood and womanhood.

As director of the Redpath Educational Department this season Dr. Colledge has selected the morning hour lecturers on literary, economic and community building subjects for the territory south and east of Chicago. The Chautauqua Reading Course plan will also be presented at these hours. He has also selected the playground and children's workers for the same territory,

## A MONTHLY FEATURE

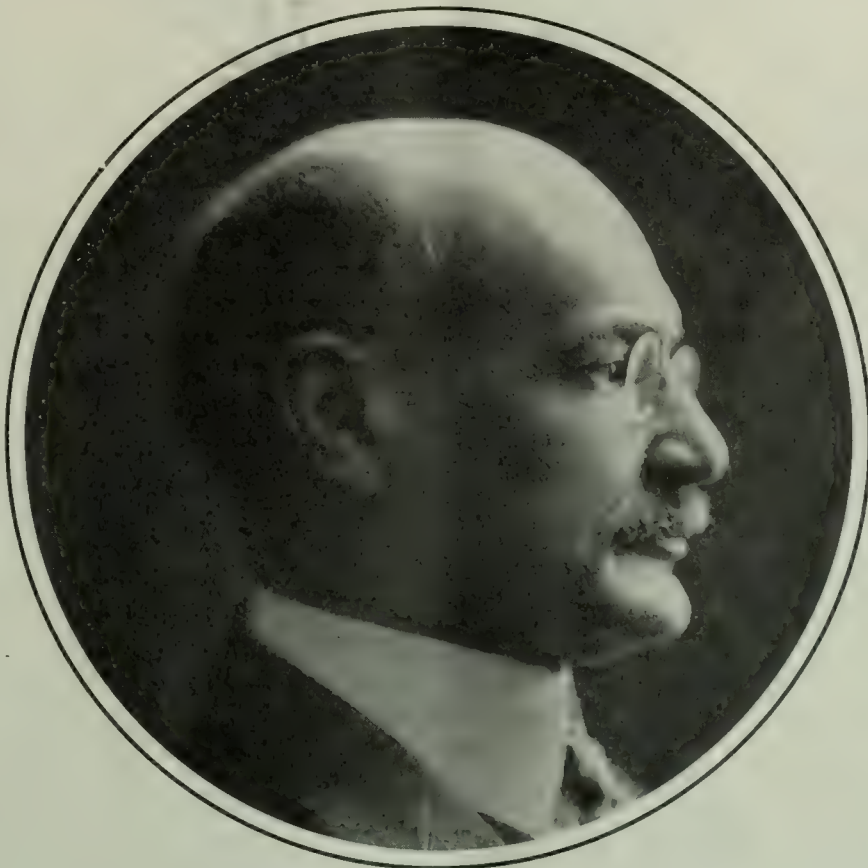
CONDUCTED BY

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

CHAUTAUQUA EDITOR OF  
THE INDEPENDENT

planning for successive days of Indian, Russian, German and Scandinavian folk tales and dances, as well as informal talks to parents. Plans for a Lyceum Course building, special courses under the auspices of educational organizations, and a system of correspondence reports from the field concerning the character and effects of programs as given, are in his hands.

Dr. Colledge was educated in Glasgow and London, was a Congregational pastor 1887-1903, extension lecturer at the University of Chicago, was for nine years at the head of the Department of Language and Literature at Armour Institute, Chicago, was the first editor of the *Technical World Magazine*, and is the author of *Interpretative Studies of Scottish Literature* and other books.



DR. WILLIAM A. COLLEDGE

If you were looking for a Chautauqua-maker, would you go to a Quaker college? One is to be found at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. The Chautauqua Idea caught him, took possession of him and found expression in an adaptation, first to the popular educational needs of the small towns in the State of Pennsylvania, whence he has spread his innovation successfully northward into New England and southward to the Carolinas. He has found a way to give an

inspirational Chautauqua program to a town each afternoon and evening for seven days, with thirty-one events, for a season ticket at \$2, or less than seven cents an event. More than 200 of his tent Chautauquas were held in fourteen states in 1914.

Behind him is The Chautauqua Association of Pennsylvania, organized not for financial profit but devoting the surplus, if there is any, to the enrichment of programs and the extension of the movement. "Our proposition in every town," he says, "is that the people can lose, but that they can't make a penny. We pledge ourselves also that if we should take in money above expenses that would be used for furthering the work. In this way we put the towns at their best. People are willing to make almost any sacrifice or do almost any amount of work if the commercial element is eliminated. We have eliminated it from practically all of our towns. In a few places they are urging us to make it pay some money for their fire company or library or some other institution."

Mr. Pearson believes that the Chautauqua platform is the freest forum in America for discussion of educational, religious, sociological, economic and political questions without partizanship or sectarian bias. Even radical lectures, telling what people of other states have done to gain freedom to register their will, serve to shock people into thinking for themselves. Debates on such questions as Woman Suffrage and Socialism are educational. The use of a musical prelude to prepare audiences for a speaker has been tried and proves to be a practical device.

Mr. Pearson has been Professor of Public Speaking at Swarthmore since 1902. He is a graduate of Baker University, with postgraduate work at Northwestern and Harvard. He belongs to the Society of Friends and has written books on extemporaneous speaking and oral English. He founded the Chautauqua Association of Pennsylvania in 1912.

The American love of music, often proclaimed, and attested by box-office receipts in the few great cities, has had new proof in the annual engagement at Chautauqua, New York, since 1909, of some well-known orchestra with a program of classical and thoroly musical modern works. The greatest audiences of the entire summer gather for these orchestra performances and the coun-



try for twenty miles around Chautauqua, having learned to take much of what the Chautauqua platform offers as a matter of course, nevertheless rouses itself to unmistakable enthusiasm every year as to the visiting orchestra. The Russian Symphony, under the leadership of Modest Altschuler, is engaged for August 9-14, 1915.

Prospects for the season are regarded as excellent by the management of Chautauqua Institution, and if this view is correct it argues favorably for all summer schools and legitimate vacation resorts in America next summer, particularly those which appeal to quiet tastes. As an example of what the closing of opportunity in Europe may be expected to do, William Hinshaw, perhaps the foremost American baritone, who would under normal conditions have been singing in the great opera houses of Germany all summer, is engaged as head of the department of vocal instruction at Chautauqua. He is taking there with him the entire group of American students who appealed to him for professional help when deserted by their German masters at the opening of the war. Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, whose recitals have been a feature of the winter musical season in New York, instead of Berlin as usual, heads the colony group of piano students at Chautauqua each summer. Many thousands of cases could be found of people whose plans for either diversion or study abroad are balked. For the most part they will, it is argued, find some substitute at home.

The tendency to financial caution, which undoubtedly exists, will not cause many Americans, even of moderate means, to forego their vacations, which have come to be regarded as necessary for personal effectiveness. It may cause extravagances to be avoided by people of all sorts, which would bring into special favor such attractions as the summer schools and the Chautauqua hold out. As between sitting like one's "grandsire carved in alabaster," on the one hand, and giving way to expensive and profitless orgies of pleasure on the other, many will doubtless think a week to a month or so at a summer assembly, with liberal indulgence of wholesome outdoor life, represents a good middle course.

Travel bureaus directing tours in this country already report their correspondence heavier than ever before, notwithstanding that several concerns, always heretofore engaged with European travel, have now turned to the American and South American fields. That the Pacific coast comes in for an extraordinarily large share of attention hardly needs to be said, but that is de-

clared by no means to account for the volume of inquiries.

Ashland, Oregon, has a Chautauqua park in the center of the town and a bee-hive auditorium on a natural slope of land built after the plan of the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City. It is said that the Chautauqua programs during twenty-two years have cost some \$50,000, the list of speakers being particularly notable. The man behind this independent Chautauqua, G. F. Billings,



PAUL M. PEARSON

says that the money and effort have done far more than similar expenditure for paving or business structures, "in making a high-minded community, in uniting our people, in refining them, in making young men and women of the highest type, and in bringing all the world to Ashland."

*The Lyceum Magazine*, published monthly, is devoted to all aspects of the Lyceum and the Chautauquas. From its text and advertising pages the most comprehensive information available regarding bureaus, talent, and the various developments in the field may be obtained. *The Lyceum World*, monthly, also appeals to the same constituency of bureau men, local managers, local committees and program people.

*The Community Builder* is the name of a new publicity organ of the Redpath Bureau edited by W. Frank McClure. The name indicates the emphasis now uppermost in the promotion of Lyceum and Chautauqua business. It is an interesting and attractive publication circulated free in big editions and reflects the application of modern advertising methods to popular educational propaganda.

The books of the new Chautauqua Reading Course for the "American

year" of 1915-16 now announced are: "Social and Economic Forces in American History," edited by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart; "Changing America," by Professor Edward A. Ross; "American Ideals in Character and Life," by Hamilton Wright Mabie; "The Ways of the Planets," by Martha Evans Martin.

From the Redpath-Horner Chautauqua Circuit comes the statement that the Indians do not ordinarily "warm up" to Chautauquas, but at Wetumpka, Oklahoma, an Indian real estate agent named Johnson Tiger, a Creek, bought a hundred dollars' worth of season tickets and gave them to members of his tribe. They went to every session and showed great interest in the programs.

Chicago is a center for several new coaching schools, independent of bureau coaching systems which offer training to musical and entertainment companies for Lyceum and Chautauqua engagements. And a School of Oratory in Massachusetts has recently changed its name to Boston Lyceum School.

Ingenuity in Chautauqua Circle meetings during an "English year" of reading is represented by a "Tennyson Tea" in St. Petersburg, Florida, and a dramatic presentation of "Cranford," based on Mrs. Gaskell's novel, at Chautauqua, New York.

In Fulton, Kentucky, at the initiation of the Merchants' Association, an \$1800 Chautauqua auditorium was constructed in the city park within twenty-one days. City Council doubled the association fund, each of four churches contributed, merchants and citizens donated some of the materials and labor, and profits from the Chautauqua were assigned to high school equipment.

The late Captain John W. Kitchell gave a forty-acre park to Pana, Illinois, provided that the Pana Chautauqua could occupy it for at least twenty-one days each year, erect buildings and expend any profits upon the park grounds.

The Ben Greet Players in Shakespearean plays and a royalty company presentation of Kennedy's "Servant in the House" are Lyceum and Chautauqua attractions this year.

In Massillon, Ohio, the Board of Education manages the Lyceum Course and the Board of Trade manages the Chautauqua.

Rural school Lyceum Courses in the South have recently been inaugurated with considerable success.



## WOMAN A-MENDING

BY MARGUERITE O. B. WILKINSON

What time I went at early dawn  
Upon the King's Highway,  
When all the winter air was keen,  
When all the world was cold and  
gray,

I saw a woman old and gray;  
Her face was turned away  
And she was sitting there alone,  
Alone upon a stone.

And weird she seemed, as one might be  
Who had lived hard and spare;  
Ay, weird, as if a chancy dream  
Had brought her there and set her  
there.

"What loveless child hath left her  
there?"

What whiteneth her hair?  
Why should I hasten on and on  
With fear lest she be gone?"

Such was my thought; wherefore I  
called,

"Good morrow, Ancient Dame!

Behold, I journey to the Town,  
And, worshipful, would know thy  
name!"

"Young Brother, come and learn my  
name—

(Her voice had strangest claim)  
Who challengeth my name and  
grace  
Must meet me face to face!"

She said, "I may not turn about  
From this fair way to Town."  
And I was near enough, by that,  
To note her quaint and homely gown.  
A clarion voice! A homely gown  
Of gentle gray and brown!  
And low in toil she bent her back  
To mend an old gray sack!

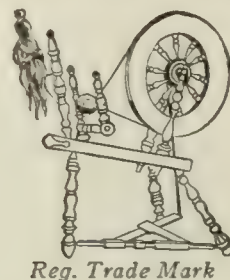
She said, "I may not go to Town  
Until my task is done,  
For I must bear Life's treasure in  
When as my way to Town is won;  
This sack must hold what I have  
won—  
(Her gray hair gleaned the sun)  
Here is a deal of work to do,  
No treasure must slip thru!"

But when I came abreast at last  
(For never would she turn),  
Behold! her face was fresh and young,  
Her eyes had all youth's power to  
burn!  
Ay, warm with light her eyes did  
burn,  
My sudden fear to spurn;  
Beneath the shadow of gray hair,  
Strong youth was shining there!

My many questions muted me—  
She answered them at last:  
"I am the Present journeying,  
Arrayed in all the hoary Past,  
Deep shadows of a long, grim Past;  
Behold, I labor fast!  
I am all women of the earth,  
And I am their new birth!"

"I am most eager for the Town,  
And yet, awhile I wait;  
Young Brother of the King's Highway,  
Go, and unbar the heavy gate,

# Great Spring Sale



## Housekeeping Linens

McCutcheon's Spring Sale of Housekeeping Linens has each year become of greater importance to women who know that the name McCutcheon's means "The best in linens".

In spite of the unsettled condition of the linen markets of the world, the sale is taking place this year as usual, and will continue until May 29th. It affords a most favorable opportunity to buy at *reduced* prices linens that we purchased when prices were 10% to 20% lower than at present.

The collection includes a great range of qualities and sizes, as may be seen from the items listed below:

**Table Cloths**—from \$1.90 to \$50.00 each.

**Napkins**—from \$1.85 to \$21.00 per dozen.

**Sheets**—from \$5.00 to \$14.50 per pair.

**Pillow Cases**—from \$1.25 to \$5.00 per pair.

**Towels**—from \$2.00 to \$13.50 per dozen.

And some special values in Tea Cloths, Bath Sets, Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads.

We repeat that this is a most favorable opportunity for the thrifty housekeeper to lay in a supply of linens for autumn as well as summer use.

*Write for Illustrated Booklet.*

### James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, N. Y.



## Crouch & Fitzgerald

Announce their fresh new stock of Reliable Luggage for Vacation Travelers.

### The "EXPOSITION"

Case is admirably adapted for your trip to the Coast. You need a case of large capacity, light enough to be easily handled. The "Exposition" meets every requirement. Outside finish in Black Enamelled Canvas with Black Leather trimmings. Case and tray beautifully lined with Cretonne. Size 28 x 16 x 8. **Price \$22.**

Many other sizes of this and Leather finishes, all hand stitched. Send for illustrated booklets about other Vacation Specialties, Hand Bags and Wardrobe Trunks.

14 West 40th St. . . . 154 Fifth Ave. at 20th St. . . . 177 Broadway  
New York





# LUXEBERRY WHITE ENAMEL

*Whitest White Stays White*

## *In the wake of the brush*

A surface finished with Luxeberry White Enamel becomes whitest white and lastingly so. No trace of brush marks remain—only a smooth snow-white effect, dull or brilliant as you prefer. It is a finish that never turns yellow, nor does it chip or crack.

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Swing wide for me the heavy gate;  
I come, tho it be late,  
Rich treasure bearing on my back  
In this poor mended sack.

"God wrought the fabric from the first,  
And gave it to my hands;  
Man tore it for his rougher need—  
To mend he hardly understands,  
To fill, to bear, scarce understands;  
I fasten the torn strands,  
I fill with love and peace and grace  
The burden of the Race.

"If I could walk as you," she said,  
"Upon the King's Highway,  
As free as wind, and burdenless,  
Forsooth, I could go on today;  
Indeed, I could go in today,  
To that fair Town, and stay.  
I bid you look for me to come,  
Who am the Race, the Sum!

"Yon pinnacles, yon gracious spires  
That in the sunlight shine,  
Were builded by my stalwart sons;  
Why, wherefore, may they not be  
mine?  
My soul hath sworn that they are  
mine!  
Each Heaven-aspiring line!  
For I have builded not in vain  
Who build men out of pain.

"Young Brother of the King's Highway,  
When I have reached the Town,  
God's fair, far City of the Hills,  
I shall put off this ancient gown,  
This gray and brown, this homely  
gown,  
This silver, hoary crown;  
A future yet unsaid, unsung,  
Shall see me lithe and young.

"They will unbar the heavy gate  
With pride to let me in,  
Their sister of the early dawn,  
The mate whom they have died to win,  
The love that they have yearned to  
win,  
A mother without sin;  
For I, with treasure in my sack,  
Will never turn me back!"

The library of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has equipped a "print laboratory." Its various appliances for studying prints include a press on which etchers may make proofs of their plates.

The exhibit relating to American libraries and library methods, which was on view at the Leipzig Book Exhibition, has been returned and is being used for similar purposes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

At a recent library meeting in Chicago, the question whether public libraries should provide newspaper reading rooms was discussed. It was urged on the one hand that newspaper reading rooms were not seriously used, and that they brought an undesirable class to the library; and on the other hand, that some newspapers are more valuable than periodicals, that their size necessitates special rooms and furniture, and that undesirable readers can be dealt with as a matter of administration.

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## Independent Opinions

### OUR MENTAL INVENTORIES

The publication of the hundred questions designed to test one's knowledge of current events and their backgrounds has given readers in various parts of the country an Oliver Twist expression:

The youngsters first answered what they could and were interested enough to hunt them up in the cyclopedia and quiz whom they could for the rest. Give us something of the kind often.

*Kinbrae, Minnesota*

I especially liked the hundred test questions given on March 8, 1915. Why could we not have something of the kind frequently? It keeps one up on current events.

*Carlisle, Indiana*

### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WAR

There seems to be considerable haziness in the minds of many persons innocent of homicidal intentions, as to what murderous emotions really are. It has frequently been declared of late that the poets and journalists and professors who remain at home feel more hatred of the enemy than do the soldiers actually fighting in the trenches. As The Independent pointed out, "it is impossible for two rows of brave fellows to stand opposite for weeks without gaining a certain respect for one another. The difficulty is to keep them enemies," so that they will continue to kill each other. It has always seemed to me that to continue to attempt to kill men that one has come to respect—men whose courage and fellowmanhood and freedom from hatred for you has been witnessed by you—is much more inhuman and truly murderous than it is to kill men who are so removed from you by your own prejudices and hate that they appear from a distance more like dangerous beasts than men. The crime of the hating professor is that of ignorance of the facts; the crime of trench warfare is that of hateless but almost unbelievable inhumanity.

FREDERICK J. POHL

*Columbia University*

The emotions of the men on the firing line are difficult to realize and still more difficult to explain. We would merely suggest that correspondent's quandary is largely a question of words, of the propriety of applying the term "murderous" to impersonal and unimpassioned warfare. That there is such a thing as hateless homicide cannot be doubted whatever we may wish to call it. We imagine that a soldier's feeling toward his opponent is not unlike that of a politician who devotes all his energy to the overthrow and ruin of a candidate whom he personally respects but believes to be dangerous to the country.

A curious revelation of the psychology of the soldier occurs in one of the letters from the front, in which the writer says that he does not mind sticking his bayonet thru a man who is charging his trench but that he feels an unconquerable repugnance and horror at firing a big gun into the air, knowing that the bursting shell will scatter slaughter five miles away among men he has never seen.

It was, if we remember rightly, Voltaire who proposed as a test of one's



## Neighborhoodizing the Farmer

One of the most significant facts of our telephone progress is that one-fourth of the 9,000,000 telephones in the Bell System are rural.

In the days when the telephone was merely a "city convenience," the farms of the country were so many separated units, far removed from the centers of population, and isolated by distance and lack of facilities for communication.

But, as the telephone reached out beyond cities and towns, it completely transformed farm life. It created new rural neighborhoods here, there and everywhere.

Stretching to the farthest corners of the states, it brought the remotest villages and isolated places into direct contact with the larger communities.

Today, the American farmer enjoys the same facilities for instant,

direct communication as the city dweller. Though distances between farms are reckoned in miles as the crow flies, the telephone brings every one as close as next door. Though it be half a day's journey to the village, the farmer is but a telephone call away.

Aside from its neighborhood value, the telephone keeps the farmer in touch with the city and abreast of the times.

The Bell System has always recognized rural telephone development as an essential factor of Universal Service. It has co-operated with the farmer to achieve this aim.

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ethics the question whether if you knew that by crooking your finger you would become immensely rich and at the same time cause the death of some unknown man in the interior of China, would you resist the temptation? But this, like many other ethical questions would, it seems to us, depend more upon the power of the individual to imagine remote consequences than upon his real kindness of heart.

**WAS THAT ZEPPELIN BURNED?**

In our issue of January 11 we published the story of an English aviator who raided the German airship factory at Friedrichshafen. According to his account he set fire to the shed containing one completed Zeppelin and one dirigible nearing completion and both of these were destroyed, as well as two gasometers and a hydrogen reduction plant. This, he said, was confirmed by the Swiss workman, altho the Germans denied any serious damage.

Additional evidence on this disputed point comes to us thru the courtesy of two of our readers who have relatives on the spot. The Rev. Dr. Kistler of the Central Presbyterian Church of Bristol, Virginia, writes as follows:

The article by Henry Beach Needham is exceedingly interesting reading matter, well written, convincingly and thrillingly. It is full of "inside" information and ought to be a joy to the Allies and their sympathizers. There is only one objection that I could raise to it, and that is, that it has very little truth in it as far as the raid of the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen is concerned. I do not mean to say that the author of that article willingly, deliberately, wished to deceive; but I imagine that he was "stuffed" with a very likely story, so convincingly told that it certainly sounded like truth. Now the reason why I make this statement is that I had an account of it from a witness nearer than Romanshorn, eleven miles away. The account was written to me by a nephew of mine the very next day after the raid. It was not written for publication, but just simply told by a young man to his uncle, who, he supposed, would be interested in the matter. This nephew of mine is employed in the Zeppelin works, was brought back from the seat of war and the midst of battles, upon the petition of Count Zeppelin, who desired to have some of his experienced workers. My nephew went to the war from those works. He was present when the raid was made "on Saturday, November 21, between the hours of 12:30 and 1 p. m." "The Zeppelin That Never Flew" was there all right, finished and ready for use. It was still there, wholly uninjured and ready for flight after the one aviator left, the other having been wounded, forced to descend, and taken to the hospital. As far as the other points of the raid are concerned they are no more truthful.

I thought you, and the author of the article, would be interested to know the truth in the matter and that is the reason why I write this letter. There is not a word of blame in this letter for either the author of the article, nor for the editor of The Independent. War correspondents are supposed to write interestingly, and they, like we preachers, are sometimes "taken in."

Mr. E. Suskind of Jacksonville, Florida, has received a somewhat different version:

Your article by Mr. Needham of January 11 looked to me so much like the effusion of a yellow journal that I wrote to my cousin who lives not far from Friedrichshafen for the facts. Here they are. Instead of three British aviators only one reached the spot; his bombs destroyed a small out-house. The rest is bombast.



## PEBBLES

Randall—Delaney is very gloomy—says he doesn't care how soon he dies.

Rogers—Then he ought to consult a specialist.—*Life*.

Small Boy (much interested in shopman's reason for high price of eggs)—"But, mummy, how do the hens know we're at war with Germany?"—*Punch*.

Mary had a little waist

Where Nature made it grow,  
And everywhere the fashion went  
The waist was sure to go.

—*New York Times*.

A negro mammy had a family of boys so well behaved that one day her mistress asked:

"Sally, how did you raise your boys so well?"

"Ah'll tell yo', missus," answered Sally. "Ah raise' dem boys with a barrel stave, an' Ah raise' 'em frequent."—*Everybody's*.

An examination was being held in little Emma's school and one of the questions asked was:

"Upon what do hibernating animals subsist during the winter?"

Emma thought for several minutes and then wrote:

"On the hope of a coming spring."—*New York Times*.

After a period of six months of widowhood, Bridget consented to again enter the married state. Some weeks after she was led to the altar, says London *Tit-Bits*, her old mistress met her in the street dressed in the deepest mourning.

"Why, Bridget," she exclaimed, "for whom are you in black?"

"For poor Barney, my first husband, mum. When he died Oi was that poor Oi couldn't afford to buy mourning, but Oi said if iver Oi could Oi would, and me new man, Tim, is as generous as a lord."—*Current Opinion*.

One evening during the summer, as Pauline's mother was putting her to bed, she said:

"Now go right to sleep, dear. Don't be afraid, for God's angels are watching over you."

Shortly after, while the mother and father were reading in the library, the child called to her mother.

"Yes, dear," replied the mother, "what is it?"

"God's angels are buzzing around just awful, mother," cried the little girl, "and one of 'em's bitten me!"—*New York Times*.

Little Elsie, aged five, was quietly playing on the porch one afternoon, while her father and one of his friends were enjoying a smoke and having a chat on political matters. They paid no attention to the little girl's presence, and Elsie seemed wholly absorbed in her dolls.

That evening Elsie appeared to be unusually silent and thoughtful. When bedtime came and she knelt down to say her prayers there came the usual petitions, and then, with a slight pause, she resumed in a very earnest manner:

"And now, God, please take good care of Yourself, for if anything should happen to You, we should only have Mr. Wilson—and he hasn't come up to father's expectations."—*New York Times*.

An old circus man tells this one:

"The usual crowd of small boys was gathered about the entrance of the tent in a town in Illinois. A benevolent looking old gentleman standing nearby watched them for a few minutes with a beaming eye. Then, walking up to the ticket-taker, he said, with an air of authority:

"Let all these boys in, and count 'em as they pass."

"The gateman, thinking that the benevolent looking old gentleman was indulging in a bit of philanthropy, did as requested. When the last lad had gone in, he turned and announced: 'Twenty-four, sir.'"

"Good," said the benevolent looking old gentleman, as he walked away, "I thought I guessed right."—*New York Times*.



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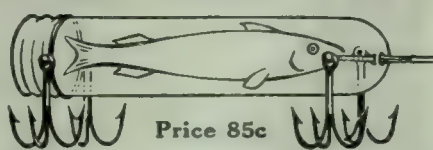
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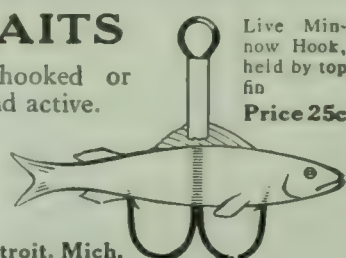
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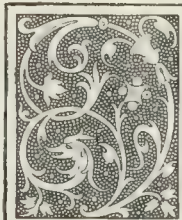
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## THE NEW BOOKS



### THE GREATER REFORMATION

The attention of the historians of theology has shifted somewhat from the Protestant revolt against Catholicism to the more recent and perhaps more significant change which has taken place within the various Protestant churches; comprehending many different tendencies under the general label of "liberalism." Professor McGiffert's study of *The Rise of Modern Religious Ideas* deals with the demolition and reconstruction of the elaborate theological system which the early reformers took over from the Catholic scholastics, with only such minor changes as the substitution of the authority of the Bible for that of the Church. The first disintegrating force, according to the author, was the Pietistic movement. It involved no challenge of accepted doctrine, but shifted the emphasis from the intellectual acceptance of dogma to faith as a personal experience. Then the critical tendencies of the Enlightenment, reinforced by the new physical science, challenged the whole superstructure of revealed religion and substituted a rationalistic Deism based upon demonstration rather than faith. But the telling criticisms which Hume and Kant directed against the current proofs of existence of the Deity and the growth of naturalistic explanations of those wonders of organic nature which had been the stock-in-trade of Paley and the Bridgewater Treatises, made Deism itself seem untenable.

Reconstruction came from two directions. The new evolutionary science which meant for some the end of all religion, natural as well as revealed, was for others nothing less than a new revelation of the divine. To be sure, it was no longer possible to conceive a God alien to the cosmos and overruling its "natural laws." But belief in a God within the universe whose laws are His very thought and will, was not only conformable with the new science, but with any future discoveries which scientists might ever make. As soon as theology abandoned its championship of the scientific system of the past, the unhappy warfare which had raged for so many decades between the churches and the schools was over forever, altho like other wars its ill effects did not disappear at once upon the conclusion of peace and some irreconcilables in both camps still cherish bitter memories of the conflict. Another avenue toward theological reconstruction was the rehabilitation of faith as a rational method. Pragmatism was familiar to theologians before its name was known. It was discovered that there were other methods of reasoning besides the mathematical; that hypothesis was legitimate and even indispensable both in natural science

and in religion, and that experiment rather than logical deduction was the final test of truth. The twentieth century opened with Christian theology occupying the strongest theoretical ground it had ever held and regaining all of the practical influence over the lives of men which it had ever lost. Professor McGiffert makes this conclusion the more irresistible because his book is not in the least apologetic, but simply a straightforward and candid history of modern thought by a man who does not separate theology, philosophy and science into water-tight compartments, but recognizes that even theologians are more aware of the intellectual world in which they live than many people are willing to admit.

*The Rise of Modern Religious Ideas*, by Arthur Cushman McGiffert. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

### MAN THE CLIMBER

We have not seen a better account of the "missing links" than is given in *Prehistoric Man and His Story*, by Professor Scott Elliot. The first primates were probably lemur-like animals hiding in the trees over a region of the earth now occupied by North America. But in the course of their wanderings and transformations they roamed to Africa and Europe before anything really man-like appeared. The gibbon and chimpanzee in their present distribution in Africa south of the Sahara, and in India south of the Indian desert, mark the extent of the wanderings—and man himself marks the limit of the transformations. The geological evidence points to a more or less continuous forest from India thru northern Africa over what is now impassable desert; and it helps us trace the migrations of the anthropoids. The discovery in Java some twenty years ago of the few bones that established for the scientists the type *Pithecanthropus erectus* or the erect ape-man, furnished a concrete answer to those who were in search of a "missing link." A comparison of details (which are of very little interest to the casual reader) shows improvements in jaws, teeth and brain-capacity in a considerable series of fossil human remains from various parts of Europe. The Heidelberg man is a distinct improvement on the Java ape-man; and the Neanderthal man had more brain still. But these are mere names unless they are associated with the "setting" of description and historical detail, or, better still, with the beautiful pictures of the reconstructions made under the direction of Professor Rutot of Brussels. With these pictures and descriptions before you, the names come to mean something more than bundles of old thighbones and skull caps dug out



of the earth at various points on the map.

More interesting still are the evidences of the mental development of our prehistoric ancestors, as revealed in the stone implements that they used in their struggles with their more brutish contemporaries, as revealed in their attempts to picture their fellow-inhabitants and their struggles, as revealed in their crude pottery and metal work. The speculations stimulated by an examination of the crude drawings and implements are more like those we are tempted to indulge in when we read a detective story or the newspaper accounts of mysterious crimes, than they are like metaphysics; and the problems of early man should accordingly appeal to a much wider range of readers than is usually reached by "scientific" literature. The problem of *how* man lived in prehistoric times has to be solved by the same kind of mental processes as are involved in the solving of the problems of *who* killed Cock-robin or who robbed the bank. The inferences as to our ancestors' thoughts and activities are based altogether on circumstantial evidence, and the piecing together of the bits of evidence has all the charm of a good puzzle.

The author of this book has drawn upon a very wide range of sources (which are all given unobtrusively at the ends of the chapters, in small print so that the layman will be neither tempted nor offended by them) and has brought together material that is wonderfully suggestive. Thus, the comparison between the drawings of modern school boys and those found in the caves of France helps us toward an insight into the mental development of primitive man. No less suggestive are the comparisons between the ornamental and symbolic markings of present-day savages and those found among the leavings of earlier times. Dr. Elliot frankly states the various conflicting theories and interpretations of the scholars, without yielding his own opinion to authorities. The book is as interesting as fiction and as informing as a good text-book.

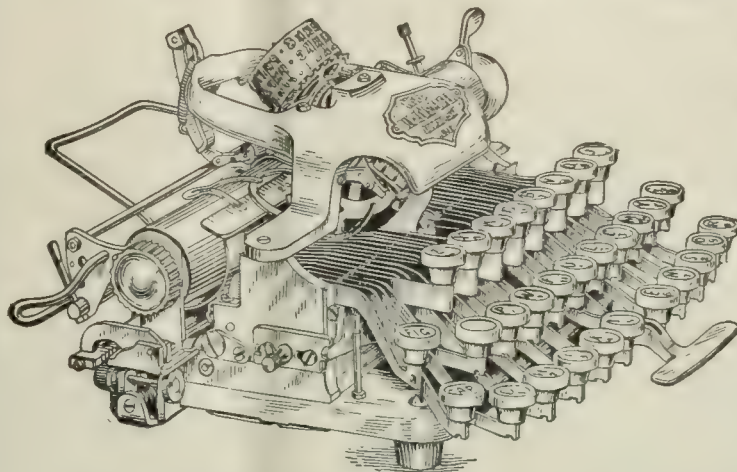
*Prehistoric Man and His Story; a Sketch of the History of Mankind from the Earliest Times*, by Prof. G. F. Scott Elliot. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

### THE BACKGROUNDS OF THE WAR

The new series of "Century War Books" could not have a more favorable introduction than *The New Map of Europe* by Herbert Adams Gibbon. Its only fault is the title, for it is the old map of Europe that Dr. Gibbon deals with in his account of the events that have led up to the present war. Unlike most writers on the subject he has taken part in the stirring scenes he describes, for he narrowly escaped the massacre at Adana and reported the Balkan wars to American newspapers including *The Independent*. His grasp of diplomatic complications is masterly and he presents in an interesting way just that information which is most needed and hardest to get, that is, the

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<sup>9</sup>The New Map of Europe, by H. A. Gibbon. New York: The Century Co. \$2.

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Three hundred years ago the north of Ireland was first settled by Scotch Protestants, the second generation of which started the Scotch-Irish immigration to America. Henry Jones Ford, Professor of Politics at Princeton, tells in *The Scotch-Irish in America* of the pouring into the new continent's melting pot of all the virile ruggedness of that Gaelic blend. The influence of the Scotch-Irish in politics, religion, industry, and upon citizenship as a whole, is analyzed and appraised by one unbiased by personal sympathies.

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(CONTINUED)

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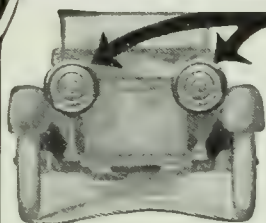
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The regular quarterly dividend (48th quarter) of one and one-half per cent (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 21, 1915.

A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary

## THE MARKET PLACE

### THE WAR ORDER MARKET

A week of sustained activity on the New York Stock Exchange, with rising prices, closed one of the most remarkable months in the history of the securities market. We must go back five years to find a month showing the sale of so many shares (20,007,188) and there had been no April like it since 1906. The average for the three months immediately preceding had been about 5,600,000. Growth was shown in bonds as well as in stock. Bond sales, \$189,934,000, were the largest since December, 1909. The average for the four months preceding was doubled. This part of the month's business, together with some notably successful railroad financing, indicated an investment demand which was regarded with much satisfaction.

Thruout the month the effect of orders for war supplies exerted a dominating influence, and the great gains in price were made by the shares of industrial companies to which such orders have been given. For example, Bethlehem Steel rose from 83¼ to 155; Westinghouse from 72¼ to 108; New York Air Brake from 68¼ to 100; and American Locomotive from 28½ to 68.

Nearly all the price changes of last week, when 4,744,165 shares were sold, were advances. Altho the price of copper, the metal, rose from eighteen to nineteen cents, there were slight losses for the mining companies' stocks, probably due to the taking of profits. But the war order shares continued their upward march. Among the gains were the following: Westinghouse, 16%; Studebaker, 11%; General Chemical, 12½; Pressed Steel Car, 7%; New York Air Brake, 8%; Lackawanna Steel, 6%; Baldwin Locomotive, 5¼; American Car and Foundry, 2.

It was understood that the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company had received an order for \$27,500,000 worth of rifles, and that the total would be increased to about \$60,000,000 by orders for parts of shells. Russia, it was said, was to pay the Pressed Steel Car Company \$35,000,000, and a prominent trade journal asserted at the end of the week that the American Locomotive Company had undertaken to make \$66,250,000 worth of shrapnel for the British Government. In three days the price of Westinghouse shares, which had been 64 in February, advanced from 85 to 108. Nearly 600,000 shares were sold during the week.

The New York Central, thru the agency of a syndicate led by J. P. Morgan & Co., sold \$100,000,000 of twenty-year six per cent convertible bonds, and they were quoted at 103½ on the Exchange, where the sales on one day were \$7,500,000. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. took \$40,000,000 Balti-

more & Ohio two-year and three-year notes. Other transactions of this kind are expected.

From the Lake Superior copper district come reports of the draining of old shafts and exploration for extensions. The new prices are drawing into the field mines where the cost of production is so high that they have been idle. The Anaconda's report for last year, published a few days ago, shows how great the recent improvement has been. From the beginning of the war until the end of the year the Anaconda's plant was operated at only fifty per cent of its capacity, and its net profits for the year showed a reduction of \$2,000,000.

### THE NATIONAL DEFICIT

At the end of last week the Treasury deficit, at Washington, for the fiscal year to date, was \$102,216,551. A few days earlier it had passed the \$100,000,000 mark, and in April alone it had been increased by nearly \$14,000,000. The question whether a bond issue can be avoided is one that excites much interest at the capital. Income and corporation taxes will be paid in June. Some expect these will amount to \$80,000,000; others predict that they will not exceed \$65,000,000. Upon them the Government relies for the aid it will need. These receipts, it is thought, will be sufficient until Congress, in December, can decide whether there shall be new taxes. It may be that they will not be enough. But the political effect of a bond issue upon the party controlling the Government would be highly unfavorable, and nothing but imperative necessity will cause one to be made.

The deficit is due in part to a decline of customs receipts, which are less by \$73,000,000 thus far than those of the corresponding portion of the last fiscal year. But the internal revenue has been increased by \$14,000,000, so that the net loss has been only \$59,000,000.

### STEEL CORPORATION REPORT

Quarterly reports of the Steel Corporation usually indicate the condition of the great iron and steel industry. The report for the quarter ending with March, which was published last week, showed that the net profits had been only \$12,457,809. After the payment of interest and other fixed charges this left only \$915,000 for the dividend (\$6,304,419) on the preferred stock. Therefore nearly all of this dividend was drawn from the surplus. In other words, there was a deficit of \$5,389,000 for the quarter. And in the immediately preceding quarter there was a deficit of about the same amount.

But the report showed that the net was growing rapidly at the end of the quarter, having advanced from \$1,607,000 in January to \$3,638,000 in Febru-





## What Girls Want

Is your daughter "a puzzle"? Has she needs—ideas—and opinions you don't quite understand? If so, you'll find help in the new book—"Sebago-Wohelo Camp Fire Girls." It tells of the new life of girls or—the life of "the new girl." To read it is fascinating delight for any girl or mother of girls. It is romance, adventure and an exquisitely delightful story woven together in serious fabric. It shows how one woman, working as a mother, is carrying the spirit of home and mother-love into a great, national, community movement in which girls develop all their finest qualities and become strong, splendid, capable women. It is the first story of Mrs. Gulick's camp, where Camp Fire Girls started. Over 250 pages with more than 50 fascinating pictures, showing how girls learn to swim, dive, cook, weave, make their own clothes, manage canoes, go on "hikes," hold "council fires," and do many other useful and beautiful things. And—it's pure fun and delight. Can you imagine it? Send for the book. It makes a most admirable gift for any girl or mother. Price only \$1.25 *postpaid*. Your regular bookseller or—mail your order and remittance direct to—

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## MANUSCRIPT

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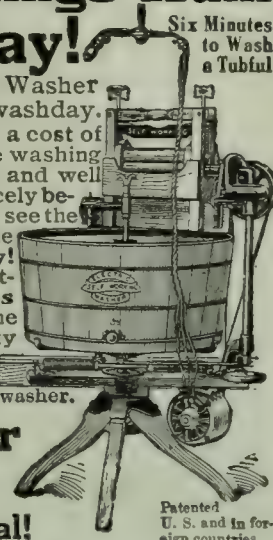
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ary and \$7,132,081 in March. That is to say, in March the profits were at a quarterly rate of \$21,000,000, instead of \$12,457,000. And there is reason to believe that this rate has since been maintained. This is the bright side of the report, and it prevented any decline of share prices on the Exchange, where there was a small net gain for the week. For some time before the war began, the company's quarterly net profits had exceeded \$20,000,000.

Unlike the Bethlehem Company, the Corporation has had no great war orders, so far as can be learned. The appointment of Mr. Morgan to be Great Britain's fiscal agent here was recently criticized in Parliament by a member, who said that Mr. Morgan would give orders to companies in which he was interested or with the management of which he was associated. But if this had been his policy, the Steel Corporation would have been favored. It does not appear that he has procured any orders for the Corporation or given any to it.

### THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

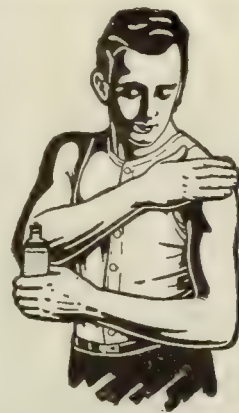
All except two—Brazil and Hayti—of the South American and Central American countries have accepted our Government's invitation to take part in the Pan-American Financial Conference which is to be held in Washington on May 24. Twelve of the countries have appointed their delegates. They include finance ministers, leading bankers and other prominent men. With them will be associated the ambassadors and ministers residing in Washington. Assurance has been given that Brazil and Hayti will be represented. It is proposed that after the close of the conference the delegates, in a special train, shall visit the leading financial and industrial cities of this country.

It is much to be desired that our financial and trade relations with the countries south of us should be improved. South America has looked to Europe for capital to develop resources. European countries have promoted the commercial and financial relations which we have neglected. The war has tended to make the association much less intimate, and several of the southern countries have recently turned to us for the aid formerly given in London, Paris and Berlin. At the same time we are beginning to establish branches of our great banks in South American cities. The situation invites such a conference as is to be held, and it may reasonably be expected that the results of it will be important and beneficial to all the nations directly concerned.

A trade commissioner, Mr. Quinn, sent to this country by the Australian Government, reports that there is a very attractive market for Australian products on the Atlantic side of the United States. He believes that Philadelphia would welcome direct steamship connection with Australia because of the consumption of wool in her factories. He suggests that Australia should send raw products and food supplies to the Mississippi Valley by way of New Orleans.

The following dividend is announced:

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Absorbine, Jr., brings quick relief. Keep a bottle of Absorbine, Jr., always at hand ready for instant use—you will find it a big help whenever anyone gets hurt.

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### ASSESSMENT RESERVES

A ruling recently promulgated by the Attorney-General of North Dakota is to the effect that assessment life insurance companies are qualified to transact business in that state provided they maintain reserves calculated on the Actuaries' Table with four per cent interest. It is to be presumed that the restriction applies uniformly to all organizations doing a life business under the assessment system whether they be called companies, associations or fraternals. Of course, the object of the rule is to safeguard the policy or certificate holder and its observance is equally essential to all regardless of the form of the organization issuing the contract.

In the case under consideration the result will be to exclude assessment life insurance almost entirely from the state for there are few concerns practicing that system which maintain reserves.

We not infrequently receive inquiries from readers requesting particulars relating to insurance in assessment organizations. We cannot recommend it. The scheme has been proven fundamentally wrong and it will remain so until it includes provision for proper reserves.

### A QUEER VIEW

We have the assurance of the *Pacific Mutual News* that the following incident, which in the interest of space economy we condense, is genuine:

A life insurance agent had address a number of persuasive and argumentative letters to a clergyman residing at Orenco, Oregon, before his persistency was rewarded with an answer, which finally arrived prefaced by warm commendations of the agent's perseverance and the confession that the communications had been deliberately ignored under the belief that such treatment would discourage the writer. The clergyman then proceeds to inform his correspondent that he needs no life insurance other than that he is then carrying, which is illimitable as to amount and benefits and is in a company the president of which is "the Lord of the universe" and the agent, "Jesus Christ, who is such a kind and loving agent that he paid the premium for every one who wishes to take out a policy in his company by allowing himself to be killed on the cross."

A normal, rational man reading this statement would express the wish that he could believe in the absolute sincerity of the soul from which it emanates. But that becomes difficult if we are to assume that the owner of the soul is

1915

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Leaving outstanding at present time.....6,989,660.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....23,020,223.85  
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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### AN INCOME FOR LIFE

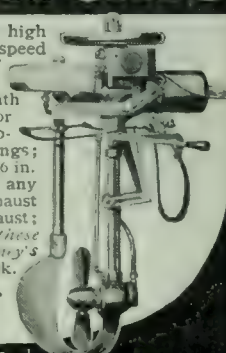
Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

## Waterman PORTO

1915 Model has reversing propeller, high tension magneto and unrestricted speed control. 3 H. P. Weight 65 lbs. Sold direct from factory at a low freight paid. Original outboard motor—tenth year—30,000 in use. Guaranteed for life. Fits any shape stern. Has automobile carburetor; removable bearings; solid bronze skeg protecting 10 1/2 x 16 in. propeller. Steers by rudder from any part of the boat. Water cooled exhaust manifold; noiseless underwater exhaust; spun copper water jacket. Demand these essentials, if you want your money's worth. Write today for free book.

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Up to April 3, the British industrial life companies had paid £375,767 death claims on 19,300 soldiers and sailors killed in the war. The companies writing ordinary policies had paid on officers killed £1,615,000. The total is £1,990,767 or about \$9,900,000.

A bill in the Connecticut legislature seeks to impose a tax of 1½ per cent on the market value of the stock of Connecticut insurance companies.

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# BOTH SIDES

# A DEBATE

## THE DEATH PENALTY



RESOLVED: That capital punishment should be abolished

**C**APITAL punishment has been enforced among all nations from the earliest times. The agitation against it, which began in the eighteenth century and continued thru the nineteenth, led to its abolition in many European countries and in several states in the United States. It has been abolished in certain states as follows: Michigan, 1846; \*Rhode Island, 1852; Wisconsin, 1853; Maine, 1887; Kansas, 1907; Minnesota, 1911; Philippine Islands, 1911; Washington, 1913; Oregon, 1914; North Dakota, 1915; South Dakota, 1915; \*\*Tennessee, 1915. During 1914 and 1915 attempts to abolish capital punishment failed in Arizona, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. The question is here confined to capital punishment as the penalty for murder. This debate was prepared by Mary Prescott Parsons.

### ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

- I. Capital punishment is unjust to the criminal.
  - A. He has no chance to reform.
  - B. It is unfair to his family; it disgraces them and robs them of the means of support.
  - C. It makes no allowance for varying degrees of guilt.
  - D. It is irrevocable.
- II. It is wrong in principle.
  - A. The state has no right to take life.
  1. It has not given life.
  2. Killing by a group of people is no more right than killing by one person.
  3. Criminal tendencies are due largely to conditions for which the state, rather than the individual, is responsible.
  4. The state does not need to take life in self-defense.
  5. Tho sanctioned by the letter of Old Testament law, capital punishment is contrary to its interpretation in the light of Christianity.
  - B. The death penalty is not in accord with the modern theory of penology.
  1. It does not reform the criminal.
  2. It does not protect society.
  3. It is based on revenge.
- III. It is dangerous to society.
  - A. It brutalizes human nature.
  - B. Legal executions increase murders.
  1. Heroes are made of criminals.
  2. Respect for human life is lessened.
  3. The spirit of lawlessness is developed in the criminally inclined and in individuals of low mentality.
  4. Executions by the state are taken as justification for lynchings.
  5. Experience has shown that executions are followed by increased homicide.
- IV. It is unwise economically.
  - A. The cost of apprehending and prosecuting murderers is too great in proportion to the number of convictions.
  - B. Lives are destroyed which would be economically valuable to the state.
- V. Capital punishment is unnecessary.
  - A. It is not effective as a deterrent.
  1. Many murderers are not deterred by any punishment.
  2. Many criminals know that infliction

of the death penalty is extremely unlikely.

3. The arguments for capital punishment were formerly advanced for torture.

4. Statistics show that murders have decreased in countries and states which have abolished capital punishment.

B. Life imprisonment is better.

1. It is more effective as a deterrent. Conviction is more certain, and it is the certainty rather than the nature of punishment which deters. Its duration makes it a more severe punishment.

2. It offers adequate protection to society. It prevents murderers from committing new crimes. It reforms the prisoner. It offers opportunities to study the prisoners in order to determine the causes of crime.

3. It makes the prisoner's life valuable to the state. He will support himself. He will provide for his family. His labor can be used in carrying on important public works.

### ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

- I. Capital punishment is just to the criminal.
  - A. By taking life he forfeits his own.
  - B. Capital punishment is less cruel than life imprisonment.
  - C. Capital punishment allows a chance for repentance.
  - D. The death penalty is fairer to the criminal's family than life imprisonment since the disgrace is soon forgotten.
  - E. The danger of mistaken conviction is extremely slight.
- II. Capital punishment is right in principle.
  - A. It is based on reason and on absolute justice.
  - B. It is taught by the Bible.
  - C. It is a prerogative of the state.
  1. Citizens must be protected by any necessary method.
  2. The death penalty is the only punishment which really protects society.
  - D. It accords with modern penology.
  1. It is humane.
  2. It protects society.
- III. It is not harmful to society.
  - A. The danger now lies not in the executions but in the morbid publicity attending them.
  - B. Publication of details about executions can be prevented.
  - C. It is not capital punishment, but its abolition, which causes lynching.
  1. The feeling of revenge is deep in human nature.
  2. This feeling will be satisfied only by the infliction of the death penalty.
  3. Lynchings are most numerous where capital punishment is not in force.
- IV. It is wise economically.
  - A. It is unfair to tax law-abiding citizens for the support of criminals.
  - B. Prison labor fails to solve the problem.
  1. A prisoner's earnings are too small to support himself and give adequate support to his family.
  2. Prison labor deprives free citizens of work which they need.
- V. It is necessary to protect society.
  - A. Of all punishments it is the most deterrent.
  1. Most people consider it the severest penalty.
  2. It prevents murderers from committing new crimes.
  3. It prevents the association of others with the most hardened criminals.
  4. Several countries and states have had to re-enact capital punishment because murder increased after its abolition.

B. Life imprisonment, the substitute proposed, is not a satisfactory method of dealing with murder.

1. It is not a deterrent. Most criminals do not fear it. Others count on being pardoned after a few years.

2. It is dangerous to society. It increases the number of murders, since their penalty is no greater than the punishment for some other crimes. The pardoning power may be misused.

3. It stupefies or embitters prisoners instead of reforming them.

C. Capital punishment meets conditions as they are and can be abolished only when society becomes more perfect.

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\*Restored in 1882 for murder by a life convict.

\*\*Death penalty retained for criminal assault and for murder by a life convict.



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J U S T A W O R D

"An employer who is in need of help and a wage earner who is in need of a job may now look to the Government of the United States for aid in filling their respective wants," says Honorable William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's Cabinet, in an article which is to appear shortly in The Independent, entitled "The Job and the Worker." This new step in the development of the Federal Employment Bureau is one that involves very far-reaching consequences and Mr. Wilson's article discusses the question in detail.

Thirteen years ago there appeared in The Independent an article entitled "The Next Step: A Benevolent Feudalism." It was written by W. J. Ghent, and excited as much comment as any article printed in The Independent for many years. This article was afterward amplified and published in book form by the Macmillans under the title "Our Benevolent Feudalism," which instantly raised Mr. Ghent to one of the foremost publicists of the radical school in the United States. We are pleased to announce that after thirteen years Mr. Ghent has prepared another article entitled "Feudalism and Democracy," which will shortly appear in The Independent. Mr. Ghent's original thesis was that there was a steady growth of a state within a state—the collective power of the magnates of industry; the increasing dependence and subordination of the other classes, and the failure of democracy, even tho it maintained and even extended its forms, to establish any effective control over the power of combination. Mr. Ghent's conclusion in his present article is that if "the development of the tendencies then described indicated a regime of overlord and underling, that indication is a hundred times stronger in 1915 than it was in 1902."

PEBBLES

"The convict who escaped was one of the most polite men in the prison."  
"Yes; even when he knocked the guard down, he said, "Excuse the liberty I'm taking."—*Baltimore American*.  
The city youth secured a job with Farmer Jones. The morning after his arrival, promptly at four o'clock, the farmer rapped on his door and told him to get up. The youth protested.  
"What for?" he asked, rubbing his eyes.  
"Why, we're going to cut oats," replied the farmer.  
"Are they wild oats," queried the youth, "that you've got to sneak up on 'em in the dark?"—*Circle and Success*.  
A Massachusetts farmer and his chum came into Boston one evening to see an all-star-cast production of "Othello." When the play was over neither of the men made any comment of consequence until they reached the South Station, where they were to take their train for home. While waiting for the train to come in, one of the countrymen turned to his companion and remarked, "Nathan, that nigger held his end up about as well as any of 'em."—*Harper's*.  
A farmer in the country last autumn gave a job to a seedy-looking individual who had applied to him, and who assured him that he never got tired. When the employer went to the field where he had put the tramp to work he found the latter lolling on his back under a tree.  
"What does this mean?" asked the employer. "I thought you were a man who never got tired?"  
"I don't," calmly replied the tramp. "This doesn't tire me."—*Sacred Heart Review*.  
From a banquet of ministers *Tit-Bits* picks up this story told by a clergyman:  
"One of the members of my church has instilled into his family the belief that the collection is a vitally important part of the service. Consequently his little boy Thomas never comes to church without his contribution.  
"One Sunday, as the elders began to take up the collection at the morning service, Thomas looked along the pew to see if the various members of the family were provided with a contribution. Noticing a guest of his sister's empty-handed, he whispered: "Where is your money?"  
"I have none," was the reply.  
"Time was short and the necessity great. In a flash the little fellow met the emergency by saying:  
"Here, take mine. That'll pay for you, and I'll get under the seat."—*Current Opinion*.  
There is a certain veteran hotel clerk of a certain small hotel up in the Maine woods who is noted for two things—his peculiar choice of words and the fact that every day for thirty-odd years he has inscribed on the top lines of his register the principal items of current news in the village.  
Not long ago a New York editor, who chanced to be stopping at the hotel, so *The Saturday Evening Post* says, borrowed the register long enough to copy down the following entries:  
"Monday, October 12. Yesterday, while percolating round the milldam, George Bates fell into the water; and, owing to his wife's failing to make him change his wet clothes, he is now threatened with pneumonia."  
"Tuesday, October 13. George Bates is rapidly becoming no better."  
"Last night his wife sent for Doctor Linden, who looked him over, collected two dollars, and departed, looking very unsatisfactory."  
"Wednesday, October 14. George's symptoms are rapidly eventuating into fatalities."  
"Thursday, October 15. At seven-thirty this morning our fellow townsman, George Bates, went to his Maker, entirely uncalled for."—*Current Opinion*.



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# The Independent

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## NATIONAL INDIGNATION AND NATIONAL SELF-CONTROL

**I**N the face of the tragedy of the "Lusitania" the heart of the American people burns with indignation. More than one hundred peaceable, unoffending American citizens, proceeding "upon their lawful occasions" are stricken with sudden death. They had offended against no rule of international law. They had violated no legitimate interest of any belligerent. By every principle and custom of what is, by a curious anomaly, known as civilized warfare, they had a right to be as immune from attack as tho they had remained quietly in their American homes. National indignation is inevitable; its expression is a national duty.

But an even higher duty rests upon the American people. We must practise the sternest self-control. In demanding justice we must weigh our every act and word and thought in the scales with even hand. It is easy to be quick to wrath. It is not so easy to be deliberate in counsel and wise in action.

The main line of our course is already charted. The world has full reason to know in what direction we are constrained to go. Especially have those upon whom rests the responsibility for the death of the American passengers of the "Lusitania" warrant for knowing what our view of their ruthless act will be. When Germany, in the early days of February, proclaimed a war zone about the British Isles, and warned neutral peoples that they sailed those waters at their peril, our protest was instant and unequivocal. In the note address by the American Government to the Imperial German Government on February 10, we said:

If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith, and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or *the lives of American citizens*, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two governments.

If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any

steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to *secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.*

It is true that this warning was concerned more specifically with the German threat that American vessels might be sunk because of the use by British ships for purposes of subterfuge of the American flag. But the principle is precisely the same. American citizens have the same "acknowledged rights" of security and safety of life on merchant ships flying the flag of a belligerent that they have on an American ship.

The contingency foreshadowed in this note has actually arisen. It presents itself in spectacular form. The most famous passenger ship in the world is at the bottom of the Irish Sea. It was sunk without warning, by German torpedoes. It carried down with it more than a hundred American lives.

What we must do is clear. We must hold the Imperial German Government "to a strict accountability." We must consider, calmly, coolly, but with the utmost seriousness, what steps it may "be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

How we shall do it is another matter. But on this point one thing also is clear. We must trust the President. In a statement issued from the White House he has struck the right keynote, "Of course, the President feels the distress and the gravity of the situation to the utmost and is considering very earnestly but very calmly the right course of action to pursue. He knows that the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

In the hands of the President of the United States the honor and integrity of the United States are secure. Every American, without distinction of party and with no thought of personal interest, should hold up the President's hands and in calmness of thought and carefulness of speech and with rigid self-restraint do his part to help him in the grave responsibility it is his to bear.



### A COURSE OF ACTION

**W**HAT shall we ask of Germany and what shall we do if Germany refuses our demand?

After temperately and calmly pointing out all the causes for complaint the following might be proposed to Germany:

1. Disavowal by the Imperial German Government of the proceedings which have resulted in the killing of American citizens and loss of an American ship, and full apology therefor.

2. Dismissal of the commanding officers who did these acts.

3. Agreement to indemnify all citizens who have been injured and the families of those who have been killed and to pay for American property destroyed.

4. Agreement that the United States may hold in pledge all German vessels now in United States ports until claims are adjusted and liquidated.

5. Agreement that United States vessels traversing the war zone shall not be molested, that display of the American flag shall be sufficient evidence of nationality if the right of search is not exercised, and that merchant vessels carrying American citizens under whatever flag shall not be sunk as was the "Lusitania."

In the event of the refusal of these demands we might proceed to:

1. Sever diplomatic relations with Germany.
2. Prohibit intercourse of every sort with Germany.

### JAPAN'S MONROE DOCTRINE

**W**AR between China and Japan is averted. Japan's ultimatum not only exacts less than China had already offered to concede, but even defers for the present all consideration of the demands which China charged would impair her sovereignty.

Japan's first four groups of demands are, in brief:

First, that Japan promises to return Kiao-chau to China while retaining commercial rights there.

Second, that Japan's rights in Manchuria and Mongolia be more specifically defined and in some instances extended.

Third, that nine specified mining areas in China be opened to the Japanese.

Fourth, that China agree not to cede or lease to a third power any harbor, bay, or islands along the coast of China.

The demands in group five, which are waived by Japan, include the employment of Japanese as political, financial and military advisers of China, the right of Japan jointly to police with China some of the important Chinese cities, the buying by China of half her ammunition from Japan, and certain loan privileges and railroad concessions.

The differences between China and Japan growing out of all these demands are discussed in detail in two important articles published elsewhere in this issue. But as they take diametrically opposite views we here-with briefly state our own position.

Japan has the same rights in Asia that we have in America under the Monroe Doctrine—that is, the right to maintain Asia for the Asiatics as we do America for the Americans. Not only has Japan this right to assume the political primacy of the Far East, but it is her duty to do so. Otherwise China may be dismembered and

Japan may be compelled to wage further wars against encroaching rivals. When China becomes Japan's equal in power, as she surely will in a very few years if left to herself, then she can share with Japan the responsibility of maintaining Asia against the White Peril.

On the other hand, Japan has no more right to impair China's sovereignty or exclusively exploit her commerce than we have that of Venezuela or Chile. Such a course would contravene all international ethics and bring down upon Japan the just condemnation of the world.

In other words, Japan must exercise the right of political dominance in Asia, but must claim no special economic privileges other than geographical proximity and ethnic and linguistic affiliations afford.

We believe that when the negotiations are finally concluded it will be found that Japan has claimed no more than what in her judgment will best maintain permanently the peace of the Far East. At all events we have Count Okuma's word in *The Independent* of April 12, that "Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or any other peoples of anything that they now possess." If we cannot trust Count Okuma, who is there in Japan whom we can trust?

We are glad that our State Department has not shared in the general alarm concerning Japan's designs on the mainland. Mr. Bryan says he has been kept fully informed by both the Chinese and Japanese governments of the progress of the negotiations and he sees nothing in them to jeopardize our treaty rights with China, "which our Government has no thought of surrendering."

The United States wants to see China free to maintain her republican government and develop herself without let or hindrance from other nations. Japan claims this is her purpose, too. Until there is some concrete evidence to the contrary let us give her the benefit of the doubt.

### AMERICA'S TOUCH OF WAR

**I**T was in Singapore. The Methodist Missionary Conference of Malaysia was in session, presided over by Bishop Eveland. At the opening session on Sunday the Governor of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, his wife, Lady Evelyn, and other British officials as also the American Consul General and a goodly number of American residents were present with the audience which overcrowded the Wesley Church. The Bishop spoke of the Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States, and no one suspected that danger was near.

The conference was to continue thru the week. But during the session of Tuesday morning came the alarming report that an Indian regiment had mutinied and killed its officers, and was threatening the city, and that citizens and women had been killed. The order came to send all the women and children to a vessel in the harbor, and English and American men were invited to arm to defend the city.

The men of the conference immediately enlisted, Bishop and all, fifteen of them. They were given arms and had an hour's training under one of their number who had been a captain of militia. They were summoned to service and smelled powder, some of them,



while some served as patrols and guards over captured rebels. The mutineers were quelled within two or three days, and those who had incited them, thinking the departure of English troops a favorable opportunity for rebellion, were shot. When an English and a French war vessel had arrived the Methodist missionary soldiers, Americans all of them, were discharged from service and the conference resumed its work.

Was their soldiering in suppression of rebellion against the British Government in the Farther Indies a violation of President Wilson's direction to maintain strict neutrality during this war? Of course not.

### ANOTHER CLASS OF WAR BABIES

THE important question which the approaching arrival of some tens of thousands of "war babies" raises is not to be discovered in any list of the problems involved that we have seen in English, French, German or American newspapers.

Thousands of these babies will be legitimate—the offspring of marriages hastily contracted when their fathers were called to the colors. Other thousands will be illegitimate—many of them the offspring of those who did not take the precaution to marry, others of young and thoughtless village girls in the neighborhood of the military camps; yet other thousands will be born of fathers from the invading armies. Never since very ancient times has this phenomenon occurred on so large a scale as this year.

We have already discussed with our readers the question whether governments and churchmen have acted rightly or wrongly in encouraging hasty marriages, partly in order to prevent this threatened increase of illegitimacy. Now we have to consider the cases which this special legislation has failed to forestall.

This is not the time to take up for searching examination the question whether all legal discriminations against illegitimate children should be wiped off the statute-books of civilized states. If by any legislative action the war babies born out of wedlock are to be legitimated it is certain that the measure will be an extraordinary one, to meet an exceptional occasion. What should be done "on general principles" need not be, and will not be, determined now.

Not less premature is discussion of the probable quality of the war baby contingent as an element in future population. Whether it will be on the whole a "good stock," eugenically desirable, or on the whole a "bad stock," perpetuating undesirable traits, remains to be seen. The amateur eugenists, who are rushing into print on this topic, are simply exhibiting their lack of scientific qualifications.

But there is a question that cannot be shirked. It must be answered now, and in a strictly practical way. In what spirit is the emergency to be met? Shall it not be met sincerely and frankly? Above all, shall it not be met with a determination, whatever happens, to treat the mothers considerately, gently, adequately? To achieve this will demand tact, discretion and infinite patience, but surely the achievement should be attempted.

And all this should be done without committing any institution, church, state or philanthropic organization, or any individual to theory, hypothesis or "reform"—feminist, utilitarian, political or other. The one present

duty is to help, cheer, encourage and sustain. Let obvious duty for once be done in a way to demonstrate that civilized people believe in the civilization and in the religions that they profess.

### CORRECTING AN ERROR

SEVERAL errors, which excited much criticism at the time, were made a year ago by the Organization Committee—Secretary McAdoo, Comptroller Williams and Secretary Houston—in marking out the twelve districts of the Federal reserve bank system. One of these was the assignment of the banks of northern New Jersey to the district of which Philadelphia, with its reserve bank, is the center.

It was well known, of course, that these banks, and especially those in Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken and other towns on or very near the Hudson River, were naturally tributary, in a financial sense, to New York. The part of the state in which they are situated is, financially, a suburb, almost a borough, of the great city. They had been doing business with the leading banks of New York. To compel a transfer of a considerable part of their business to Philadelphia was to subject them to inconvenience and loss.

No one was more familiar with this association of the banks with New York and with the causes of it, than Secretary McAdoo, who, in his notable tunnel project, had very distinctly promoted and facilitated communication between New York and the towns on the other side of the Hudson. It was not easy to account for his approval of the committee's work. Some believed that Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams were moved by prejudice against New York's great banks, or by a desire to diminish the financial importance of the city. But the New Jersey banks, and not those of New York, suffered on account of the action taken by the committee against their exprest wishes.

The error has now been corrected. By unanimous vote the Federal Reserve Board, of which both Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams are members, has taken 123 banks in the northern half of New Jersey from the Philadelphia district and attached them, with their \$32,000,000 of capital and \$161,000,000 of deposits, to the district of which New York is the financial center. Thus is recognized that "normal trend of banking business" which the committee was bound by its own rules to follow.

At the same time the action of the committee in two other cases was reversed. There are additional changes which should be made. In the board's unanimous vote for the relief of the New Jersey banks may be seen an indication that the arrangement of the districts will be greatly improved.

### THE REVIVAL OF THE PAMPHLET

ONE of the noticeable effects of the war upon literature is the reappearance of the pamphlet as the medium of controversy. Probably we should have to go back two centuries, to the days of Swift, Defoe and Pope, to find a year in which so many pamphlets were published as are appearing in England. It was the rise of the magazine a hundred years ago that put an end to the era of pamphleteering, for the subscriber to a periodical could secure a steady supply of comment and



criticism without the trouble and expense of buying the articles separately. The pamphlet survived chiefly in the religious form, the tract, and these could not be called popular. The American and British Tract Societies, endowed for this purpose, have of late found it advisable to put forth much of their literature in the form of periodicals and books.

But the necessity of quickly informing the English people about the issues of the war and inducing two millions to volunteer brought the pamphlet again into service. From Oxford comes the series of fortnightly "Papers for War Time," not dealing like the famous ninety "Tracts for the Times" with the revival of Catholicism, but with what men and women should think and do in these days of trial. The Germans and French in Europe bombard America with arguments and accusations in pamphlet form, but in this country the propaganda is carried on, in accordance with our cus-

tom, thru press bureau items supplied to the newspapers and magazines and thru special periodicals like *The Fatherland*, *Free Poland* and *The Day*, founded for the purpose.

The reason for our failure to make use of the pamphlet lies in our defective methods of book distribution. In Europe and especially on the continent it is easy for anybody who has something to say or thinks he has to get out a booklet and it will find its readers if there are any in the country. But in America it costs about as much to publish and sell a small book as a large one. In compensation it may be said our periodical service is unequaled in extent and variety and that anything worth printing can find a place somewhere. Still a writer who wants to influence current opinion cannot always get the space to put his ideas out just as he wants to and at just the right time as he could in a privately printed pamphlet.

## THE VERDICT OF PUBLIC OPINION

**Theodore Roosevelt:** When the German decree establishing the war zone was issued and of course plainly threatened exactly the type of tragedy which has occurred our Government notified Germany that in the event of any such wrongdoing at the expense of our citizens we would hold the German Government to a strict accountability. The use of this phrase "strict accountability" of course must mean and can only mean that action will be taken by the United States without an hour's "unnecessary delay." It was eminently proper to use the exact phrase that was used; and having used it our self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it.

**George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States:** A very clear course, it seems to me, is open for us to pursue: We should cancel all diplomatic relations with a country which has declared war upon civilization, recall our Ambassador from Berlin, and hand Count Bernstorff his passports. Congress should be summoned in extra session, and an appropriation of at least \$250,000,000 asked to put us in a condition to protect our rights as a neutral civilized power. At the same time we should invite all neutral nations of the world to join us in a council of civilization to agree upon the steps to be taken to protect the interests of all neutral powers and their citizens from such wanton acts of destruction of life and property as those which Germany has been committing.

**New York Times:** She [Germany] has forfeited all sympathy, all confidence, by this premeditated barbarism, and the nations not engaged in the war are now united by the feeling and conviction that, at whatever cost and by whatever

effort, even tho all have to join in the work, she must be stripped of the power and of the will to defy the laws of God and man by such atrocious deeds.

**Philadelphia Public Ledger:** As it stands the horror is almost inconceivable. There has been nothing like it before. One of the consequences of this war ought to be that nothing like it can ever happen again. Unless civilization is to relapse into barbarism, helpless non-combatants must not be exposed in such a fashion to the worst calamities of war.

**Baltimore Sun:** We cannot allow American lives to be endangered in a species of warfare without precedent among civilized nations, and which is a distinct return to the most brutal practices of barbarism. Our Government will know how to deal with this case, and it will not need any urging from the press to do its full duty. We can safely leave it in the hands of a President who fears God but does not fear man, and who will preserve the peace as long as it is humanly possible to do so.

**New York Evening Post:** In a word, our Government is face to face with a definite practical question, of the most immediate importance. It must either admit the rightfulness of what the Germans have done in sinking the "Lusitania" and killing six score American citizens, or it must take steps to protect American citizens from a repetition of the outrage. . . . The nation is willing, even anxious, that the Government take due time to arrive at a just and-wise conclusion. In the meanwhile, let us have no confusion of counsel.

**Louisville Courier-Journal:** We must not act either in haste or pas-

sion. This catastrophe is too real, the flashlight it throws upon the methods and purposes of Germany is too appalling, to leave us in any doubt what awaits us as the bloody and brutal work goes on. Civilization should abjure its neutrality. It should rise as one mighty, god-like force and as far as its moral influence and physical appliance can be made to prevail forbid the riot of hate and debauch of blood that, like a madman, is running amuck among the innocent and unprotected.

**Richmond (Va.) Post-Dispatch:** Germany surely must have gone mad. The torpedoing and sinking of the "Lusitania," altho it was well known to German authorities that there were many Americans aboard the ill-fated Cunard liner, evince a reckless disregard of the opinions of the world in general and of this country in particular—a determination to win by any methods and at any cost—only compatible with the assumption that blood lust has toppled reason from its throne.

**Providence Journal:** If the right of the American people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is anything more than a cheap clap-trap phrase, if our place in civilization as the foremost champion of human freedom and the rule of law is not a sham but a splendid reality, then must we protect our self-respect and our national dignity before all the world.

**Rochester Herald:** Had it been the purpose of Germany to array the sentiment and the effective action of the entire world against her, nothing that we can conceive of would have more certainly and swiftly accomplished it than the murder of hundreds of subjects of neutral States.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Sinking of the "Lusitania" The Cunard liner "Lusitania" was torpedoed by a German submarine about two o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, May 7, and sank in twenty minutes. She had sailed from New York on Saturday and was off Old Head of Kinsale, the most southerly point of Ireland, just west of Queenstown, when she was struck. The submarine gave no warning, but some of the passengers on deck caught a glimpse of her about a thousand yards away on the starboard side and watched the white trail of the first torpedo thru the water. This exploded in the forward boiler room and was quickly followed by a second, which penetrated the engine room and there exploded. This disabled the engines so that, altho the vessel was at once turned toward the Irish coast only ten miles away, she made no progress.

On account of the list to starboard only half of the lifeboats were available and of these but few could be launched in time. The first class passengers were below at lunch and a larger proportion of them perished than of the other classes. Some of the boats which were first launched, filled with women and children, capsized or were smashed in being lowered from the davits. The stewards endeavored to calm the passengers by telling them that there was no danger, but some took this too literally and failed even to put on life preservers. Captain Turner, who was on the bridge, went down with the ship, but having on a life belt was picked up from the water by one of the many boats which came from all directions to the rescue.

The total number of persons on board the "Lusitania" was 1917 and of these 1152 lost their lives, a disaster surpassed only by the "Ti-

tanic" when 1503 were drowned. The number of passengers was 1250, of whom 290 were first cabin, 599 second cabin and 351 steerage. The number of Americans on board was 179, of whom 114 perished. Among them were many persons of prominence: Charles Frohman, the New York theatrical producer; Charles Klein, the dramatist, author of *The Music Master*; Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, capitalist; Justus Miles Forman, novelist, and Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, New York.

About forty babies and twice as many older children were drowned. Some of the passengers and crew were killed or wounded by the explosions. Others, including many women, perished from shock or exposure while floating in the sea before the fishing boats arrived. Forty-seven are in the hospital at Queenstown.

The "Gulflight" and the "Lusitania" The sinking within a single week of the

American steamer "Gulflight" and the British steamer "Lusitania" with many American passengers has profoundly stirred the American people, and from many quarters a demand is heard for action by the United States Government. The case of the "Gulflight" concerns the United States more directly, altho the loss of life was comparatively small. The "Gulflight," which was carrying gasoline to Havre, was not sunk and need not have cost any lives, but a seaman and the wireless operator jumped overboard and drowned and the captain died of heart failure sixteen hours later. The tanker was displaying a large American flag, altho she was under convoy of a British patrol and was torpedoed without warning in broad daylight, and so it appears to come within the scope of the President's warning to Germany.

The case of the "Lusitania," tho having a more powerful influence upon popular feeling in America, is somewhat different from a legal standpoint. She was a British vessel and since President Wilson's warning to Great Britain against using the American flag she has sailed under her own colors. As she was attacked within a few miles of the British coast, where ample warning had been given that an attempt



International News Service

CAPTAIN TURNER, OF THE "LUSITANIA"

He went down with his ship, but was rescued after several hours



### GERMAN PROCLAMATION OF WAR ZONE

The waters around Great Britain, including the whole of the English Channel, are declared hereby to be included within the zone of war, and after the 18th inst. all enemy merchant vessels encountered in these waters will be destroyed, even if it may not be possible always to save their crews and passengers.

Within this war zone neutral vessels are exposed to danger, since, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the Government of Great Britain on the 31st ult., and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels cannot always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intended for enemy ships.

February 4, 1915

### WARNING ISSUED BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT NOTICE!

Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

*Imperial German Embassy,  
Washington, D. C., April 2,  
1915*

would be made to sink her, the British Admiralty is blamed by many of the English papers for not sending out a convoy of destroyers to protect her.

The German organs, while deploring the loss of life, defend the action as legitimate on the ground that the "Lusitania" was an auxiliary cruiser of the British navy under the command of a British naval officer, was armed with guns for defense against the enemy, and was carrying not merely contraband but ammunition. It appears from her manifest that the "Lusitania" had on board 5471 cases of cartridges, 189 cases of military goods, 260,000 pounds of brass and 60,000 pounds of copper. The British Admiralty and the officials of the New York Custom House deny that the "Lusitania" carried any mounted guns.

On February 4, the German Government issued a notification that after February 18 the waters surrounding the United Kingdom would be considered as a war zone and dangerous to commerce. Since the date specified the German torpedoes

or mines have sunk ninety-one ships of various nationalities and sizes, from fishing craft to the "Lusitania," and in all more than 1450 persons have lost their lives. Just before the "Lusitania" sailed the German embassy took the unprecedented step of publishing in the leading American papers a warning that those embarking upon British vessels going to the war zone did so at their own risk. The passengers, however, laughed at the warning as a piece of German bluff. We give on this page documents bearing on the case.

The British expedition which landed at Constantinople at daybreak, April 25, on the Gallipoli peninsula has been steadily advancing during the week and now occupies the hills a few miles back of Kilid Bahr and the other Turkish forts along the narrowest part of the Dardanelles. As the Australian and New Zealand troops, closely packed in small boats and towed by pinnaces, neared the shore they were met by a storm of rifle and shrapnel fire which inflicted many casualties. Without waiting for the boats to reach the land or even to charge their magazines, the Australians jumped into the water, almost up to their necks, and, wading ashore, charged the Turkish trenches with bare bayonets. In this way they carried three successive ridges occupied by the Ottoman troops. As one enthusiastic Australian put it, "We lifted the Turks on the end of our bayonets and hurled them over our heads." Before night 29,000 troops had been landed on Gallipoli. These were later rein-



*Paul Thompson*  
IN COMMAND BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE  
General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the British land forces along the Bosphorus

### THE RIGHT TO SINK ENEMY MERCHANTMEN

According to the Règlement of the Institute of International Law, adopted at Turin in 1882, a prize may be burned or sunk in five cases: (1) When, because of the bad condition of the vessel and the state of the weather, she can not be kept afloat; (2) when she can not keep up with the man-of-war and may easily be retaken by the enemy; (3) when the approach of a superior enemy force creates fear of recapture; (4) when the captor can not put aboard a prize crew without dangerously depleting his own; (5) when the nearest port to which the vessel may possibly be taken is very remote. *In any case the captor must remove the persons on board and as much as possible of the cargo. . . .*

*John Bassett Boore, International Law Digest*

### ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS MUST BE WARNED

If hailing is impossible, or if the suspected vessel takes no notice of it, the chasing cruiser may signal her to bring to by using blank cartridge, and then, if necessary, sending a shot across her bows. . . . Any other signal likely to be understood is equally lawful, but *some unmistakable summons is necessary. Not till it has been given and disregarded is the use of force allowed. . . .* A commanding officer who cannot spare a prize crew may order an enemy merchantman to haul down her flag and follow him on pain of being sunk by gun fire or torpedo.

*T. J. Lawrence, The Principles of International Law*

forced by the French troops, withdrawn from the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, where they had at first landed.

According to the Turkish reports the British and French troops have lost heavily and made little progress. It is at any rate evident that the approach of Constantinople by land is not an easy task in spite of the aid of the warships, which are able to shower with shrapnel any part of the peninsula. The towns of Maidos and Gallipoli have been set on fire by the ignition shells. A bridge on the railroad connecting Smyrna with the capital was blown up by a bomb dropt from a British aeroplane. Troops have been landed near the site of ancient Ephesus, thirty-five miles south of Smyrna, for a land attack on that city. The bombardment of Smyrna by the British fleet, which has been carried on intermittently for several months, has apparently had little effect. The Russian fleet is shelling the Bosphorus forts and a Russian aviator is reported to have dropt several bombs in the city of Constantinople.



### German Victory in Galicia

From the German point of view this has been the most successful week of the war, since it has brought victories in four widely separated quarters. In Belgium, Hill 60, which was the chief gain made by the British since the war began, has been recaptured by the troops of the Kaiser. They have invaded the Baltic provinces and taken Libau. They have inflicted a severe defeat upon the Russians on the northern slope of the Carpathians. And they have struck a hard blow at England's sea power by destroying within ten miles of the British coast the "Lusitania," which was deemed invulnerable by reason of her speed.

It is impossible at present to determine the extent of the Russian reverse, but it is apparent that the Austro-Germans have made gains that more than compensate for all they have lost since the fall of Przemyśl. According to the official Berlin report, the total number of prisoners taken in the Galician arena during May is about 70,000. The Russians have also lost thirty-eight cannon, including nine big guns. They have been obliged to relinquish all of the Carpathian passes except Lupkow, and they have been forced to fall back from Cracow a distance of over thirty miles. The Russian Foreign Office, however, asserts "most emphatically" that the reports of an Austro-German victory are "absolutely unfounded" and that there is no reason "whatever to talk even of a partial success of our enemies." Which of these contradictory statements is true remains to be seen, but, in view of the notorious unreliability of the announcements from Petrograd and the accuracy and comparative frankness of those from Berlin, we will here follow tentatively the German version.

It appears from this that as soon as the Russians were well embarked on the invasion of Hungary and a considerable body of troops was already on the south side of the Carpathians, a joint force of Germans and Austrians attacked the Russian right on the north side of the range. This took the Russians by surprise because they had believed themselves safe in their strongly fortified positions on the hills along the Dunajec River. But the Austro-German artillery was employed so effectively as to force them to evacuate line after line of trenches until their retreat became almost a rout and guns and supplies were left behind. Three rivers in succession were bridged by pontoons and crossed by the Teutonic forces, the

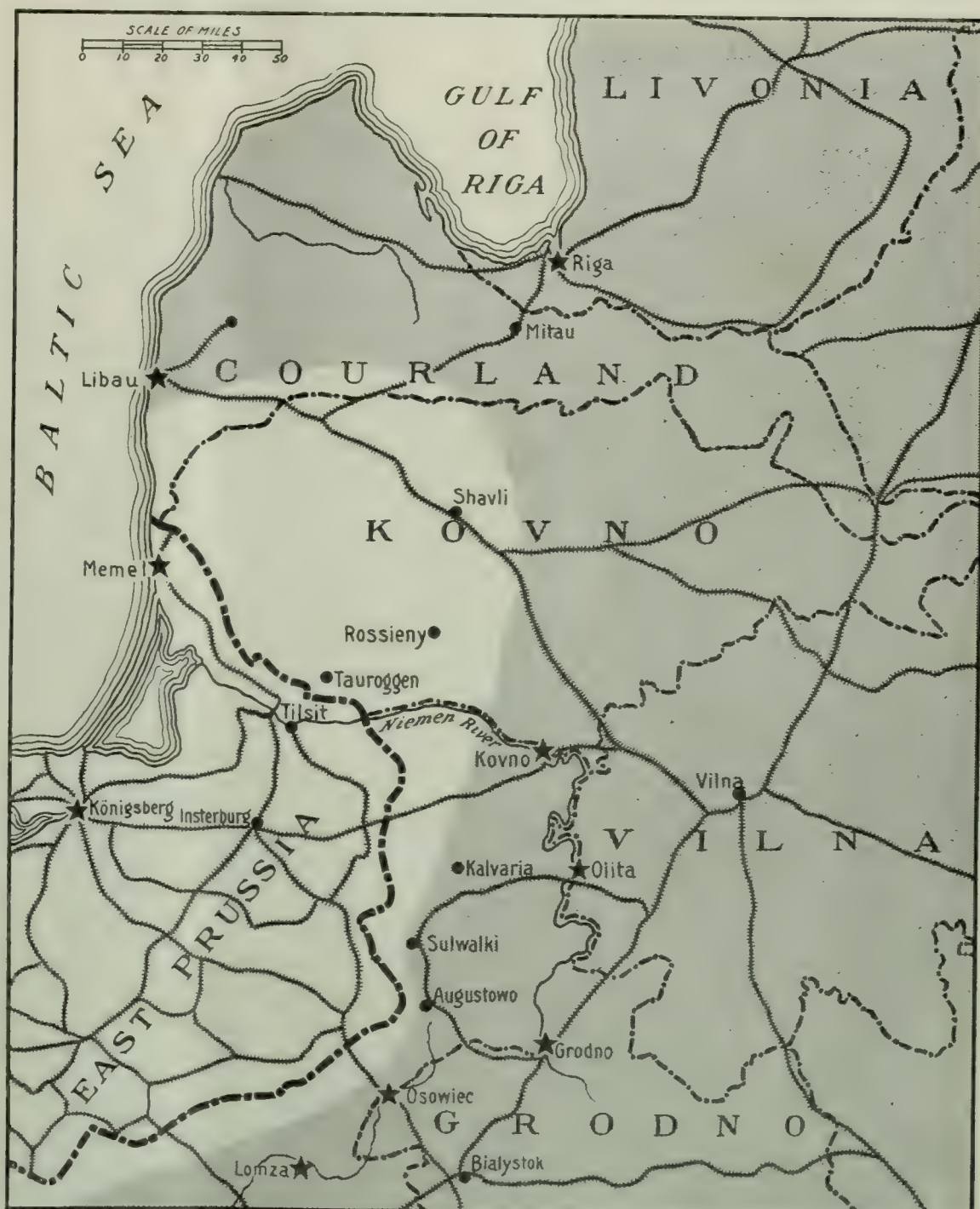
Dunajec, the Biala and the Wisloka. North of the Vistula the Russians were also driven back from the Nida River. The line of battle extends in a great curve from the Vistula across Galicia along the crest of the Carpathians and around to Stryi, a distance of 150 miles. This eastward movement forced the Russians to withdraw from Dukla Pass and Bartfield, the only Hungarian town they had yet possessed, and has compelled them to evacuate Hungary altogether.

### The Capture of Libau

Hindenburg's invasion of the Baltic provinces derided by the Russians as an aimless cavalry raid, turns out to be one of the most remarkable of his spectacular movements. At the time when it was assumed that he would find it difficult to hold with his depleted forces the five hundred mile line stretching from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains he has

suddenly extended the line to the north by almost a hundred miles more. Crossing the Niemen River, which runs along the northern boundary of East Prussia, he struck thru the heart of ancient Lithuania in the direction of Riga. His previous successes have been obtained by means of the railroads with which the German frontier is well provided, but in the region into which he has now penetrated there were no railroads until Shavli was reached.

Possession of this point cut the railroad line leading to the Baltic port of Libau, which fell into the hands of the Germans on May 7. Libau is a fortified city and a naval station. It has about 70,000 inhabitants and serves as the outlet for the Russian wheat belt since it is the only ice-free port which Russia possesses on the Baltic. The Germans captured in the town sixteen hundred prisoners, eighteen cannon and four machine guns. At Shavli 3200 prisoners and eight cannon were taken.



THE GERMAN INVASION OF THE BALTIC PROVINCES

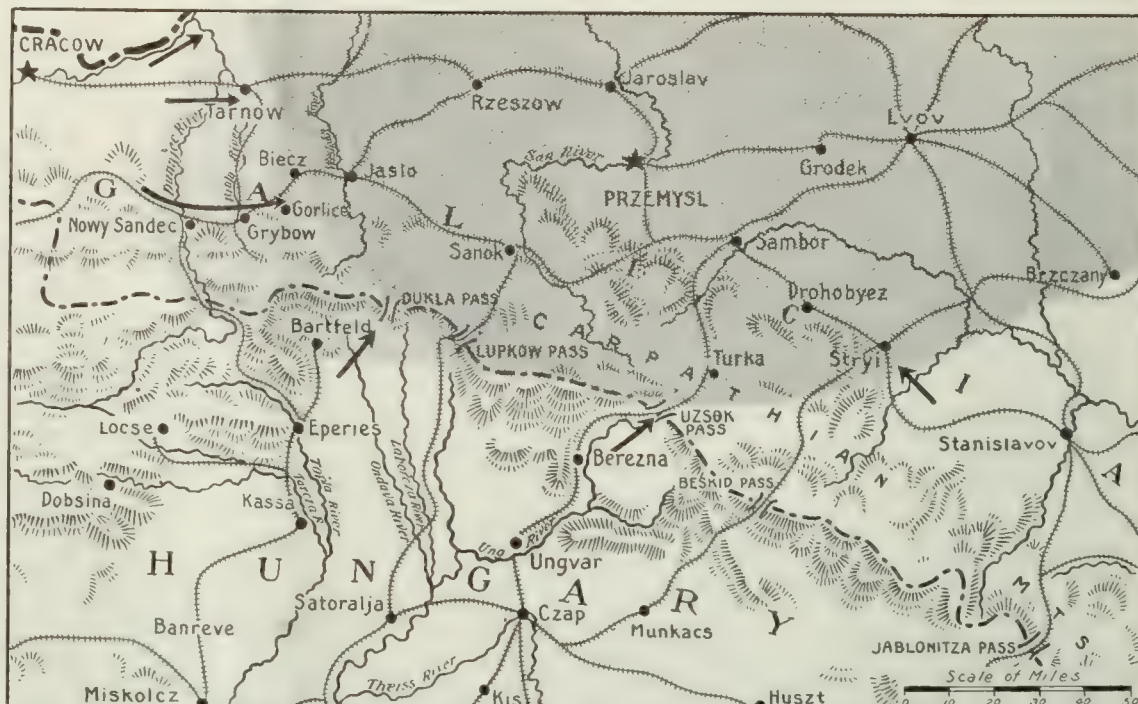
A raid from East Prussia into Russian territory by one of Hindenburg's armies has resulted in the capture of the important Russian seaport and naval base, Libau, and threatened Riga. The shaded area is that held by the Russians



The head of the German column is now reported near Mitau with Riga as its apparent objective. The fleet is coöperating with the army and German destroyers have already appeared in the Gulf of Riga. Success here would give them possession of Courland (Kurland) and the territory known as the "German provinces" because the Germans, tho a minority of the population, have for two hundred years dominated the region and have made it the most prosperous part of the Russian empire.

**The Japanese Ultimatum** On the afternoon of Friday, May 7, the Japanese Minister at Peking presented to the Chinese Foreign Office an ultimatum declaring that unless China accepted without qualification the Japanese demands within forty-eight hours war would be declared. At the same time the plan of campaign was given to the press. This involved the invasion of northern and southern China. For this purpose forty warships were assembled at the naval base of Sasebo, and all Japanese steamers of over a thousand tons were to be requisitioned as transports. The northern expedition was to occupy Tientsin and advance along the railroad to Peking. The Chinese shipping would all be swept from the coast and the railroad centers seized. The Japanese living in China were ordered out by their Government and have been leaving by the thousand for the treaty ports on the coast.

On receiving the ultimatum Yuan Shih Kai made a final appeal to the powers, but receiving no hope of support from any quarter and realizing



#### THE EXPULSION OF THE RUSSIANS FROM HUNGARY

The state of affairs in the Carpathians has been suddenly altered by the attack of the Austro-German forces on the Russian right. The Russians have been driven in rapid succession from their entrenched positions along the Duwajec, Biala and Wisloka Rivers and have been forced to withdraw from Hungary. The region evacuated is indicated by light shading; that still held by the Russians in darker shading. The arrows show the chief points of attack

the hopelessness of defense, the President conceded the Japanese demands in full shortly before the ultimatum expired at six p. m. Sunday. It is not known just what stipulations were contained in the final agreement, for the original twenty-one articles handed to President Yuan on January 18 have been thru a process of oriental bargaining ever since. It is, however, understood that Japan agreed to suspend Group V for later discussion and also offered to return to China the German concession of Kiaochow taken by Japanese arms. Group V contained the clauses to which the Chinese most strongly objected on the ground that they virtually involved the subjection of the republic

to the Emperor of Japan. In these clauses it was stipulated that influential Japanese should be appointed as advisers in political, financial and military affairs; that Japanese should take part in the policing of important cities in China; that China should purchase half her munitions of war from Japan; that the Japanese should construct railroads and work mines in Fukien province and the Yang-tse valley, and that the Japanese should be free to propagate Buddhism and establish schools in China.

**Mr. Wilson and the Philippines** There have been published at Washington, in the monthly magazine issued by Manuel L. Zuegon, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines, messages sent to Governor-General Harrison at Manila by President Wilson and Secretary Garrison a day or two after the adjournment. They relate to the Philippine Government bill, which was passed in the House but not taken up in the Senate. Of this bill Mr. Wilson said:

It was constantly prest by the Administration, loyally supported by the full force of the party, and will be prest to passage when the next Congress meets in December. It failed only because blocked by the rules of the Senate as employed by the Republican leaders who were opposed to the legislation and who would yield only if we withdrew the assurance of ultimate independence contained in the preamble. That we would not do. The bill will have my support until it passes, and I have no doubt of its passage at the next session of Congress. Please express to the people of the Philippine Islands my deep and abiding interest in their welfare and my purpose to serve them in every possible way. In this I am expressing the spirit and purpose of the



Press Illustrating Company

THE AUSTRIAN BIG GUNS HAVE DONE DEADLY SERVICE AGAINST THE RUSSIANS IN GALICIA



majority of the Congress and of the whole Government of the United States.

The bill is one that would enlarge the share of the people in the local government. It empowers them to elect the upper house or Senate, which is now a commission of appointed members, and the preamble carries a promise of ultimate independence.

The President congratulated Mr. Harrison on the success of his administration. The people, he added, had already proved their quality, and had done this by the patience and self-control they had shown in "waiting for the fulfilment of our promises."

**Mexican Quarrels** While General Obregon is moving northward in his campaign against Villa, the capital is under the control of Zapata. Gen. Roque Gonzales Garza, the convention's provisional president, is in the city. Some time ago he offended Zapata by denouncing his methods to the convention, which still exists in name, if not in fact. Immediately afterward he disappeared. It was said that Zapata had kidnapped and assassinated him. Several weeks later it became known that he was alive. When Zapata and Villa regained possession of the capital, Garza resumed his office, but he was required to place several followers of Zapata in his Cabinet. One of these was General Palafox. Zapata has remained in the state of Morelos.

A quarrel about Palafox has nearly cost Garza his life. Palafox was recently ousted from the Cabinet. Whereupon Zapata demanded by telegraph that he should immediately be reinstated. Then Zapata's friends began to attack the associates of Garza. The latter's chief of staff, General Estrada, was killed on the 7th by General Barona, one of Zapata's men. There was a quarrel in a dance hall, and many took part in the fighting. The riot spread to a hotel where Garza was living. Here Barona shot General Banderas, another Zapatist officer, and about fifty men were killed. On the following day, it is reported, Barona, with a considerable following, attempted to assassinate President Garza, but the attacking force was driven back by Garza's guard. Barona's brother, General Zapatelas, was killed. The quarrel between Zapata and Garza makes an ugly situation in the capital. Villa is Zapata's ally, but he is far away in the north, striving to defend himself against the attacks of Obregon.

At the end of last week the great and decisive battle between Villa and

## WAR DEMANDS THE NATION'S YOUTH



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THE LADS OF THE LONDON WELSH UNDER INSPECTION



Medem Photo Service

THE NEWEST CLASS OF FRENCH RECRUITS DEPART FOR THE FRONT

Obregon had not taken place. Villa claimed to have been victorious in two or three skirmishes. He remarked, however, that he would remain at Aguascalientes for ten days, and if Obregon should not come up and attack him there before the expiration of that time, he would go south. It is reported that Zapata men, coming up from the capital, have made a successful attack upon the rear of Obregon's army; also, that Obregon has succeeded in driving Zapata back.

**Labor Cases** John R. Lawson, strike leader and a member of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers, has been found guilty, at Denver, of murder in the first degree. The charge was that he killed a deputy sheriff in the strike battle at Ludlow, October 25, 1913. It was decided by the jury that his punishment should be imprisonment for life. On the first ballot all but one of the jurors voted that he should be hanged. The twelfth juror convinced



his eleven associates that Lawson's life should be spared. There are other similar indictments against him, and several hundred union strikers are under indictment for murder. "They may get me," said Lawson after his conviction, "but they cannot defeat the cause of labor." It is said that if the verdict is sustained on appeal, there will be a general strike in Colorado. A meeting of the State Federation of Labor is soon to be held in order that formal protest against the conviction may be made. Vice-President Hayes, of the national union, said in Indianapolis last week that if Lawson were not vindicated another strike

would be called in Colorado, "as a protest against the tyrannical conditions that prevail in that state."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is to testify again next week before the Commission on Industrial Relations. Among the others who will appear is W. L. McKenzie King, who was selected by the elder Rockefeller to conduct an inquiry concerning workmen and employers. President Wilson declines to give to the commission certain letters concerning the Colorado labor war which were sent to him by Governor Ammons. Chairman Walsh asserts that the letters were written by persons employed by Mr. Rockefeller.

The deck officers of 318 ships under the American flag have demanded an increase of wages, ranging from twenty-five to forty per cent. Six companies have complied, one of them being the Standard Oil Company. On the ships of several other companies officers have withdrawn from the service when the desired increase was withheld.

Building operations in Pittsburgh have been checked by a strike of bricklayers and other workmen for higher pay. Seven cotton mills in Fall River are idle on account of a strike of weavers against work in hours not included in the union schedule.



*International News Service*



*International News Service*

#### ORE FOR THE MELTING POT

Two families of desirable immigrants just landed at Ellis Island on their way from Holland to new homes in the West



# WHAT IS JAPAN DOING TO CHINA?

BY GILBERT REID

**T**HE war in Europe will change the map of Europe or alter the relative standing of the great powers. The war as thrust most unjustly and inconsiderately into China, will affect the whole Far East. China will be the loser, unless nations have a "change of heart," and Japan will find her day of opportunity and reap great gain.

The Japanese diplomat ranks high not only in tactics, but in strategy. Moreover, the strategy of the party in power is more than minor strategy, which early lays itself open to the light of day, but is grand strategy, waiting for years to be effected, and known in detail only to those possessing the plan.

Now what is the purpose of Japan's grand strategy, so far as outsiders can surmise? It is no other than her domination of Eastern Asia, whether by absorption, by some form of suzerainty, by a confederation with Japan as leader, or by a mild guardianship and a new application of the Monroe Doctrine. The actual form of domination will depend on circumstances. The total elimination of the will of Western powers or partial elimination by making them all inferior factors is the racial aspect of the colossal propositions.

## IF JAPAN'S "GRAND STRATEGY" FAILS

Should this strategy be doomed to failure, it would be bad strategy to "try it on" just now. There would then come in a minor strategy, namely, the domination of all China thru some one of the same four forms suggested for all Eastern Asia.

Should this, in turn, be doomed to immediate failure, then it, too, would become bad strategy just at present, but would not altogether be laid aside as an ultimate impossibility.

Under such conditions, Japan would make use of a still more minor strategy, namely, a resuscitation of "spheres of influence" with her much-trusted allies, Great Britain, France and Russia, while China would be under the thumb of all four, and especially of Japan herself.

These three plans of strategy are locked up in the "strong house" at Tokio, but more than once have their main contents been divulged, either thru official utterances of the Government or of the Opposition, thru the press as a "feeler," or thru events which now form a part of history. Japan as a whole has not as yet given support to any one strategic plan; many Japanese even oppose one or all of these ambitious designs.

We will begin with the last strat-

*This week the dispute between China and Japan has reached a critical point and in accordance with the custom of The Independent, we present both sides of the case. As spokesman for China, we have the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid, Director-in-chief of the International Institute of China, which is carrying on educational work among the higher classes. Dr. Reid was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1882 and went immediately to China as a missionary, where he has lived ever since. He is the author of "Glances at China," "The Anti-Foreign Disturbances of China" and six books in Chinese. Few foreigners have as intimate a knowledge of Chinese affairs as he has gained thru his long residence and close association with the leading men of the country in times of peace and war.—THE EDITOR.*

egy and work back to the grand strategy which is first mentioned.

Japan wants to dominate as much of China, as good fortune will permit. By making of Korea a province of the Mikado's domains, she pushed back Russia and got a foothold on the continent according to "geographical gravitation." By taking from China Taels 30,000,000 for retrocession of Liaotung, and by taking from Russia the dominating influence in much more than Liaotung, as far as north of Mukden in Manchuria, she pushed back Russia still farther, got a grip on the strongest fortress along the China coast, and placed herself in easy reach of Peking, should China prove recalcitrant, or should a mutiny disturb "the peace of the Far East."

By the war which Japan waged on China in 1894-5, the island of Formosa became a Japanese possession. A few years later, when spheres of influence were drawn on the map but were never realized in practise, least of all the British sphere, Japan colored for herself the province of Fukien, of which Formosa was a part.

Now by the fortuitous events of another war, Japan, which was already an ally of Great Britain, France and Russia, found it opportune to join with her allies in warring against Germany. Her various tactical moves clearly show that her strategy was not to capture Kiaochow in war, and be done with it, or even to spite Germany, but to become a dominating influence in Shantung. Mr. Putnam Weale, writing a few years back, correctly diagnosed her policy when he said:

It is also a fact surely worthy of special note, that wherever Japan sets her foot—no matter how she may have placed it there, and no matter what promises she may have given regarding evacuation—there she remains for good, making her tenure indisputable under specious forms such as the great Napoleon delighted in devising.

## JAPAN'S ACTION TOWARD GERMANY

The various commendable objects which Japan—that is, the present Government—announced as the moving power, must all be taken as parts of a splendid strategy. She said she was solicitous for "the peace of the Far East" and "the integrity and independence of China." Why did she not effect peace by peaceful measures. And why did she not leave China independent and untrammelled in direct negotiations with the European warring nations to prevent war in China and China seas, thru some form of neutralization both of Tsingtao and the near China waters? She affirmed her mildness of spirit by advising Germany as to what she ought to do, but why did she not give advice that could be accepted? Why did she not as a neutral country, "friendly to all nations," advise that both British and German ships of war alike intern, and that neither Tsingtao nor Hongkong attach each other? Or, should this be faithless to the Alliance, why did she not actually threaten Germany thus: "If you do not agree to intern your ships, now in China seas, and also agree to make no use of your fortifications for attack on any one of my Allies, our Imperial Government will at once declare war against you?" Or, *why did not Japan demand that Tsingtao and the railway be handed over to China for administration*, till the war in Europe should come to an end? The reason why Japan did none of these things was because the advice stood a chance of being accepted for the peace of all and the joy of China. Japan was bound not to lose her own chance for testing her strategy.

Was it even Japan's main purpose to attack Tsingtao, until a surrender should be made? The facts belie this suggestion. Merely to get Tsingtao might place her in an awkward position of being morally obligated to return it eventually to China. That would spoil all of her plans. The attack on Tsingtao, as the events of the last four months show, was only a strategic move *to get into Shantung* as she is now in South Manchuria. To claim that military necessity required her to march across eastern Shantung only proves



the incapacity of Japanese militarism in overcoming the small German garrison. To claim that the occupation of the railway westward to Tsinanfu, and of all the mines worked by Germans, was a military necessity, even after Tsingtao had been completely invested and the hinterland north to Lungkou had been occupied only suggests credulity and gullibility on the part of superficial spectators. The part of the strategy that has "gang agley" has been the unkind intermeddling of her dear ally in taking charge of the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, and checkmating the wider expansion of Japan's diplomatic strategy.

#### WHY SHOULD WE BE SUSPICIOUS?

"But," it may be said, "it is very wrong to be suspicious." Quite so, but it is not wrong to study and analyze a strategy, either in war or diplomacy. To put a spoke in the wheel after the chariot has reached its destination is of no use. To close one's eyes and hide one's head, like an ostrich in a coming storm, may be politic, but is neither patriotic, courageous nor even wise. More than once the suggestion has been thrown out in Japanese newspapers that Kiaochow was to be returned to China, only on the condition that Germany accepted the ultimatum. Genial manners, friendly overtures and soft words are to be expected of diplomacy such as Japan excels in, but it is hardly to be expected that Japan will readily spoil her strategic advantage by withdrawing from what she now has, unless something more than a *quid pro quo* is offered her or suggested by her. Should she succeed in inducing China to grant her some form of domination—perhaps called helpful brotherliness—over the whole of China, then she might agree to an International Settlement in Tsingtao, with her own predominance well secured, just as in the International Settlement of Shanghai, under British

predominance. She might also agree to relinquish the railway and mines of Shantung, if the compensation due Germany by China is paid over to Japan. Some other form of leniency, appearing in striking contrast to the German "mailed fist," might be devised, if so be that a hold on the whole of China might be secured either by open or by secret agreement. In this case, the smaller strategy would pass smoothly into the

large strategy, even as one section of a huge gun slides into another.

#### COUNT OKUMA'S PEACE POLICY

This part of our discussion may well close with a quotation from the Premier, Count Okuma, spoken with his usual reserve and moderation, October 28th:

The war will bring about changes in all things and in all countries, and it behooves all Japanese, great and small, to unite in striving that these changes shall prove to the advantage of Japan. . . . Japan now has continental possessions, and it is felt that China is powerless herself to maintain the integrity of her territory—a weakness which brings the influence of the powers to operate in China, with consequences which may bring about a diplomatic crisis at any moment. . . . Japan is now a continental as well as an insular country, and requires a strong navy to ensure connection between the different parts of the Empire as well as a defensive army.

This is the sober peace policy of the president of the Japanese Peace Society! The emphasis placed by Count Okuma on Japan's position as not only insular, but continental; on the duty of Japan to reap advantage thru the inevitable changes produced by the present war; on the weakness of China and so her inability to defend herself; on the danger of a diplomatic crisis in China; and on the need of a stronger Japanese army and navy, to meet any possible emergency arising in China—forms a way of transition from the minor strategy of dominating Shantung to the greater, but still minor, strategy of dominating the whole of China.

It is clear that Japan is convinced of the necessity for greater military preparation, first, for her own defense; second, over complications in China; and third, against some one or more foreign powers. Which power does Japan have in mind, as trying to restrict Japanese action in China? It is not at all likely that she fears anything from China; in fact military opposition from China would only facilitate Ja-



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YUAN SHIH KAI, THE PRESIDENT OF CHINA



pan's aggressive operations. The United States is not the country in mind, for that country, while offended by Japanese occupation of islands in the South Seas, is not keen on interfering by force to the relief of China. Germany, too, even as victor, will not be in a position to try military measures against Japan in China. As to Russia, she and Japan have, most noticeably, been drawing nearer to each other since the war began. If there is any restraint placed upon Japan sufficiently great to be called a "diplomatic crisis," it will come from her ally, Great Britain. Already several incidents have arisen which show that Japan is not altogether pleased with the character of British friendship.

#### JAPANESE DOMINANCE OF CHINA

A diplomatic crisis necessitating increased military preparation on the part of Japan, does not mean any attempt on the part of the Allies or of Great Britain alone to oust Japan from what she already has in Shantung. The struggle which Japan sees before her *concerns the Japanese mastery in China, not Shantung.*

It is, however, only in a political and military sense that Japan seeks to dominate China. In commercial and financial matters she only expects at the best to win for herself predominance, with no one power totally eliminated. Thus while Japan may be aiming at territorial aggression and political control, she can still maintain that she supports the theory of "equal opportunity," as this concerns the commercial expansion of other nations as well as Japan.

This larger strategy does not necessarily imply that military aggression is to be made the means to reach the end. Rather, military control is to be the end, while diplomacy is to be the means. Still less would Japan have it thought that she is to force herself upon China. She prefers to pose as a friend, and to secure a position in the whole of China by friendly and diplomatic negotiation. She is to help China in warding off the advance of European powers.

Since the fall of Tsintao, it has again been urged in the Japanese press that Japan should seize her opportunity to get control of the administrative and military functions of the Chinese Government thru diplomatic agreement, and, in case the Peking Government should persist in rejecting the friendly overtures of Japan, the Japanese Government should turn to China's revolutionary faction, and, when disturbances should begin, Japan should then make use of her military power to restore order and exercise authority.

Force is to be applied only when diplomacy has proved futile.

#### JAPAN WANTS TERRITORY

This strategy does not mean the annexation at once of China. The present move is to secure wider control, or, perhaps a better term, *recognized leadership*. There have been Japanese thinkers who have succeeded in assuaging American fears, by saying that the policy of Japan in Asia is the same as the Monroe doctrine on the American continent. The only difference is that while the United States will resent European territorial acquisition on the American continent, and desires no more territory for herself, Japan, for more reasons than one, and plausible reasons, desires more territory on the continent of Asia.

That Japan has much reason on her side, so far as foreign countries may view the matter, must be acknowledged. She certainly has as much right to leadership as Great Britain, Germany or Russia. It is from the Chinese point of view, that the reason is against these ambitious schemes of their island neighbor, unless China wants to lose her identity as Korea was compelled to do. If China can withstand the blandishments of Japanese diplomacy and the aggressiveness of Japanese militarism, her future is secured and the contentment of her people will remain. Everything depends on the President as to how much to yield and when to oppose.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland correctly says: "By virtue of geographical propinquity, common literature and close commercial relations, Japan claims (not unnaturally) to be the friend, philosopher, and guide of China in process of regeneration." To use agreeable phraseology, Japan desires, and thinks it her right to be the guardian of China, to ward off incompatible associations on the part of Western or Caucasian nations. The only wise thing for China to do, it is claimed, is to put herself under the leadership of Japan in reform and regeneration. Then the peace of the Far East will be guaranteed.

#### JAPAN THE LEADER OF ASIA

With this higher strategy appearing more and more as a possibility, thru the clashings, animosities and wars of European powers, there comes before the eye of faith and the glow of Japanese genius the consummation of what we have called the grand strategy—namely, Japan the leader and predominant force in eastern Asia. This high aim not only refers to the nations of Mongolian stock, but to the Malays, the Fili-

pinos, and even the people of India. If a clash should once come with Great Britain over provocative and ungrateful British checkmating in China, this wider strategy would at once come into play. By presenting the idea as a confederation of identical interests and of peoples of the same race, or by raising the cry "Asia for the Asiatics," and "The Orient against the Occident," there are many even in Western lands who recognize the reasonableness of the movement. When it is claimed that the desire is for the peace and independence of the Far East, peace advocates and religious thinkers, especially in America, come forward as advocates of Japan against all criticism. There are men in all these lands of East Asia, as well as in Japan, who have openly espoused this new cause. Religiously and racially, as well as politically, some such combination seems a reasonable one.

The present Japanese Premier, Count Okuma, "The Sage of Waseda," has long been known to favor some such theory, as being intimately connected with the cause of worldwide peace, of which he is a leader.

In this grand strategy there is no thought of annexation by Japan, but of Japan as leader, much as Prussia is leader in the Empire of Germany. The combination is for mutual protection, as opposed to Occidental aggression and tyranny. The purpose is for Japan, not China, still less any European power, to be predominant in eastern Asia.

Preliminary to the execution of this grand strategy in East Asia, there must come the consummation of the minor strategy in China, and before that, of the minor strategy in Shantung. This last is already an accomplished fact, largely thru Japan's entrance into the war at Great Britain's special request. Should the war in Europe continue two or three years, and all the powers at war, including the British Empire, be greatly weakened, it may be expected that a sufficient number of energetic spirits in Japan will insist on seizing the opportunity for greater control in the whole of China, and, with this accomplished, the grand strategy will be a matter of only a few more years for practical realization.

All these diplomatic strategies concern China more than any other power. The problem pressing upon her is whether she has the ability to withstand Japanese ambitions and defend and dominate her own country, Shantung included, and whether Japan can be induced to follow a friendly and peaceful policy to the mutual advantage of all.

*Peking, China*



# WHAT CAN JAPAN DO FOR CHINA?

BY K. K. KAWAKAMI

AMERICA'S interest in China is twofold. In the first place, we are anxious to maintain her territorial integrity. In the second place, our interest lies in the promotion of our commercial opportunity in China. In the minds of most Americans the first is more important than the second.

In presenting her proposal to Peking, Japan has repeatedly assured the powers that she has no intention of infringing upon China's integrity. Indeed she seems to be acting upon the belief that China's integrity cannot be preserved without her assistance and guidance. To understand Japan's policy we must place ourselves in Japan's position. From Suez to Singapore there is not a single nation which has not been stripped of its last vestige of sovereignty. In northern Asia Russia has swept everything before her and has made herself the mistress of the maritime province which was once China's. Facing the brunt of the Western advance China has more than once been on the verge of disintegration.

Under such circumstances is it not natural that Japan should feel restive and strive to stay the tide of European aggression in China? Placed in a similar position how would the American people feel? Suppose that the whole continent of South America had passed under the European yoke, that Mexico had repeatedly been invaded by European forces, that Canada was occupied by a hostile power, and that the United States, with an area not larger than the single state of California, was the only nation which had, by dint of constant vigilance, managed to escape the fate of her unfortunate neighbors. In such a position the United States would go a step further than the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine, and tighten her grip upon Mexico.

Here, however, we are chiefly concerned with Japanese influence upon American trade in the Orient. Notwithstanding all manner of unsympathetic criticisms, Japan's

*The demands which Japan is now pressing upon China have aroused great anxiety among Americans who have feared for the safety of the infant republic of China. But the discussion has been carried on in the dark because of the uncertainty as to what the Japanese demands really involve. Now, however, their nature is sufficiently understood and we have in the following article an explanation of just what Japan wants and why. Mr. Kawakami is a recognized authority on the international relations of Japan, and his books, "Asia at the Door" and "American-Japanese Relations," have had a great influence over American thought. He came to this country in 1901 and took graduate work in political science at the universities of Iowa and Wisconsin.—THE EDITOR.*

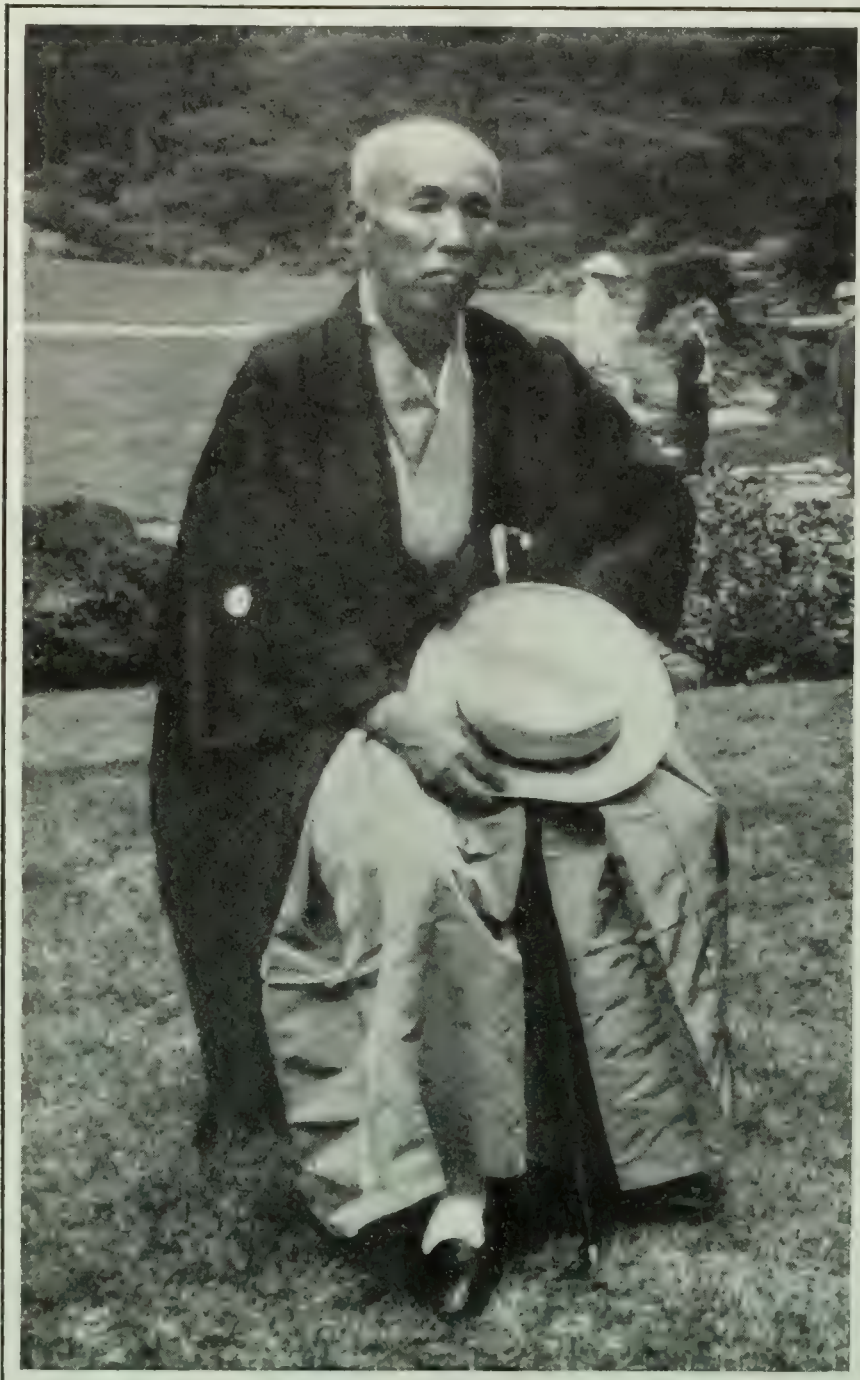
methods of commercial competition are fair and honorable. In Korea, for instance, American trade began to

forge ahead as soon as Japan established a protectorate over the peninsula. In 1903 American export to Korea totaled only \$199,188, while the figures for the preceding years were much smaller. With Japan the mistress of the country in 1904 American export to Korea suddenly increased to \$906,557. Since 1904 the progress of American trade to Korea has been both steady and rapid, until in 1913 it amounted to the handsome sum of \$3,925,000. In other words, American export to Korea has increased almost twenty times in the ten years following the establishment of the Japanese protectorate.

Apart from her export trade the United States has a considerable interest in Korea, as a number of Americans are engaged in mining and other enterprises there, while American missionaries exercise potent influence among the natives. As a Japanese I do not feel at liberty to speak in laudatory terms of what

Japan has done for the benefit of such foreigners. I shall let foreign observers speak for me. "We are thankful," says Dr. James S. Gale, who went to Korea as the representative of the Toronto University Y. M. C. A., "for a good government, a fair government, a government that has treated the missionary and the church with marked courtesy, a government that is wise and far-seeing, a government that not only protects from epidemics of typhus and plague infection, but a government that is determined to rid the land of the spirit of lawlessness, which if it be in the church cannot but work its ruin."

A correspondent of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, writing from Seoul, tells us that when Japanese rule was established in Korea the traders and contractors who had special interests protested and grumbled and were both ready and willing to pay in order that their protests might be heard abroad. It was easy to play upon the string of the sentiment that always finds pity for the under dog to sound the false note that brings a



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COUNT OKUMA, PREMIER OF JAPAN



ready response from the unwary sentimentalist. Yet, when the correspondent says, "under new conditions of hopeful, one might truthfully say, benign administration, the Korean is finding existence better worth while; there is hope for the people, and the millions in this new generation are building up Korea for the Koreans, protected by new laws, taught in new schools, free to come and free to go, free to labor and free to learn." As for foreigners, "the mining laws have been made equitable for all and now English, French, Germans, Americans and Japanese are digging minerals in ever increasing quantities and at ever increasing profit."

#### JAPAN'S BENEFICENT ACTIVITIES

The Japanese Administration extended to all mining concerns, irrespective of nationality, the privilege of importing free of duty all machinery and materials to be used for mining purposes. It added copper to the list of minerals exempt from export duty—an immunity which had previously been applied only to gold and silver. In addition to such legislation, foreign concerns operating various mines in Korea have been materially benefited by the extension to their mining districts of postal and telegraph facilities, and the installation of police stations necessary to maintain order among mining laborers—facilities which under the old régime no foreigner could even so much as dream of enjoying.

In Manchuria Japan's activities have proved equally beneficial. In describing the business methods of various nations in Manchuria, Mr. Robert Porter, author of *The Full Recognition of Japan*, says: "The Japanese methods are distinctly modern, up-to-date, and pushing; the Russian cumbersome and bureaucratic; the Chinese conservative and easy-going." It must be admitted that the influence of Japan's economic policy in that territory is more distinctly noticeable than that of any other country. "The management of railways, the establishment of steamship lines, harbor construction, mining, factory building, the establishment of technical and other schools, of experimental stations, laboratories and of hospitals are all hopeful signs."

Much has been said of Japanese discrimination against foreign commercial interests in Manchuria. And yet a British merchant in Changchun, Manchuria, writing in Mr. Porter's book, assures us that "Japan has fulfilled all her obligations and continues to do so in the development of Manchuria." "Wo betide the day,"

he exclaims, "if the country comes under Russian influence or if it is handed back to the control of the Chinese."

The fact that American trade in Manchuria has decreased since the establishment of Japanese influence is no indication that Japan has been resorting to inequitable means. Foreign merchants in Manchuria who are open-minded enough to see the situation in the true light freely admit that Japan's rapid commercial advance in that country is in no sense due to any favoritism on the part of the railways or of the government, but has been attained, as Mr. Porter tells us, "by a steady, careful nursing of the country on the part of the Japanese." For one thing, Japanese firms hold large stocks of goods at all the principal commercial centers and are able to supply the wants of the community at short notice.

It must be remembered that European and American merchants have been greatly handicapped in that they have been trying to sell goods for cash, the one thing the natives are short on. On the other hand much of Japanese trade in that country has been of the nature of barter, exchanging their merchandise with beans, bean-cake and bean-oil, which constitute the premier product of Manchuria. Indeed the Japanese control of the soya bean is the key to Japanese commercial supremacy in Manchuria. Mr. George Bronson Rea, editor of the *Far Eastern Review* (Shanghai, China), touches the crux of the question when he says: "It is a far cry from high diplomacy to the humble soya beans, yet we hold to the belief that the past and present commercial situation and ultimate solution of the vexatious Manchurian question is bound up in the control of this one product."

#### THE SOYA BEAN

Here is a country where there is no manufacturing industry and whose agricultural products can be enumerated upon five fingers. Beans and their byproducts, bean-cake and bean-oil, constitute its only important produce. The annual crops of beans is approximately 1,000,000 tons, which has a value of \$25,000,000. How is Manchuria to dispose of this enormous quantity? Manchurians themselves do not want them, for their staple food and their animal feed are millet. Europe and America do not know or at any rate have not known how to utilize them. Japan gaining the control of the beans naturally succeeded in establishing her commercial supremacy in Manchuria. As Mr. Rea justly says:

"Under these conditions the foreign merchants and their agents in the interior were placed at a disadvantage from the outset. As they could not penetrate into the interior and purchase beans by an exchange of commodities, they were reduced to selling their wares for cash—the one commodity universally scarce. The decadence of American and European imports followed as a natural consequence. This, in short, is the real reason for Japan's success in Manchuria."

#### JAPAN AND AMERICA SHOULD WORK TOGETHER

It is unfortunate that America and Japan cannot act harmoniously in regard to China. On the one hand, America is loath to admit that Japan's steps in China are taken not to satisfy territorial ambition but for the purpose of self-defense for both China and herself. On the other, Japan interprets the American occupation of the Philippines and other American activities in the Far East as a part of the empire scheme upon which she thinks this country has embarked.

Back of this discord in the Far East is the immigration question, or more accurately, California's attitude toward the Japanese. Before the California situation loomed upon the diplomatic horizon, Japan was most considerate and courteous in dealing with America in the Orient, but the unhappy condition developing on the Pacific coast inevitably cooled her friendly feeling toward this country. Not that she insists upon sending her emigrants to these shores, but because her conciliatory attitude on the immigration question seems to receive no appreciable response from America. Worse still, certain forces in this country have been conspiring to create the ghost of Japanese invasion of Mexico, from what motives no one knows.

Japan never had any vital interest in the emigration of her subjects to this country. She knows that her destiny lies in the Orient. She has already made many important concessions to America on the immigration question. She will no doubt adhere to the "gentlemen's agreement" for many years to come. Just because Japan is ready to meet America half way in the matter of immigration, it is imperative that America should show a greater spirit of generosity in dealing with the Japanese. With the judicious treatment of the Japanese in America fully guaranteed, there is no reason why Japan would not receive with open arms Americans and American enterprise in all parts of the Orient.



# THE WORLD OVER

## Salvage by Magnetism

Sunken treasure? Electricity will take care of that. A new device designed by a Californian explores the bed of the sea, locates wrecked vessels and brings them to the surface. Briefly, the outfit consists of a tender-ship carrying a number of pontoons and a diving bell equipped with propellers, searchlights, a telephone to the tender, four powerful magnets and a motor and steel drill.

The operation is as follows: The location of a wreck being known approximately, the diving bell is lowered from the tender as near the spot as possible. The eight-foot sphere of steel carries two men who are able to direct the operator of the hoisting device on the tender. By means of propellers the device can describe wide circles near the bottom of the sea, or rise or descend, so that if the wreck is not found immediately it may be thoroly searched for. The powerful lights can be turned in every direction and lookout can be kept thru the panes of heavy glass.

When the wreck is sighted, the operators signal to be drawn to the surface and then return to the wreck with a pontoon attached to the bell. The pontoon is a corrugated metal cylinder, ten feet by thirty, equipped with two powerful magnets like those of the bell, and containing a motor and pump. When the pontoon is lowered with the bell it is filled with water and the pump is designed to empty it of its contents after being attached to the hulk. Power is supplied by cable from the tender.

When the bell descends to the side of the wreck the pontoon is set against its steel plates and at a signal from the men in the bell the magnets of the pontoon are energized so that it clings to the side of the sunken vessel. Part of the equipment of the pontoon consists of a series of heavy chains with pontoon hooks, and by means of floats they are kept vertical in the water.

The electrical and magnetic devices of the diving bell are now brought into action. Taking a position just above the pontoon the bell rests its four powerful magnets against the side of the wreck and when they are energized by turning on the electric current, each has a pull of four tons. The electric drill is then brought against the steel side of the wreck, a hole is drilled and a pontoon hook inserted by means of a steel arm which holds the hook by magnetic force. This operation is repeated until all of the hooks have been set into the side of

the vessel, the hooks all being connected to the pontoon by chains. The bell then ascends to bring down another pontoon, attaching as many as may be required all around the hulk. When this is done the bell is withdrawn to a safe distance and the signal is given for the engineer on the tender-ship to throw on the switches that operate the motors and pumps in the pontoons. Gradually the water is pumped out of these metal cylinders and they begin to rise and pull against their chains, drawing the wreck slowly upward as they become more and more buoyant.

The unique device is the invention of William D. Sisson, of Los Angeles, California.

## Life-Guards on Motorcycles

A side car in the form of an ambulance and life-saving equipment has been installed at Redondo Beach, California, where it is operated by the life-saving crew. The machine carries two men, a long box containing a pulmotor, medicines, bandages and a blanket, while the top of the six-foot box is in the form of a stretcher for conveying a victim of the sea to the emergency hospital. In addition, the motorcycle carries a reel of steel clad cable No. 9, which is so light and fine that 1500 feet of it are readily handled on a small reel. To the life line are attached a belt and a buoyant metal cylinder.

The long stretch of sand extending along the coast from Redondo is thinly settled, but telephones are found in most of the houses along the beach. When a swimmer is seen struggling in the surf, a telephone call to the bath house will bring out the motorcycle. The life-saver attaches the life line and buoy by means of the belt and swims out into the surf, and as soon as he reaches the victim the assistant begins reeling in the line. The buoy keeps both afloat, and, unless the pulmotor and other first aid is required on the beach, the half drowned man is wrapt in a blanket, laid on the stretcher, and whirled to the hospital at a seventy-five mile clip.

## Social Service in School

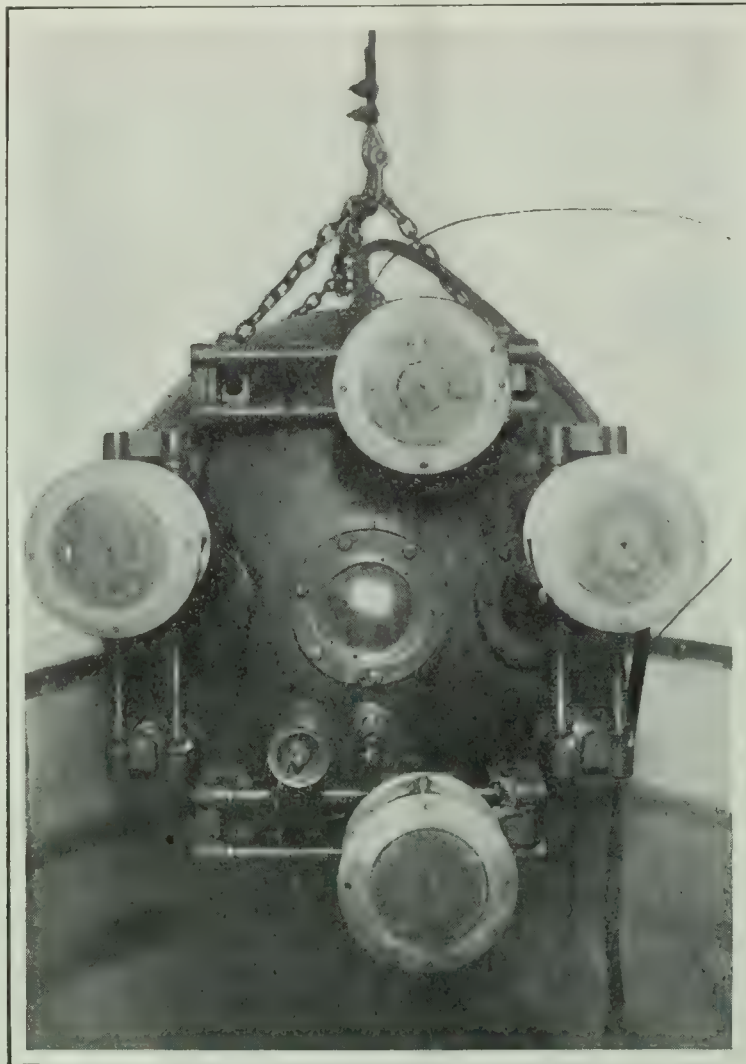
How can high school pupils develop the social service spirit? The William Penn High School for Girls, Philadelphia, with over three thousand pupils, meets the problem in this way.

It was proposed by one of the girls three years ago to form a Students' Aid Club to be carried on by the girls for the benefit of each other. Girls who, on account of illness or trouble are absent for more than a few days, receive letters from their classmates telling them they are missed, expressing sympathy, offering to send them their lessons and to help them upon their return to catch up with the class again. In special cases, flowers or fruit is sent,

or a book, or, perhaps, some little gift made by the girls themselves. There are no dues. Such a club could be carried on without money if no remembrances were sent to the girls in hospitals or to those kept at home by long illness. But the small sum necessary for these purposes and also for postage is contributed each term by the Students' Association, which considers the money well spent.

Girls entering the school are sought out, invited to the club meetings, and made to feel at home in the great school. Freshmen are "hazed" by kindness, helped to find their classrooms in the labyrinth of the big building, and initiated into the mysteries of the lunch room, where a thousand girls are served at a time. In a hundred ways the girls are made to feel that they, themselves, as individuals really count, that their personal welfare and happiness is really a matter of concern to their comrades.

At Christmas time this spirit grows too large to be kept within bounds. The Students' Association sees to it that twelve hundred dolls are



THE DIVING BELL WITH ITS FOUR GREAT MAGNETS





A LOAD OF FALSE WITNESSES

dress and twelve hundred stockings filled for the poor kindergartens in the city. Besides this, the Students' Aid Club collects annually nearly a thousand toys for children in the day nurseries and hospitals.

The Social Workers' Club is another organization of kindred kind. It is composed of earnest girls who want to extend the spirit of social service out into the city. Little groups of girls go each week with a teacher to certain hospitals, homes for the aged, orphanages and settlement houses to do what they can. Several of the girls have little sewing classes among the children, classes in basket work, etc. They teach the children to play games, write letters for the old folks or sing to them. In the course of a year, hundreds of girls thus get a glimpse of the meaning of social service.

In such ways the girls of a great school are helped not only to retain their own individuality but to develop it and to cultivate that which will be of more real value to them than learning—a helpful personality.

### San Francisco Demands Full Weight

Sometimes public officials find it necessary to resort to spectacular measures to bring their work to the attention of the people. This has recently been done at San Francisco, where, under the direction of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, thousands of condemned weighing scales, measuring devices and short-weight cans and bottles were destroyed amidst elaborate ceremonies.

For days prior to the destruction of the confiscated material it lay heaped in a huge pile on the grounds of the City Hall, where it attracted large crowds. The great quantity of milk cans and bottles and the thousands of expensive scales destined for the scrap heap, was a graphic object lesson both to the dealers who might be tempted to cheat and to the public whose interests were safeguarded by the work of the bureau.

A large part of the loot consisted of

brand-new scales of an expensive type which had been condemned by the sealer of weights and measures, and the manufacturer of which had refused to make the changes necessary to bring them up to lawful specifications.

In order to render the articles useless, all of the measuring utensils were perforated, the bottles broken at the necks, and the scales destroyed. More than fifty wagons were required to haul the condemned material to the ocean-going barge that conveyed it to the burial ground, and the procession of vehicles thru the principal streets was led by the municipal band. Mayor Rolph made a speech and numerous other public officials participated in the ceremony.

Work of this kind which so intimately affects the interests of the people should receive the fullest commendation, and the vast quantity of spoils displayed by San Francisco's Bureau of Weights and Measures shows that it demands full weight and honest measure.

### A Record Campaign

Canned goods of all varieties have been often considered rather a specialty of the United States. But Japan in the use of "canned" campaign speeches has introduced a time-saving—and also a candidate-saving—device that even our enterprising politicians have neglected. In Count Okuma's last election campaign the gramophone repeated the Premier's speeches all over the empire. The crowds paid deference to the machine as if it had been a live man, cheering and howling and

even talking back to the record. In some cases the gramophone speech was debated by an opposition candidate, who thus obtained the advantage of being able to shut off his opponent at will.

### Jitneys and Trolley Lines

The rapid growth of the jitney bus industry and traffic is highly vexatious to the trolley car companies. We have some official reports which show the effect of the jitney upon trolley receipts in the Canadian Northwest. Vancouver has been receiving about \$70,000 a year as the municipality's percentage of the local trolley company's gross revenue. In the first quarter of this year only half the customary amount was paid into the treasury. The number of trolley passengers has decreased by forty-one per cent, and the city may get only \$30,000 or \$35,000 this year. All this is due to the activity of 350 jitneys. In Winnipeg the trolley company has been forced by the competition of 572 jitneys to use a smaller number of cars and discharge many employees.

Connecticut towns are full of the new carriers. The trolley loss is said to be \$1000 a day in Hartford, more than that in New Haven, and \$500 in Waterbury. Appeals have been made to the public by the companies in behalf of the employees who have lost their places, and proposed expenditures for new trolley cars have been countermanded. The new omnibuses are not confined to the towns, but they seek interurban traffic, and are active in service between the factory villages. It is estimated that the average driver, if he owns his automobile, makes a profit of from \$12 to \$15 a day. Municipal regulations appear to be most severe in our southern states. At a council hearing in Kansas City a few days ago concerning a proposed ordinance hostile to jitneys, several women, appearing for their husbands, urged that it be rejected. These men, they said, being out of work, had mortgaged their homes to buy second-hand cars, and were now doing well. More than 300 drivers in Kansas City own their jitneys.



THE TROLLEY MONOPOLY IS SOLICITOUS FOR THE DEAR PUBLIC'S WELFARE





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THE "LUSITANIA," SUNK WITHOUT WARNING ON

## WHY WAS THE

BY PA

THE INDEPE

**E**VER since the North Atlantic has been free from German cruisers, the vessels of the Cunard Line have made their regular trips. On Saturday, May 1, the "Lusitania" left New York for Liverpool with nearly 2000 passengers. On the day before the German Embassy published a formal warning calling attention to the invisible blockade of the English coast and notifying all who took passage in ships traversing the danger zone of the risk involved. A number of anonymous letters were received by passengers asserting that the "Lusitania" would be blown up. On May 7 the ship was about ten miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, on the south coast of Ireland, at which point the course to Liverpool is changed to the northward. Double lookouts had been stationed to watch for submarines, and boats had been got ready for lowering in case of disaster. The "Lusitania's" speed, normally about twenty-five knots per hour, appears at this time to have been reduced to about eighteen knots. The weather was fine and the sea smooth. At two o'clock in the afternoon several persons on the "Lusitania's" deck sighted the conning tower of a submarine distant about 1000 yards, and immediately afterward saw the track of a torpedo coming toward the ship. An explosion ensued, followed quickly by another. The ship sank in a quarter of an hour. Over 1100 people were killed, including over a hundred American citizens.

The German Government admits that this was done by

a German submarine, and gives as the reason that "Lusitania" "was armed with guns, as most of the English mercantile steamers are; moreover, it is well known here she carried large quantities of munitions and war materials in her cargo." The British Admiralty denies that the "Lusitania" was armed.

The military status of the vessel is therefore first question. If by reason of armament and employment was a warship, an enemy had a clear right to destroy without warning and by any available means, no matter who was on board. If not, entirely different conditions hereafter noted, prevail.

There are two quasi-official publications which give the lists and characteristics of British war vessels. One of these (the *Naval Pocket Book for 1914*), the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" are placed under the heading "Royal Naval Reserve Merchant Cruisers"—and as having in war time each an armament of twelve 6-inch guns. It is added: "There are of course many other ships which could be used as armed cruisers, but only these two





OFF THE IRISH COAST BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

## LUSITANIA" SUNK?

BENJAMIN

NAVAL EXPERT

subject to any special arrangement." In the general classification of ships of the fleet, the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" (and these only) are set down as "armed merchantmen." For the sake of comparison it may be noted that the German liner "Kronprinz Wilhelm," now interned at Norfolk, is embraced in the same classification but styled an "auxiliary cruiser, subventioned for use when required." Jane's *Fighting Ships for 1914* publishes the silhouettes of the "Lusitania" and "Kronprinz Wilhelm" following those of the regular naval ships. Such silhouettes are intended for use at sea in identifying the vessels at distances too great to permit details to be recognized.

It is well known that the British Government aided financially in the building of the "Lusitania" and pays the Cunard Company a large annual subsidy in return for the carriage of mail and the right to take the ship for war purposes. The "Aquitania" and the "Mauretania" of the same line have already been appropriated for army use.

The Cunard and other British steamers have been the chief means of transporting to England the large quantities of war material bought by the Allies in this country. Heavy guns have been sent by the Cunarders "Orduna" and "Transylvania." Reserve soldiers, some of whom it is said were on the "Lusitania," have also been carried, besides a long list of goods proscribed as contraband. The "Lusitania's" captain is an honorary commander in the British Naval Reserve, and up to the beginning of the war she flew the blue ensign of that branch of the British navy. Some months ago she attempted to deceive the submarines by hoisting the American flag, which elicited a protest from the President. The manifest of her present voyage shows that her cargo was valued at \$735,579 and included copper and brass worth \$108,826 and military goods and ammunition worth \$266,248, or, disregarding other contraband material, about fifty per cent of it was either directly or indirectly war material for the benefit of the Allies.

Shortly after hostilities began the question of the war status of the supposedly armed British liners was raised, and it was insisted that we should deal with them as warships and subject to the same disabilities of internment or quick departure, but our Government decided that they were not armed or otherwise equipped so as to bring them within the restrictive rules. On the other hand, it should not be overlooked that a light armament



which might not bring a vessel into any category of offensive warships would be very formidable to a submarine on the surface, and that the *London Times* recently remarked that "the idea that trading vessels should be armed with light guns has received very general support."

Now here was an enemy's vessel, carrying a cargo over fifty per cent of the value of which was represented by war material, which was commanded by an officer of a branch of the British navy, which was subsidized by the British Government for war availability, and which had been published for years before the war as a naval auxiliary cruiser. As to the right of the Germans to capture that vessel wherever they could find her and whether in the "war zone" or out of it, there can be no reasonable dispute. That right existed, however, because she was an enemy's vessel. It was not enhanced because she was subsidized or carried war munitions—this simply made the Germans more anxious to get her. The attempt was something to be expected by her owners as a matter of course, and by everybody who might choose to take passage on her—provided the Germans had anything on the ocean whereby the capture could be made. The owners took a long chance in letting the ship make the voyage, and the passengers were equally reckless of consequences.

But their right to destroy her is an entirely different matter. The foregoing statement of facts lacks the one most vital to that right, namely, that the "Lusitania" was a *regularly commissioned* warship. There is where she is unlike the interned "Eitel Friedrich" or "Kronprinz Wilhelm," or her sister, the "Caronia," which has been cruising off our own shores since last summer. They wear the warship pennant, they are officered and manned by the regular navy, they attack any enemy within their strength. In brief, they are fighting ships. The "Lusitania" was not one. The "Caronia" because a regularly commissioned cruiser could be rightfully destroyed and all her crew killed by a submarine without warning of any kind. The "Lusitania" not being a regularly commissioned cruiser, but a privately owned merchant vessel, could not be lawfully destroyed until all persons on board of her were safely removed and her papers secured. The offending of the Germans in her case, therefore, does not primarily reside in killing neutrals or non-combatants but in killing anybody. It is not altered or palliated in the least by the character of the cargo or by reason of the ship being within their paper

"war zone"—for she was good prize in any ocean the world over. They had no more right to kill people aboard of her because she was found off the Irish coast than if she had been found in the Mozambique Channel. Prohibition of that sort of killing is not founded on man-made law, international or otherwise. It rests squarely on the commandment "thou shalt do no murder."

What uses of the submarine will hereafter be countenanced by people professing Christianity is likely to become a serious question. Submarines were unknown when present conventions were agreed upon. They are unlike all other vessels. They are merely submerged self-propelled guns whereof the torpedo is the projectile. They cannot fight other submarines; they cannot overtake modern fast steamers on the surface; they cannot board arrested ships to search for contraband goods, nor provide a prize crew nor convoy a prize into port. They cannot even remain on the surface in proximity to a prize without great risk that their prey will open fire on them or ram them. Their success in attack depends almost entirely upon ambush and sudden onslaught. To have searched the vast recesses of the "Lusitania" would have taken days; to have remained by her in full crew with her wireless shouting for help and a harbor full of ships within a few miles would have been suicidal. For the German submarine there was seemingly no middle course, between what was done and doing nothing. There is therefore no way of preventing recurrence of similar horrors, short of a world agreement (similar to that which condemns poisoning of wells), which is obviously impossible during the present war.

Nor is there reason to assume that afterward, progress in lethal weapons can be checked by conventions. Ever since people began fighting with teeth and nails, every item of the advance from club to chlorine has been denounced as barbarous—and even chlorine looks mild beside the possibilities of amyl-nitrite or arsine.

Meanwhile, with the submarine active, the immediate question is what sort of defense is possible to vessels like the "Lusitania." So far as is now known the most effective safeguards are high speed, avoidance of shores having bays or shelters wherein or behind which submarines may hide, a surrounding screen of light fast vessels, selection of a route, if alternatives exist, in favor of the one furthest from the enemy's submarine base, and for ships at sea,

constant communication with their port of destination so that they may be instantly advised how to change their course to escape submarines, if the latter be reported near their proposed track. There is no doubt that the lost passengers of the "Lusitania" fully believed that every possible safeguard would be utilized. Certainly they, as well as every one else, knew that the "Lusitania" had been threatened before, and that of all British liners she was the particular one most liable to attack. And yet, as a matter of fact, no precautions at all, saving doubled look-outs, appear to have been taken. Why was her speed reduced to eighteen knots, that is, to not more and even in some instances, to less than that of the German submarines? Why did she approach the shore of all others where a submarine might be expected to await her and where such lofty headlands as Kinsale provide almost ideal hiding places? Why instead of taking the safe route around the north of Ireland, which is the one furthest from the German bases and practically outside of submarine endurance range, and which would have secured for her the protection of the great dreadnought fleet, did she choose the one nearest to the bases and easily accessible to the submarines.

And as for protection, here the negligence and incapacity of the British Admiralty—so often and disastrously shown during the present war—becomes appalling. With over 250 destroyers available, many of them faster than the "Lusitania," will it be believed that not one was sent to assist her? There was nothing, except stupidity and lack of foresight, to have prevented a screen of a dozen destroyers being established around the ship and kept there until port was reached. If passengers on her decks could recognize submarine turrets distant a thousand yards before the torpedo was delivered, conceive the instant detection of such an object by gunners trained to see any disturbance of the surface, and watching with every sense alert and fingers on the firing buttons of the quick-fire or machine guns. There would have been a smothering hail of steel and a furious rush to ram by boats which can leap from rest to their tremendous speed of nearly forty miles an hour in a small fraction of the time which it takes the slow and cumbersome submarine to dive or turn. Why were they not at hand? Why was the "Lusitania" not warned that since she left New York twenty-one vessels had been sunk by submarines in the war zone, and given some indi-



cation of a course to avoid the localities where most of these disasters had happened? These and like questions demand stern and searching inquiry.

As a naval exploit, the German submarine has repeated that of the Austrian boat which sank the French cruiser "Leon Gambetta" in the Straits of Otranto a few days ago. There was the same lying in wait and the same sudden attack which sent the great ship and 578 men to instant destruction. Of course, the German had full knowledge of the "Lusitania's" track and selected his position. Knowing her great speed, he also knew the difficulty of laying his boat so as to make the course of his torpedo intersect that of his victim at the proper point to ensure a hit. For that reason and because he could see that she was unprotected he took the chances of staying on the surface and so keeping the "Lusitania" in full view, until she was within 1000 yards of him. Her reduced speed helped his aim and he made assurance doubly sure by firing a second projectile.

The object of the attack was of course to secure valuable military results. What, then, have the Germans gained for which they were willing to kill 1400 peaceful people, largely women and little children? They have deprived Great Britain of one out of her thirty-seven thousand merchant ships. They have prevented her receipt of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of military supplies—which is not embarrassing to a nation whose current war expense is ten million dollars a day. That is all.

Suppose a company of German soldiers appearing as civilians had taken passage on the "Lusitania"; suppose, when that ship had arrived at the head of Kinsale, they had scuttled the vessel and massacred all on board, and then had left her in the ship's boats and safely reached German territory? How, if at all, would this proceeding have differed in substance from that which actually occurred?

### A Giant Wind Motor

The old Dutch windmill refuses to dry up and blow away; instead of that it has just adapted itself to modern conditions. At Harlingen, Friesland, they are building the largest wind motor in the world and making it of steel. The steel sails have a reach of fifty feet. This giant will drain 1850 acres of swamp reclaimed from the ocean by dykes and is expected to pump 70,000 cubic feet of water per hour—no small capacity.



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## MANUSCRIPT

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## HOW WE SOLVED THE SERVANT PROBLEM

BY THE PROFESSOR'S WIFE

THE Professor and I were distinctly unhappy in our home. Our actual home was very much the castle in the air that we had built with no little enthusiasm during a necessarily prolonged engagement. Yet in spite of this, at the end of four years the Professor and I were disappointed. For the castle in the air was anchored fast to the ground at one point—the kitchen. Here dwelt the Spirit of Discontent and that spirit leaked thru the dining-room into the library and upstairs.

Yet we had endeavored to forestall all these difficulties. Catching the Professor in one of his rare practical moods, I had confided to him how we were to manage our household so that there should be no "servant problem." I spoke with no little confidence, particularly as we had already engaged for the fall Lizzie, a pretty, strong-armed Irish girl, whose mistress was going to Europe for a Sabbatical year.

"The whole problem arises," I began, authoritatively, "from the fact that we still treat our maids like servants, which is very galling here in America to the working woman of today. It is this word which has helped to bring the stigma of shame upon housework as a livelihood. Listen to my code for Lizzie. This is her side of the bargain. She is to come to me as a general houseworker. She is to do my washing, ironing, cooking, waiting on the table and the door, the sweeping and cleaning of the apartment, and the polishing of the brass and silver, and for this work I am to give her \$20 monthly. I shall divide the work up as equally as possible, so that each day she will have her appointed tasks, and also have at least an hour during the day to sit down in the rocking-chair which I have already ordered for the kitchen. She shall have every Thursday afternoon out, every Sunday afternoon, and every evening after the dinner dishes are washed, and either all day Christmas or Thanksgiving, while if she stays a year with us she shall have a two weeks' vacation with full wages. Added to this, I will even pay her extra when there is a guest in the house for a week, or have the washing done for her, whichever she prefers."

"But, my dear, is this the general custom?" demanded the Professor.

"Of course it isn't! That's just the point," I cried, triumphantly. "Don't you see that I am trying to give her just as much time to herself as if she worked in a factory or a store, and trying to make her work as definite and arranged as systematically?"

"I see Lizzie drest in the latest style, continually vanishing out the front door, and you spoiling your disposition and burning your fingers trying to cook my Thursday dinners," retorted my listener.

"Nonsense; but I haven't finished," I continued. "Now I am going to tell you what I offer her over and above the same conditions that she would en-

joy in a factory or shop. I'll be brief. Here they are. I supply her free with:

"1. A bedroom, prettily furnished, small, but light and airy.

"2. All the best food that she wants to eat.

"3. Cambric dresses, black shirt-waists, aprons and caps which she wears while working.

"4. A good sized kitchen, well appointed, to work in and where she may receive her friends.

"Now, really, doesn't that sound fair?" I ended, eagerly.

"Fair, my dear! Why, it sounds like a chapter out of Plato's *Republic*."

My first disappointment came when I talked with Lizzie, who apparently accepted all the above conditions as hers by right, and who merely replied that she would come and try it, and would I buy pink dresses, as she never wore blue ones.

She tried it for five months. I found she knew how to do her work, and as she was fairly conscientious about it, I left her much to herself. So harmoniously did we work together that I had even boasted a little to the Professor that all that had been necessary was to look at the problem from the economic view. I believe it was that very evening that Lizzie, as the Professor termed it, "handed in her resignation."

It was Monday afternoon, and a dear old lady friend of my mother had come to see me in my new home. I had never insisted on Lizzie's serving tea to every caller, but as the little old lady looked very much fatigued from climbing my three flights of stairs, I slipt into the kitchen and asked Lizzie if she would bring in a pot of tea and a few wafers. Lizzie did not look up from the potatoes she was paring, nor did she respond. But soon I heard the kettle being placed very audibly on the stove, and a little later a very untidy tray was brought into the parlor by a very untidy maid. After dinner I went to the kitchen to talk it over, but Lizzie did not give me a chance. "I'll be going tomorrow," she flung at me over her shoulder. "I have never before been asked to serve tea on a wash-day."

It was during the interregnum that a socialist friend of mine called, and in the course of conversation, as is usual with American housewives, we swung around to the servant question and I confided to her my recent humiliating experience. My friend could scarcely wait for me to finish, so eager was she to explain to me wherein my error lay. It seems that I had gone at my problem all wrong. I should not have emphasized the business side so much. A domestic was entirely different from a shop-girl. The maid in your kitchen came into much more intimate contact with her employers than did the factory worker or salesgirl. Therefore we should make of her a friend. It was not enough to give our orders for the day and then close the kitchen door behind us. Did I know Lizzie's



friends and where she went evenings? Did I tell her funny stories on Monday morning to disperse the blue devils that hovered over the washtubs, etc., etc.?

Lizzie's successor was a colored maid from Virginia and she came while the words of my socialist friend were still ringing in my ears. I began at once by trying to make her feel at home and soon had learned not only her family history but that of all her friends, for Mamie was willing to meet me half way in all my advances. I did not offer to pay her extra when guests came, but on Mondays or particularly hard days I made it a point to set the table for lunch, or to dry the dishes for her at night. On the whole the friendly basis seemed more natural and more satisfactory. Mamie's stay with us lasted into the second year and several months after the baby came.

Then my nurse fell ill and it devolved upon me to carry the twenty-pound baby up and down the three flights of stairs for his two daily outings; to push him about for two-hour stretches, besides preparing his modified milk and attending to his constant needs as I was accustomed to doing. At the end of three days I found I must turn somewhere for a little help. "Mamie," I said, "can you help me out for a week by doing the daily baby wash? It won't take you more than half an hour a day." Surely this was not much to ask of a friend! I remember very well the reply Mamie made and the tone in which it was given had in it no note of affection.

"I didn't come here to take care of babies, Mrs. P——. I can't do no washing 'cept Mondays. You all must talk business with me."

So it seems after all it was not a friendly basis that she wanted.

I suppose it was my utter desperation, after two years more of struggling with the problem, that made the idea of trying a Japanese student for a general houseworker float to the surface of my subconsciousness. Picking up a newspaper I ran my eye down a column which had attracted my attention. "Situations Wanted—Male," and discovered to my surprise some ten Japanese were advertising for situations to do cooking, valeting, or general housework. Among them were two students, one of whom was in charge of my kitchen two days later. It was entirely experimental on our part. I remember the Professor and I took counsel together with many misgivings over the subject of wages. Would he be insulted if we offered him the same amount that we had paid Lizzie, Annie or Mamie, and which was all the family budget could possibly sustain? But when we came to make arrangements with him we found that wages were of little object provided he could have from two to four every afternoon to attend his school. Of course he couldn't do the washing and ironing, but even with a maid I had found it necessary now to have a laundress come in one day a week and keep our three babies sweet and clean.

So Yama, a little, short, stocky fel-



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low with bright eyes, came to be our houseman, and from the moment he entered our home the tense atmosphere which had hung over the kitchen cleared and an era of harmony and good will set in. Yama stayed with us two years, until he took his diploma at the business college and went to take a business position in New York, *i.e.*, two years excepting summers. With the greatest tact and courtesy he explained to me that during the summer he must work in a larger family so as to earn enough money to pay his tuition for the coming term in college. Thru my landlady I learned that he took a place as chef at a large watering place, where he received sixty dollars a month. He was too polite to tell me himself. Chef he could easily call himself, for he was a culinary artist. In fact, all the work went like clockwork. It was done well, promptly, and pleasantly. Nor did Yama hesitate to help in many other ways, such as carrying the babies up and down stairs, pressing the Professor's Sunday trousers or paying my provision bills. He not only did more than the average maid, but had plenty of time to do his school work besides. I can remember now how queer it sounded hearing him practising on his typewriter in the kitchen every morning from eleven to twelve.

It did not seem possible that we could ever duplicate Yama and I do not believe we ever have from the standpoint of pure efficiency, but as I look back now over the ten years since we have had Japanese students in our home I cannot remember one discourteous word, one suggestion of complaint, or one act of disloyalty.

I remember especially one rather young boy unusually eager to learn who agreed to come to us if the Professor and I would each give him one half-hour a week in which to question us concerning America. With shoes nicely polished, creased trousers, immaculate linen, and no vestige left of the cook, he would come to the library door in the evening, often bringing with him a list of written questions. Oftentimes it was merely a question of English grammar that puzzled him; again he would wish to discuss co-education, woman suffrage, or the artificial feeding of infants.

Altho they differ greatly in efficiency, most Japanese boys are quick to learn, and with one exception we have found them neat and clean. The exception was Naka, a poet and playwright, a dreamer among dreamers.

I have never known such reckless confusion as reigned among his pots and kettles, yet he was the soul of kindness and most zealous to do his work well, altho he could not keep his thoughts on it. One day while serving lunch he suddenly placed the macaroni on the table and stood spellbound, looking at the baby in his high chair. Finally he turned to the Professor.

"Excuse. Where is heaven?"

The Professor hesitated a moment, but Naka did not wait for his reply.

"I think here," he said simply, pointing to the baby, and then went on serv-



ing the lunch. Naka had to go, and after him we had Shinto, an art student, who used to decorate our table in winter with a bouquet of twigs whose beauty of line we had never before noticed; Nakamura, a young medical student; Okiguchi, studying architecture, and countless others.

So, like many other American families today, we have solved the servant problem by not keeping servants, *but* we do not do the work ourselves. These ambitious boys from Japan are seeking just what the average housework girl utterly ignores, namely, a comfortable home. They are keen enough to appreciate the value of saving the expense of room and board, and having from their wages ample pocket money for incidentals during the academic year. They are intelligent enough to know how to dovetail housework and school-work so that neither suffers, and seem to enjoy the opportunity of observing American customs.

The Professor's mother, out in Ohio, would not be convinced but that it cost us more to keep a man than a maid servant.

"What more can I write to her?" I asked the Professor in dismay, when, utterly disregarding my careful figuring she still insisted that we were out of pocket. "Because," I began, doubtfully, "it may be that we are, for of course I have to pay a little more to the laundress than when Mamie helped with the ironing."

The Professor was halfway down the walk. He always escaped when the balancing of accounts came up. "Well, for my part," he called back, "if we are throwing money away I had rather throw it into brains than bonnets."

And as usual I agreed with the Professor.

### Color Music

BY G. W. HARRIS

"Prometheus—A Poem of Fire," by Alexander Nikolaevich Scriabin, had its first complete performance at the last concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, in Carnegie Hall, New York, a few weeks ago, and is scheduled for performance in several other cities in the United States and Canada to be visited by this orchestra on its spring tour. This composition is the newest and to date the greatest and most amazing of tonal curiosities, not alone because it is the most audacious departure from all recognized methods and styles in music, but also because this Russian composer seeks to combine colors with sounds and so to operate on the two senses of sight and hearing at the same instant.

It has long been known that some few persons have asserted their ability to see color in music. And in recent years several eminent musicians and scientists have busied themselves on the new art of mobile color, or "color music." That a psychological affinity between sound and color is felt by sensitive artists and musicians at least is indicated by the use of such common

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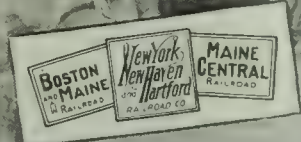
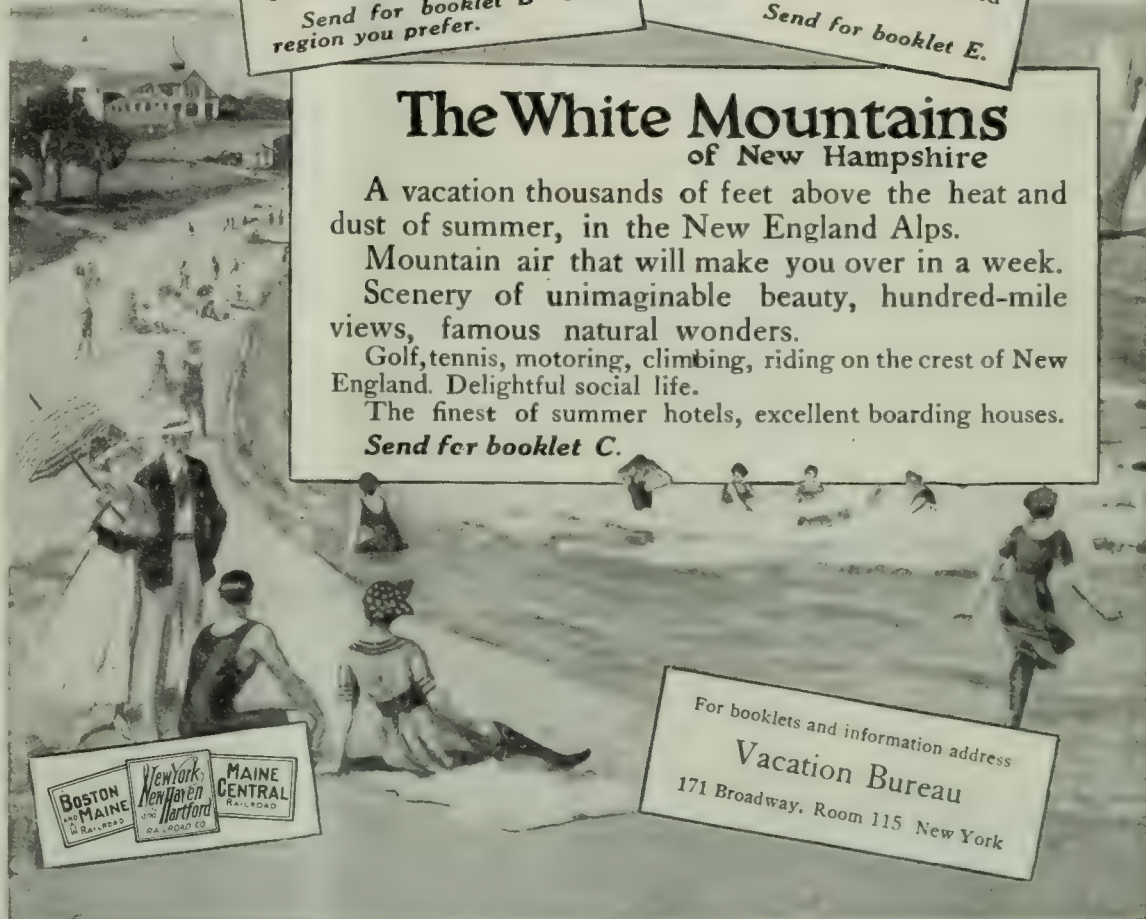
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terms of expression as the painter's "note of color" and the musician's "tone picture." But hitherto no such ambitious combination of sounds and colors as Scriabin's "Poem of Fire" has been attempted. Scriabin adopts an arbitrary color scale, in which each tint is made to represent a certain definite musical note. The following table lists the colors he uses in this curious arrangement, in the order of the chromatic scale of a middle octave, with the frequency of sound waves for each tone of the scale:

Key.	Vibrations per Second	Scriabin's Color Scale
C (middle) . . . . .	256	Red
C sharp . . . . .	277	Violet
D . . . . .	298	Yellow
D sharp . . . . .	319	Steel
E . . . . .	341	Pearl White
F . . . . .	362	Deep Red
F sharp . . . . .	383	Blue
G . . . . .	405	Orange
G sharp . . . . .	426	Purple
A . . . . .	447	Green
A sharp . . . . .	469	Steel (repeated)
B . . . . .	490	Pearl Blue

In the performance at Carnegie Hall these colors, singly and in all sorts of combinations as conditioned by double note and chord mixtures, were shown on a screen made of gauze strips which was placed at the back of the platform. The hall was darkened, and to the accompaniment of weird and unprecedented surging and explosions of tone from an orchestra of a hundred players this screen was animated by flowing and blending colors, all the colors of the rainbow and many others not in the spectrum, ranging from bluish white to dark olive green and somber purples. The effect was that of a miniature *aurora borealis*, only that the lights did not appear to form arcs or rays but were nebulous and without shape.

These colors were "played" by means of a keyboard with fifteen keys, following Scriabin's written "score." In operation each key when prest closes an electric circuit which lights an incandescent lamp of the desired color, and the color is diffused in the gauze screen. The instrument has also two pedals which control a rheostat, thus varying at will the intensity of the colors. The instrument is the invention of Preston S. Millar, who is general manager of the Electrical Testing Laboratories, and who calls his color organ a "chromola."

Probably, as Mr. Millar says, the restricted scale on which the color effects had to be produced prevented anything like an adequate realization of the composer's intention. Undoubtedly for such realization the whole auditorium should be flooded with color, as it is filled with sound, and the orchestra with its fire-fly dark lamps on music racks should be completely hidden from sight. Also, it must be said that the emotional effect on present-day spectator-auditors would be one of greater artistic pleasure if this "color music" were linked with tonal music which did not set at naught the old major and minor scales and all their derivative harmonies. Yet the attempt at a combination of sound and color to form a new art is a most interesting experiment and whither it may lead no man can say.



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74. Mr. W. C. H., Florida. "Please advise me thru the Question Box if one can possibly be too optimistic. It is to my mind apparent that much of the so-called 'New Thought' is fake—and extremely illogical."

There is such a thing as being an unmitigated optimist—blind, rash, flippant, weak and selfish, unable to cope with the stern grind of things and feebly taking refuge in a good-luck formula. Optimism without common sense is a balloon without ballast—only its descent is quicker than its ascent. Optimism without forethought is an engine off the track and still running; optimism without sympathy is a boat with one oar; optimism without any needful human trait is a dangerous instrument of progress. We forget how slowly nature works—it may be years before today's thought assumes visible shape. But if we picture Happiness clearly enough, and frame it with strong, coherent action, our lives will gradually change of themselves till the colors all blend with our dream and desire. Optimism is not talking, or even smiling—but knowing, doing, waiting.

75. Mr. F. M., Tennessee. "Do you believe the ideas advocated by Mr. Fletcher to be sound? I have been studying the matter for years, but am very much puzzled. Ought one to reject the coarse matter in food or swallow it?"

Horace Fletcher has probably done as much for the American stomach as any other man living. We are the "quick-lunch" nation of the world, which means the quick-dyspepsia nation. His doctrine, briefly stated, is as follows: "Eat little; enjoy much; masticate thoroly; have small variety but unlimited choice of edibles; let hunger be your only guide; leave drugs unmolested; heal yourself; and above all, cheer up!" A mighty sensible philosophy and plan of life—but one that may be carried to unwise extremes. A man can't cheer up with his gaze glued on his insides—they aren't pretty.

The chronic Fletcherite thinks too much about his stomach—he is as over-anxious as the customary eater is under-informed. Trepidation at meal-time is a veritable psychic vinegar. And the modern hygienist uses vinegar sparingly. Moreover, the tendency of Fletcherism is to coddle the stomach; a robust appetite gets more good out of corned beef and cabbage than a weak one does out of eggs and milk. The stomach is a muscle, and the way to keep a muscle strong is to exercise it. During the hours when your body or brain is working, cut down your food-supply to the last possible notch; but when the need for concentration is over and you have time for rest, eat a good dinner and be thoroly satisfied before you leave the table. If necessary, take a short fast and restore normal hunger; but don't try to eat with the idea of starving in the back of your head.

The "coarse matter" in natural food was



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Special ailments preclude all rough elements from the alimentary tract. So that if you are troubled with gastritis, intestinal catarrh, or any other local difficulty producing extreme sensitiveness, it would be well to omit coarse foods temporarily.

Fletcherism is good, as a means of rediscovering your natural tastes and desires. But every ism must be ruled by the I. Let us thank Mr. Fletcher with all our heart—then pass on to individual supremacy.

76. A Western Clergyman. "How do you regard the efficacy of a religious campaign waged on the lines of a 'Billy' Sunday type of evangelist? Are its results permanent? When several ministers favor it, and the minority in a city opposes it, how shall the question be settled? Can efficiency in religion be measured by ordinary standards?"

Mr. Sunday is a theological mustard plaster and he has both the virtues and the vices of that noble institution. We fail to discern spiritual balm in him. But, not knowing his heart, we cannot judge him. His mission, however, seems to be not so much to save men from being lost as to save ministers from being lukewarm. He is injecting brilliancy, bravery and energy into the church; this alone justifies almost any extreme and precipitate method.

Why not ask the clergymen who have joined the Sunday crusade in other cities how far the church, the community and the "converts" have been helped; what permanent spiritual gain has been achieved; and whether they are now glad or sorry they supported the Sunday revival? The statistical department of Mr. Sunday's own organization should be able to furnish all the data you require.

77. Mr. W. H. W., New York. "I am asked to take charge of a telephone exchange in a section serving about 5000 people. Thru inefficient management the business is in very bad shape. I have had ten years' experience as a civil engineer, but no experience in telephone management. Will you please suggest books or articles on Telephone Efficiency?"

A trade journal called *Telephony* is, we understand, published in Chicago. Another is *The Telephone Engineer*, also in Chicago. Get copies and study them for possible ideas or methods. Are you not somewhat rash in attempting to manage a business with which you are unfamiliar? Books that may show you the complexity of your task, while giving general information, are Casson's *History of the Telephone*, Kempster's *American Telephone Practice*, and Abbott's *Telephony* (six volumes). Any large bookseller should obtain them for you.

78. Mrs. G. B. M., Illinois. "Can one, and how, prevent loss of memory with advancing years?"

Loss of memory is loss of superficiality. It would be a mercy if we could not remember a hundredth part of the things we do. That which leaves an impress on the soul can never be forgotten. You can teach your brain to recall things—if you can spare the time. But your soul remembers only that which helps your development. And the number of things you forget shows how many things were useless.

Names may fade away—but names are only words. Dates and figures may grow confused—but dates and figures halt the Eternal, circumscribe the Limitless. Even the faces of dear friends may stir no sign of recognition—but what of their life's message graven on the heart? When recalling ceases, realizing begins. The passing of the form of things may denote the coming of the spirit. When love is universal, memory will be immortal. For when love is

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universal, we shall value only the thing we feel. And that we always remember.

Why do you look backward, and strain for a dim sight of the past? Are you filling the present with eager, strong, purposeful activity? Are you building steadily for the future—yours, or that of your dear ones? Do you faithfully cherish a many-sided interest in life, adding your utmost to the weal of your community? Let the past go. It is gone. Make your marching orders "Right about face!" Then swing into step with the youthful battalions of those who chant not their years but their hopes.

79. Mrs. W. M. K., Kansas. "My husband and I have been country school teachers. Began farming on borrowed capital three years ago, prospered in spite of short crops; hope to have our farm well equipped and paid for in another three years, thus insuring small income. But farming is distasteful to us both, as it allows small opportunity for personal development. Can you suggest some other occupation for which my husband might be preparing, at home, in the next three years?"

Do you understand scientific farming? Do you know that in the United States the average number of bushels per acre is sixteen of wheat and ninety-two of potatoes, while in Germany it is twenty-eight of wheat and two hundred of potatoes? If you could learn to double your crops, and devote the extra income to self-improvement, would not farm life be more interesting? Write the Department of Agriculture at Washington for all available information on intensive, extensive, scientific farming.

The most desirable new work for your husband would seem to be that of teacher in some state agricultural college, or supervisor and lecturer for an agricultural experiment station, or official in one of the granges recently becoming so popular among farmers. Write for catalogs of all the state universities and colleges in the West, find which have agricultural departments, and study possibilities from this new angle. If you can make of your land an ideal demonstration farm, in the next three years, by correspondence study or otherwise, your husband should easily find a position as teacher or demonstrator of scientific farming. We understand that such positions are in excess of trained men to fill them.

80. Mrs. A. L., New York. "What is the best manual of ethical and moral instruction for children?"

The Bible. A list of more modern books might, however, be obtained from the secretary of the Ethical Culture Society, Central Park West, New York.

81. Mr. J. E. D., New Hampshire. "Do you know of any reliable person or institution conducting a correspondence course that can teach the individual how to increase bodily efficiency by making proper use of such agencies as fresh air, diet, exercise, bathing, and other drugless means to improve health? Is it possible to correct unhealthy conditions of the various organs and functions, blood and nerves, by such means of advice by mail?"

Officially, we do not guarantee the reliability of any institution or individual. Personally, I know of many cases where the health has been improved, even chronic disease apparently cured, by correspondence methods of instruction and advice. Among the noted specialists in this field are Alois P. Swoboda, Aeolian Hall, New York; Dr. Charles E. Page, Tremont street, Boston; Eugene Christian, F. S. D., 213 West Seventy-ninth street, New York; Dr. J. H. Tilden, Denver, Colorado; Dr. J. Lambert Disney, president International Health Institute, Philadelphia. A health course for women is offered by Susanna Cocroft, Michigan boulevard, Chicago.

In acute disorders of the vital organs, it is our opinion that nothing can take the place of a personal diagnosis by a competent physician. Even in such cases, however, a good course of lessons in right habits of living should be of great value. Where the condition is purely functional, such as nervousness, emaciation or obesity, sleeplessness, mild indigestion, constipation or rheumatism, a satisfactory cure might reasonably be had thru instructions by mail from the right specialist.

## INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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# THE NEW BOOKS

## THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR EDUCATION

While many philosophical dissertations manufactured in our universities continue to cater to purely academic interests, those produced in the schools of education are intended to serve technology just as truly as the investigations made by engineers. Some of the "Contributions to Education" from Columbia University are undoubtedly to be placed in this class. Thus, a study of improvability in various mental processes thru practise<sup>1</sup> shows the inadequacy of certain methods that have been used for measuring individual differences, applied during short time periods. Dr. Chapman finds a close correlation between high initial efficiency and rapid improvement only in the comparatively complex mental operations; and there is a tendency for high efficiency (that is, speed) to be accompanied by a high degree of accuracy in mathematical work. With the increasing attention to the individual on the part of the schools, studies of this kind ought to be of great value.

The relation of intelligence to delinquency was studied by Dr. Augusta F. Bronner<sup>2</sup> by applying a number of psychological tests to groups of delinquent girls, evening school students, college students and domestic servants. Comparing the first group with the last, she found on the whole close similarities in intellectual capacity, and concludes that delinquency depends upon other factors than intellectual status, altho this may play an important rôle.

The praiseworthy efforts made by many to base educational and social policy frankly on the fact that sex differences involve differences in mental and physical capacity and endurance, receive a smart rap from the studies of Mrs. Leta S. Hollingworth.<sup>3</sup> By recording results of physical and mental tests made daily over a long period, together with notes on exercise, state of health, etc., for a number of men and women, she was brought to the conclusion that there is no influence upon mental or physical work exerted by the periodic physiological disturbances in normal women. These conclusions are in such marked contrast to the views prevailing even among skilled observers, that they will probably induce other investigators to make more extended studies of the subject. The relation of the problem to educational policy is of the utmost importance.

We all know that the "marking" of school work by teachers shows a wide range of standards and of judgment. Attempts to formulate standards for the purpose of scoring school work have been critically examined<sup>4</sup> and found to be of very unequal value. The Thorndike drawing scale, for example, reduces the variation in teachers' marks, while his handwriting scale seems to

## THE NEWEST BOOKS

*Makers of New France*, by Charles Dearborn. Seventeen studies of the leaders—generals, statesmen, scientists, writers—of that splendid, steady, silent France that the world today watches in admiration.

James Pott. \$2.50.

*Practical Programs for Women's Clubs*, by Alice Hazen Cass. A handy, suggestive compilation of programs on many practical topics, home economics, civics, education, natural waste, as well as the arts and travel, with list of reference books for each topic.

McClurg. 75 cents.

*The Fight for Peace*, by Sidney L. Gulick, is a constructive study of the possibility of concerted effort looking toward world peace by the Christian churches. It is a call to the "new crusade."

Revell. 50 cents.

*The Primrose Ring*, by Ruth Sawyer, is a pretty, happy little tale, a hospital romance, with a charming touch of Celtic fairy lore and plenty of humor along with the pathos.

Harpers. \$1.

*Miranda*, by G. L. H. Lutz, recalls "Pemaquid" and the doughty Keshiah beloved of the last generation, but *Miranda*, besides having its own charm is illustrated by E. L. Henry's quaint pictures.

Lippincott. \$1.25.

be neither better nor worse than the ordinary judgment of teachers. The Hillegas composition scale, on the other hand, would appear to be really worse than useless.

A matter that is apparently of theoretical interest only is the doctrine of "recapitulation"—the idea that the individual recapitulates in his development the history of his ancestry. A study of the thought on this subject<sup>5</sup> by Dr. Davidson brings out a great deal of confusion as to the implications of "parallelism," as well as a gradual clearing up of the essentials. The author's own discussion of the meaning of infancy is by far the most valuable as well as the most interesting part of the book.

<sup>1</sup>*Individual Differences in Ability and Improvement and Their Correlations*, by J. Crosby Chapman. 75 cents.

<sup>2</sup>*A Comparative Study of the Intelligence of Delinquent Girls*, by Augusta F. Bronner. \$1.

<sup>3</sup>*Functional Periodicity; an Experimental Study of the Mental and Motor Abilities of Women During Menstruation*, by Leta Stetter Hollingworth. \$1.

<sup>4</sup>*Teacher's Marks; Their Variability and Standardization*, by Frederick James Kelly. \$1.50.

<sup>5</sup>*The Recapitulation Theory and Human Infancy*, by Percy E. Davidson. \$1.

All published by Teachers College, New York.

## FOREIGN SERVICE

In the first band of American missionaries to the pagan world was Gordon Hall, a graduate of Williams College in 1808, the first of the men who have kept continuous the connection be-

tween Williams College and Foreign Missions. It was to send him and five of his companions at Andover Seminary as missionaries to the heathen that the American Board was established. That was the beginning in 1812 of American foreign missions to which every denomination is now pledged. The American Board alone has in its missions 85,000 communicants, 615 missionaries, 20 colleges and 15 theological seminaries. It is now one hundred years since the East India Company gave permission to Gordon Hall to engage in his work in India, and during this time Williams College, the College of the Haystack, has sent 120 missionaries to the foreign field. This volume gives a biographical sketch of each of these, and in the reading of their stories one is easily convinced that their influence, like that of St. Paul, was greater in opening new spheres of influence abroad than it could have been in the crowded fields of the home land.

*Williams College and Foreign Missions*, by John H. Hewitt. Boston: Pilgrim Press. \$2.

## THE CHURCH MADE NEW

For more than a generation a silent but tremendously significant change has been going on in Christian thought and belief. Less spectacular but far deeper and more revolutionary than the Reformation in the sixteenth century has been this theological and religious movement necessitated by the breaking up of the old philosophic background which determined to a large extent Christian speculation from the age of Paul to that of Darwin. The advancements in biblical knowledge, historical investigation, scientific studies, sociology and psychology have prepared the way for a larger and more accurate view of Christianity as a world religion and a more definite apprehension of the meaning and application of the Gospel. After decades of controversy, almost numberless attempts at restatement, and not a few depressing heresy trials, the theological battle seems to have been practically won, and the most respected leaders of religious thought in all communities seem agreed that Christian formularies are bound to be brought into harmony with the newer world-views.

But as usual, custom, ceremonial, and methods of work linger behind intellectual conceptions. While here and there attempts have been made to bring church activities into harmony with accepted ideals, it has remained for Rev. Paul M. Strayer, of Rochester, to set forth a definite plan for *The Reconstruction of the Church* in accordance with the principles and demands inherent in the newer views of Christianity. This he has done in a volume which will have great value for those interested in planning church work suitable to the needs of the present hour. Mr. Strayer gives a careful resumé of the



revised message of Christianity which the church of today most sorely needs as its groundwork. The Social Gospel, having for its end the building up of the kingdom of God and for its methods and means, devotion and service to individuals and society, is to be the directing influence in church reorganization. On the basis of this gospel the author discusses the purpose of the church, the failures of the past, and the methods by which the great tasks which lie before it may be accomplished. He rightly divines that to make the church efficient in its proposed work there is need of reorganizing the church services and the methods of propaganda as well as laying emphasis upon community service and united effort. The volume can be unreservedly recommended to that growing circle of readers who are looking for guidance in the real tasks of a Christianity regenerated thru the Gospel of Jesus expressed in the social concepts of today.

*The Reconstruction of the Church With Regard to Its Message and Program*, by Paul Moore Strayer. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

#### WHAT IS PAN-AMERICANISM?

Professor Roland G. Usher, of Washington University, has written a book on *Pan-Americanism*, with all of the scholarly but exasperating impartiality which puzzled the readers of his previous study of *Pan-Germanism*. Many persons are still disputing whether his earlier book was a masterly attack upon German diplomatic ideals, or an enthusiastic appreciation of them. It is probable that half of those who read the present work will conclude that the author intended to prove the futility of the Monroe Doctrine and to urge its abandonment, while the other half will die in the belief that his plea is for an immediate increase in the army and navy to protect the new world from the colonial adventures which will follow the present war whichever side is victorious. As a matter of fact, Professor Usher is but the judge who sums up for both militarist and pacifist, while leaving the conclusion to the only suitable jury, the American people.

The author concludes that the United States "has the unique distinction among nations of owing its independence and its safety to its geographical situation, and to the arts of peace." The development of modern methods of transportation has somewhat diminished this safety, but it is still improbable that any nation would attempt the conquest of the United States. The objection to disarmament is that it would mean the abandonment of the defense of our outlying possessions, including the Panama Canal, the termination of the Monroe Doctrine, and the loss of power to enforce our policies or ideals in the councils of the world. But if the Monroe Doctrine implies any common link between the Americas it rests on a fallacious basis. The most important parts of Latin America are far removed from us geographically and, what the author regards as of far greater importance, have closer bonds of travel and trade with Europe than with us.

## SCRIBNER BOOKS

### John Galsworthy

in *THE LITTLE MAN AND OTHER SATIRES* includes most penetrating studies of types of all sorts and conditions. *The Outlook* says: "Mr. Galsworthy writes with distinction. He continues the tradition of dignity and sound form in English fiction, and he is always interesting." \$1.30 net.

### F. Hopkinson Smith

in *OUTDOOR SKETCHING* has written and illustrated a book overflowing with suggestion and which really covers a much wider field than that indicated by the title. *The Boston Globe* says: "There is a thrill in it which any person who has ever touched a brush to paper or canvas will feel at once." \$1.00 net.

### James Huneker

in *NEW COSMOPOLIS* has written intimate studies of New York as it strikes the artist and critic. *The Outlook* says: "It is a work of an experienced cosmopolite who knows not only how to interpret all of the peculiar interest which make of New York a genuine cosmopolis, but who can and does also make suggestive comparisons with the other cities which he also describes." \$1.50 net.

### Richard Harding Davis

is the author of *WITH THE ALLIES*, which is now in its Fifth Edition. For two weeks in April it has led the list of non-fiction most in demand at the New York Public Library. It is profusely illustrated. \$1.00 net.

### Oswald G. Villard

is the author of *GERMANY EMBATTLED*, of which the *North American Review* says: "The book is high-minded; it is truthful; it is worthy of America. . . . His treatise may well stand before the world as perhaps the clearest and most succinct expression of the American attitude." \$1.00 net.

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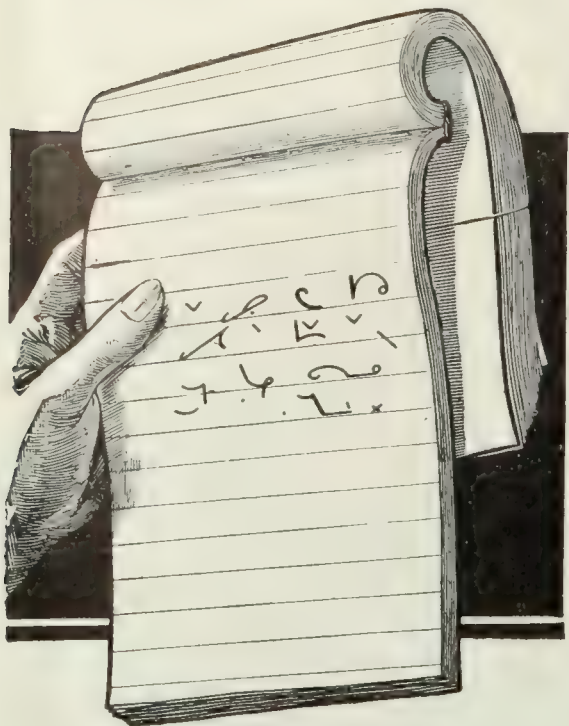
in *THE SEVEN DARLINGS* writes of a family left of a sudden penniless with but one asset—a luxurious Adirondack camp. *The New York Tribune* says it is "a charming comedy of youth and high spirits." It is very attractively illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. \$1.35 net.



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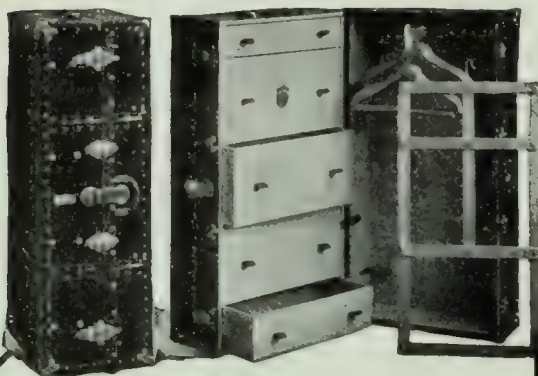
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There is no bond of common sentiment to replace the lack of common material interests. On the contrary, the average American of the north despises the Latin American, and the latter repays him by a deep-seated resentment and distrust. At present, says the author, South and Central America have far more fear of the imperial ambitions of the United States than of any European power and would gladly see the whole policy of Monroe abandoned. Yet the danger, if it is a danger, of European expansion in South America exists, particularly if Germany should be victorious and yet not sufficiently so as to seize the British colonies in India and the east, because there is "nothing on the globe that would cost the Allies so little without threatening them at all" as giving Germany a chance to develop South America. So far as war with a major European power is concerned "we are already disarmed," since our army and navy, however costly, are inadequate to the purposes for which they are maintained. The question before the American people is whether our present policy shall be continued or our army and navy shall be reorganized, and there is no better summary of the case for each of these policies than Professor Usher's.

*Pan-Americanism*, by Roland G. Usher. New York: The Century Co. \$2.

#### AN AMERICAN POET

It is good to find such sincere and beautiful work as is in the two volumes of *Collected Plays and Poems* that gather together the earlier small books by Cale Young Rice. Here is a writer content to write of what seems to him worthy and with no wish to purchase fame at the price of eccentricity of form or subject. He lives up to his theory that the path of American literature lies not in distinctively local lines but will be more and more cosmopolitan since America is built of all civilizations. Indeed, with his skill in the dramatic lyric one regrets that he uses it so entirely on the peoples whom we visit and not oftener on those who come to us. But his songs run around the world from "The Monsoon Breaks," a terrible picture of the Indian drouth, to the lovely lines on "The Winter's End," as it comes in western lands. "David," the drama of the shepherd king's career, is intensely interesting and vivid; more living tho not more picturesque than the Renaissance plays. In a collection one may trace the gain in workmanship as between "Charles di Tosca" and "Porzia" for instance, but for sustained power, compression and tragic meaning "The Night in Avignon" is as yet Mr. Rice's finest work.

*Collected Plays and Poems*, by Cale Young Rice, 2 vols. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.

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Doubleday, Page. \$1.

## THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

While all eyes have been centered on General Joffre, no less responsible for the guidance of France in her crisis and about whom almost as little is known to Americans, is *Raymond Poincaré*, president of the republic, who is the subject of a rather perfunctory but informing biographical sketch recently issued in England. Particularly interesting is the attachment in their student days together of Poincaré with Millerand, Hanotaux and C. Bernard.

London: Duckworths. \$1.25.

## THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICA

Altho late, the universities—notably Columbia under Professor Dunning and the University of California—are becoming interested in the researches of early state history. A noteworthy example of such work is the painstaking 500-page *History of Indiana*, which despite numerous handicaps in the collection of material, has been prepared by Logan Esarey, instructor in Western History at the State University. For every true Hoosier it should prove invaluable.

Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart Co.

## FOLK WHO WRITE

There is a story dear to the heart of the reformer of spelling, of Dr. Crothers' meeting one of the Putnams at an Oxford lawn party. The two simplified Americans compared their invitations, address respectively to Carrouthers and Puttenham, which inclines one to believe without waiting to understand, that Phtholagnyrh is a spelling of Turner entirely defensible by existing rules.

That dear lady who found Dr. Johnson's dictionary good reading but too frequent in change of topic has a descendant in De Amicis, who finds even that objection a virtue. He began at A and read on with increasing zest till he had devoured several hundred pages. "We meditate, laugh, dream, learn language, historical, morals, poetry, science, sports. . . . How can one deny there is magic in this book?" Indeed he almost persuades us to forsake the best seller and open Webster!

The coming to light of a record of "Mr. Ben Jonson and Mr. William Shakespeare being merry at a tavern" recalls the London afternoon when beneath the Rolls Chapel, surrounded by ancient records, on great parchment leaves and actual rolls, we ran across Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wallace. Their discovery of the Shakespeare signature was still recent and Mrs. Wallace looking up from the crabbed sixteenth century writing said, "We found it the day news came of the North Pole, but we felt no envy of Peary!"

The American Tract Society is offering prizes of \$250 and \$100 for book manuscripts submitted before October. In the host of publications one loses sight of the work of the Tract Society, but this month at the Grolier Club exhibit of American wood engraving it has come into its own and many have paused with pleased recognition before the pages from the forgotten child's papers of their Sunday school days, surprised to see what beautiful work went into those modest little sheets sent out by the Tract Society.

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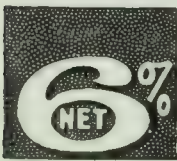
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# The Market Place

## A FALLING STOCK MARKET

At the beginning of last week the securities market was in a highly speculative and vulnerable condition. There had been a month of remarkable activity, with prices rising day after day, mainly on account of large and profitable orders for war supplies. Great advances were shown by the shares of many manufacturing corporations to which the orders had been given. Many buyers of stocks in a speculative way had failed to take their profits, and the margins deposited with their brokers were not large enough to withstand a severe decline. In the long upward movement there had been no substantial reaction.

The market turned on Monday. Unfavorable war news—the torpedo attack upon the American ship "Gulflight," reverses for the Allies on both battle fronts, and the menacing controversy of Japan with China—brought a host of selling orders from abroad as well as from our own country. There were sharp declines. On Tuesday recovery was promoted by the Studebaker Company's declaration of its first dividend on its common stock and by an increase of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company's quarterly dividend. But on Wednesday additional reports of German successes and of Japan's demands caused another downward movement.

And then, on Friday, came the news about the sinking of the "Lusitania." There had been a slow recovery when, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the report was received. It caused demoralization and confusion, even before the loss of life was known. In the last hour of the market more than 600,000 shares were sold. War order stocks suffered sensational declines. Bethlehem Steel lost 29 points, but recovered some of them before the close. A highly favorable crop report was published, but no attention was given to it. When the market opened on Saturday the conditions were like those of a panic, and great additional losses were prevented only by the support of powerful financial interests. The downward movement was restrained, if not checked, by very large buying orders.

When the record of the week was completed, it was in sharp contrast with that of the preceding week, and of the entire month of April. The price of copper, the metal, was still 19 cents a pound, but the shares of the mining companies had lost from 3 to 8 points.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts.....	\$27,727,543.74
Overdrafts (unsecured, \$43.29)	43.29
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	50,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)...	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded) .....	99,500.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same .....	267,501.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank .....	\$450,000.00
Less amount unpaid 300,000.00	150,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures .....	700,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,927,167.12
Due from banks and bankers..	1,337,905.87
Outside checks and other cash items, \$93,895.09; fractional currency, nickels and cents, \$4,540.00 .....	98,435.09
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	72,372.80
Exchanges for clearing house..	1,631,304.36
Notes of other national banks.	10,620.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Specie .....	1,189,900.00
Legal-tender notes .....	1,069,097.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)....	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasury.....	65,000.00
Total .....	\$30,399,890.27

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund .....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits..\$1,914,444.50	
Reserved for taxes 40,100.50	
	\$1,954,545.00
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.. 227,508.72	1,727,036.28
Circulating notes .....	50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers.....	13,630,166.74
Dividends unpaid .....	4,021.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check .....	12,599,850.88
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.....	618,000.00
Certified checks .....	110,357.82
Cashier's checks outstanding.	58,773.64
United States deposits.....	1,000.00
State, county, or other municipal deposits .....	70,005.91
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days.....	25,000.00
State Bank circulation outstanding .....	5,678.00
Total .....	\$36,399,890.27
State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
H. H. POWELL, Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.	
CHAS. E. MCCARTHY,	
Notary Public, 2659, N. Y. Co.	

Correct—Attest:  
EDWARD TOWNSEND,  
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,  
WM. A. JAMISON, Directors.

**EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY**

Statement of condition May 1, 1915:

**RESOURCES**

Loans and discounts.....\$1,453,747.39

U. S. bonds..... 50,000.00

Stocks and bonds..... 251,195.05

Banking house and fixtures.... 155,421.33

Other real estate..... 6,934.35

Due from Federal Reserve Bank 157,964.69

Due from banks..... 328,611.85

Cash .....

252,905.93

\$2,656,780.59

**LIABILITIES**

Capital .....

\$250,000.00

Surplus and profits..... 59,493.36

Circulation .....

50,000.00

Deposits .....

2,214,850.96

Bills payable .....

75,000.00

Acceptances under letters of credit .....

7,436.27

\$2,656,780.59

**OFFICERS**

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OSCAR STINER, Vice-President

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## CAMP HANOUF FOR GIRLS

On Breezy Thetford Hill, Vermont  
WHAT WE DO—Ride horseback, swim, canoe on lake and river, "gypsy" through the White and Green Mountains, make baskets, pottery, jewelry and simple gowns, learn the trees, birds and stars, dance and sing and give a festival. Illustrated book. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT FARNSWORTH, Box I, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City.

Railroad share losses ranged from 3 to 9 points. But the greatest changes were to be seen in the prices of war order companies' stocks. The character of the week's movement can best be shown by the following list of net losses: Westinghouse, 15 7/8; American Locomotive, 13; Pressed Steel Car, 12 3/8; Baldwin Locomotive, 12 1/4; Studebaker, 12 1/8; American Car and Foundry, 11; National Lead, 10 1/2; New York Air Brake, 10 1/8. Bond prices were affected, of course, but losses in the bond list were small. In the prices of high grade bonds there had been, since February, a gain of from 2 to 4 points, and the greater part of this was retained.

## A GREAT CROP OF WHEAT

When the Government's report as to the condition of the growing winter wheat on April 1 was issued, a little more than a month ago, the Department of Agriculture could foresee a crop of only 619,000,000 bushels. It is true that this quantity exceeds by 100,000,000 bushels any preceding yield of winter-sown wheat, last year's excepted, but in 1914 there were 684,990,000 bushels. For this year's crop the acreage had been increased, but the condition of the growing plants was low, 88.8, as against 95.6 just one year earlier.

In the thirty days following, however, there was great improvement, and now we have promise of a wheat crop that will exceed even last year's, 891,000,000, which broke all records.

Because of the higher condition and enlarged area, the Government's estimate now of the winter wheat crop is 693,000,000 bushels, instead of 619,000,000. If this estimate is confirmed at harvest time, only 198,000,000 bushels of spring wheat will be needed to make a crop equal to last year's record-breaker. But last year's spring wheat crop of 206,000,000 was far below the average. This year the spring acreage has been increased. Conditions in the spring wheat states are favorable. Spring plowing and planting are much in advance of the average for this time of the year. Altho there has been no official report about spring wheat, it is reasonable to predict that the first report will indicate a yield exceeding 250,000,000 bushels.

Therefore we have a fair prospect of harvesting a wheat crop of at least 900,000,000 bushels, and there may be 950,000,000. It was not expected that last year's 891,000,000 would ever be surpassed, but this year we may have 50,000,000 bushels more.

There will be a good market for all we do not need, and prices will be high, altho they may not remain at the present figures.

The following dividends are announced:

American Cotton Oil Company, preferred, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable June 1.

International Silver Company, Coupons No. 33, First Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after June 1.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable June 1.

United Cigar Stores Company of America, preferred, quarterly, 1 1/4 per cent, payable June 1.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company, preferred, quarterly, 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 15.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Expert           | <input type="checkbox"/> Window Trimming             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineering     | <input type="checkbox"/> Show Card Writing           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Drafting        | <input type="checkbox"/> Lettering and Sign Painting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engines                | <input type="checkbox"/> ILLUSTRATING                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL ENGINEERING          | <input type="checkbox"/> BOOKKEEPING                 |
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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,964,578,109.00  
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....287,324,890.99  
Paid losses during that period issued certificates of profits to dealers.....90,801,110.00  
Of which there have been redeemed.....83,811,450.00  
Leaving outstanding at present time.....6,989,660.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....23,020,223.85  
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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**DIVIDENDS**

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on May 4, 1915, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable June 1, 1915, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City. The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on May 14, 1915, at 3 P. M. and will remain closed until June 2, 1915, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary

**OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.**

Meriden, Conn., May 15, 1915.

Coupons No. 33 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1, 1915, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEO. M. CURTIS, Treasurer

**LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.**

St. Louis, Mo., April 29, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of Three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable June 1, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer

**NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY**

New York, May 5th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable May 15th, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 6th, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 17th, 1915.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

**MEETING**

**WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., May 10, 1915.  
The stock transfer books will, for the purposes of the annual stockholders' meeting, to be held on June 9, 1915, be closed on May 22, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock M., and opened on the 10th day of June, 1915, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

*Insurance*

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

**STORY OF A STOCK DIVIDEND**

Seven years ago the directors of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati declared a stock dividend of \$400,000, thus bringing its paid-up capital to \$500,000. Until that action was taken few of even those best informed on life insurance matters knew that the company's articles of incorporation provided for an authorized capital stock in excess of the \$100,000 under which it had successfully operated for forty-one years, with the result that many were amazed at the move.

On January 1, 1908, the year in which this dividend was declared, the company had: total assets of \$62,242,454; total surplus \$10,900,983; total insurance in force, \$256,564,666. During the preceding year it had received for premiums \$9,466,664 and its total income was \$12,923,476; it paid policyholders \$4,553,213 and its total disbursements were \$6,558,173.

These figures are quoted to show the flourishing condition of the company at that time and the absence of all necessity for the use of additional capital of any kind. It is a fact well known, even among men of business outside that of life insurance, that a going, prosperous life insurance company needs no capital whatever.

The state of Ohio questioned the validity of the transaction and went into the courts in an effort to defeat it, but failed. Later on a policyholder at Cleveland brought suit for an accounting of the company's surplus fund and to recover the \$400,000 dividend alleged to have been wrongfully paid to the stockholders. The lower court held against him, the Circuit Court remanded the case for re-trial. This finding was appealed by the company to the Supreme Court, which reversed it by a divided vote—three to three, the Chief Justice not participating. Counsel for the plaintiff instituted proceedings before the Supreme Court for a rehearing, and in March last, some changes having taken place in the personnel of the Court meanwhile, that tribunal reversed itself and sent the case back to the Common Pleas Court for a new trial. That is the present status of the matter.

Briefly stated, the contention of the company is that its stockholders are entitled to all the profits made under non-participating policies. This fact is admitted by its adversaries. Under an article of the by-laws stockholders are entitled to a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the paid-up capital and also to "the profits derived from policies issued without profits to the policyholders." But the contestants raised two

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK**

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

**RESOURCES**

1. a Loans and discounts (notes held in bank).....	\$8,503,172.24
2. Overdrafts unsecured.....	3.46
3. a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	492,500.00
b U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits.....	995.00
4. b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits.....	125,790.00
c Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits..	375,885.00
d Bonds, securities, pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	245,000.00
f Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	404,440.65
5. Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, \$96,000, (a) less amount unpaid, \$64,000.....	32,000.00
b All other stocks, including premium on same.....	4,475.00
8. Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	768,055.67
10. Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8 or 9).....	646,135.52
11. Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....	254,834.08
12. Exchanges for Clearing House.....	260,310.72
13. a Outside checks and other cash items.....	165.09
b Fractional currency, nickels and cents.....	4,124.77
14. Notes of other national banks.....	20,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
16. Total coin and certificates.	1,240,933.22
17. Legal-tender notes.....	130,000.00
18. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation).....	25,000.00
Accrued interest receivable	6,862.10
Total .....	\$13,540,682.52

**LIABILITIES**

1. Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000.00
2. Surplus fund .....	600,000.00
3. Undivided profits, \$253,664.97; reserved for taxes, \$6,259.65; reserved for expenses, \$1,250.26	261,174.62
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid .....	67,784.09
	193,390.53
4. Circulating notes.....	\$500,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit ....	4,500.00
	495,500.00
7. Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6) .....	5,446,175.41
8. Dividends unpaid .....	157.50
9. Demand deposits:	
a Individual deposits subject to check .....	4,966,373.52
b Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days....	19,181.11
c Certified checks .....	51,031.61
d Cashier's checks outstanding .....	25,518.58
e United States deposits....	94,551.66
f Postal savings deposits...	330,802.60
g State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources"	250,000.00
10. Time deposits:	
a Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days....	68,000.00
Total .....	\$13,540,682.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.  
JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public,  
N. Y. Co., No. 2104.

Correct—Attest:

H. D. KOUNTZE,  
T. IRVING HADDEN, } Directors.  
JOSE W. DIAZ,





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Now  
Until  
July 1st  
—Not  
Later

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocus, give, for a small outlay of time and money, an abundance of flowers in the house from December until Easter, and in the garden, from earliest spring until the middle of May. Bulbs are grown almost exclusively in Holland, in enormous

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Fine Mixed Hyacinths	\$2 90	\$14 00
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Double Daffodils	1 90	8 75
Narcissus Empress (Monsters)	3 00	13 50
Narcissus Golden Spur	2 30	10 00
Spanish Iris, Splendid Mixture	55	2 00

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Vice-President - F. E. Thayer  
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important points against this: one, to the effect that there had been no profits under the non-participating policies; that, on the contrary, there had been a loss, which was borne by the surplus funds of participating policyholders; and, second, that if there were profits, the history of the company warranted the belief that the stockholders never intended to claim them. In support of this view it was shown that during forty years no claim for such profits was made, that no account was kept of the results under non-participating policies, and that, therefore, the management of the company did not know whether that business had been conducted at a profit or a loss.

As the result of testimony taken in 1906 before a committee of the Wisconsin Legislature that committee reported that the non-participating business of the company from 1892 to 1905 showed a loss of \$95,000. Answering this, the company alleged that the profits from that class of policies up to 1892 was \$209,000 and that from organization to 1907 there was an aggregate profit of \$779,788. It is out of this sum that the \$400,000 dividend was paid under the authority of the by-law cited.

Another ground of opposition to the dividend presented by the company's critics was founded on a by-law providing that the amount of the capital stock, authorized at the sum of \$500,000, should be limited to \$100,000 until otherwise determined by the vote of the holders of a majority of the stock. The holders of the majority stock did vote to increase the capital to \$500,000, but it is contended by the company's critics that as the best interests of the company required no such action and it was solely in the interests of the stockholders, it was indefensible. This view of the matter is incontrovertible. Without cost to themselves, the value of the stockholders' capital interests was instantly multiplied five-fold, with a corresponding increase in their annual dividend earnings.

To conclude, if the stockholders are justly and equitably entitled to the \$400,000 dividend, it were better they took it in cash rather than leave it to draw interest at ten per cent a year, in view of the fact that the company's best interests require no capital whatever.

W. W. E., Afton, Okla.—Your inquiry number one relates to a corporation of which I have no knowledge. Replying to your second question, the life company you name is good for the contracts it makes in its policies. There are companies which produce better results for policyholders.

I. H. W., Scranton, Pa.—It would be impracticable to print the insurance laws of any state here. Massachusetts justly deserves the prestige it enjoys in the connection cited because its insurance regulations are based on a scientific knowledge of the business and no effort is spared to make its insurance code as efficient an instrumentality in the interests of policyholders as possible. The companies, while held to strict accountability, are protected and encouraged, full recognition being given the principle that the interests of the companies and their policyholders are mutual. These conditions exist only approximately in most western and southern states.



Stained with Cabot's Creosote Stains, George Nuno's, architect, N. Y.

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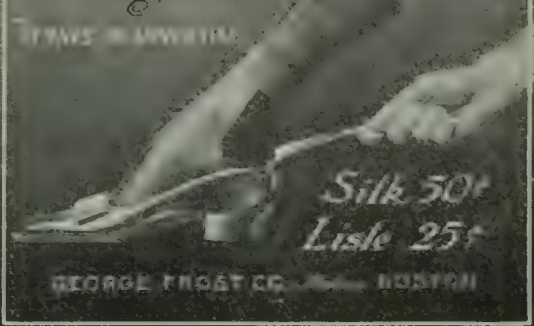
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# THE MOVING WORLD

## A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES



### THE DARK CONTINENT ILLUMINED

We have had within the last three years many fine films of wild life in Africa, yet the supply of good material seems inexhaustible. The latest series, *Thru Central Africa*, presents but little that we have seen before and adds much of novel interest. In particular, it devotes more attention to the natives than previous African films, and the voyage down the Aruwimi River shows some remarkable feats of canoeing in the rapids. The native dances, the wrestling, the sham fights, the killing of a lion by spearsmen, the yawning of a twenty-six foot crocodile, the gathering of zebras, giraffes, wart-hogs, antelopes and baboons at the water holes and the prairie fire stampeding the game are some of the striking and instructive scenes. Nor are the insects neglected, for we have a close view of the safari, or caravan ants, with officers directing their march and superintending the removal of obstructions and the building of bridges.

The expedition was in charge of James Barnes and Cherry Keanton and under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. During the year 1913-14 they traveled nearly 4000 miles, crossing the continent from Mombasa to Boma. The views have a timely interest just now, for the expedition passed thru the heart of the Belgian Kongo, which is one of the great prizes in the Great War.

### THE MIRACLE

This is a filmed version of a very old medieval legend. It tells the story of a nun who kept the keys of a convent. Forgetting her vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, she wanders forth into the world and is more or less soiled by the contact. Long before she has reached the dregs of the cup of worldly pleasure, her heart is melted by repentance and she desires to return and atone for her sins. She succeeds in escaping from a castle, whose lord had been fascinated by her beauty. Aided by a faithful old man who had seen her remorse and who had been touched by it, she reaches the gates of the convent prepared to do penance and hoping for forgiveness. The doors are opened to her and she beholds holding the keys of the convent a sister, whose resemblance to herself startles her into speechless wonder. Presently the strange sister speaks. She tells the erring one that

she is the Virgin Mary and that she has kept the keys of the convent faithfully and that no one has noticed her act of faithlessness. There is a flash of brilliant light and the Virgin disappears, leaving the sister filled with unspeakable gratitude and happiness.

It is easy to understand that a legend of this kind with its supernatural incidents and its miraculous turns lends itself most readily to screen adaptation. The "double exposure" makes visions appear most natural on the screen, while exteriors of splendid Gothic churches and the interiors of well-known Catholic shrines make the medieval atmosphere complete and convincing. The most painstaking attention to details in costume, dignity and power in acting and clear photography may be classed among the peculiar merits in this legend in film. The same subject has been treated by the well-known theatrical Belasco of Germany, Professor Max Reinhardt, and enjoyed a long run at Covent Garden, London. (*Continental Art Film Company, New York.*)

### THE ETERNAL CITY

If you abstract from a Hall Caine novel his glowing verbiage what is left? Nothing but a rather thin and melodramatic plot. But then if you put pictures in the place of words and present action instead of description you get something that has life again and will stand comparison with the original. We are particularly glad to see a Roman play that is not staged in Los Angeles. There's no faking the Coliseum or that stately ring of travertine columns which embraces the plaza of St. Peter's. The coöperation of the Bersaglieri and the Papal Guards add these picturesque features to the scenes. The London

views are also interesting. On the whole the admirers of Hall Caine will have no reason to be dissatisfied with the way his novel of revolutionary Rome has been filmed and they are numerous enough to keep any theater full. (*Famous Players Film Co.*)

### SOUTH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY

Now that the attention of the tourist is being directed south we are glad to see that a complete tour of South America from Panama to Patagonia is to be given by the Paramount Pictures. There are few parts of the world that would provide material more picturesque or less known than Latin America and these films should do the double service of inciting Americans to travel there and of compensating those who cannot.

### BIRD LIFE IN SCOTLAND

These pictures are beautifully colored and reveal to the astonished eye of the spectator a series of intimate scenes of domestic or nest life of game birds, birds of prey and some water fowl. No matter what it may have cost in time and patience to approach these wild birds and recording at close range the doings in their nests, the effort has been well repaid. All of the scenes are really touching. In one scene we see a Merlin (a species of hawk) feeding her young and then covering them with her wings. In another scene we see a peculiarly marked species of crow, standing on a rock in a swift flowing river and getting ready to fly. This scene in particular was taken at very close range and has singular charm. In another scene the shyest of game birds, the woodcock, walks right into the camera as if trained and busies itself with her eggs and her nest. One scene shows a very pretty and shy bird, the gray goose of North Scotland. The camera has caught this bird setting on her nest, examining her eggs with comic solemnity and waddling away into the bulrushes after she has convinced herself that everything is in good order. (*Pathé, New York.*)



BEHEMAS WHO GRIN FOR THE MOVIES IN "THRU CENTRAL AFRICA"

The University of Kansas has established a motion picture exchange by which films of educational value are sent to school principals in all parts of the state with no expense to them except for express charges. They are exhibited to pupils and public either in the school or the local theater. Among the films are demonstrations of industrial processes and new methods of agriculture.



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915

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## CANADIANS ARE ALSO AMERICANS

Readers of The Independent will be greatly interested in the following leading editorial, which appeared in the *Globe* of Toronto on the 1st of May. The *Globe* is, perhaps, the leading daily newspaper in Canada, and its editor, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, is widely known in this country, both for his writings and thru his impressive public utterances:

"We, too, are Americans!" exclaimed the Hon. George Brown at a great anti-slavery demonstration in Toronto on March 24, 1852. It was in protest against the Fugitive Slave Law. He had made a terrific arraignment of the despotism and the degradation of slavery, and of Canada's concern, tho a neutral, in its destruction. Here are a few of his sentences:

"What have we in Canada to do with American slavery? We have everything to do with it. It is a question of humanity. It is a question of Christianity. It is a barrier to the spread of liberal principles. We are alongside this great evil. Our people are affected by it. We are in the habit of calling the people of the United States 'the Americans'; but we, too, are Americans. On us as well as on them lies the duty of preserving the honor of the continent. On us as on them rests the noble trust of shielding free institutions from the reproach of modern tyrants."

This week The Independent comes to hand from New York with an editorial on "Canada Saved the Day." It tells last Sunday's story of "the greatest battle of the war raging in Flanders," and how the Canadians turned defeat into victory, and adds:

"Every American heart beat faster when the news was flashed across the ocean. The United States is neutral. But the United States will ever applaud the valor of men who are not afraid to die. And beyond all, the United States must applaud the heroism of Canada. Canada is our kith and kin. Canada is our neighbor. For a hundred years neither cannon nor fort has frowned over the 3,000 miles of frontier between us. We have shown the world the way of peace and disarmament. In this supreme and solemn hour of victory, when the blood of her sons reddens like the maple leaf the clay of Belgium, we realize more than ever that Canada's heritage and civilization are ours also. Canadians are Americans."

George Brown in the *Globe* in 1852 and Hamilton Holt in The Independent in 1915 held the great North American idea of internationalism, and rejoiced in the imperishable Anglo-American heritage, not for America alone, but for all the world. Then as now the bonds of spiritual affinity in the cause of civilization and freedom were seen in the lurid light of a war in which one was belligerent and the other neutral. But in the conflict of ideas there can be no neutrality.

"We, too, are Americans," exclaimed the Canadian publicist. "Canadians are Americans" answers the New York editor.

## CRUMBS SWEPT UP

On the first day of "clean-up week" in Kansas City more than five hundred wagon-loads of rubbish, in addition to the usual quantity, were taken to the public dumps.

One of the first acts of the newly created office of Budget Commissioner of Ohio was to recommend shorter sessions of the Legislature, saying that it costs the state \$269 for each law made, a sum exceeded in only New York and Illinois.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has offered to install instruments in Sing Sing and teach telegraphy to prisoners, with a view to giving them employment as their terms expire.

Authority has been granted to the Memphis Railway, Bridge and Terminal Company to issue \$7,500,000 of five per cent bonds for the building of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis.

The Kansas Legislature has set apart the school day nearest to September 28 (Frances E. Willard's birthday) of each year for teaching public school children the history of and benefits derived from the prohibitory liquor laws of the state.

A report recently issued by the State Board of Agriculture shows that Kansas farm products amount to more than \$300,000,000 a year, with only a little more than one-third of the state's area under cultivation.

At the public auction sales of school lands in South Dakota prices are running unexpectedly high. In the eight counties from which we have had reports the average price was nearly \$70 an acre.

It is feared that, unless a special session of the West Virginia Legislature is called and makes necessary appropriations, the militia of the state will have to be disbanded.

An organized swindle which has been costing Pennsylvania from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year has been discovered by the State Game Commission. The swindlers have been turning in to country justices in several counties common ratskins, representing them as weazelskins, and collecting the \$2 state bounty on each.

In the University of Illinois, which enrolls 6004 students, the proportion of men to women is 3.5 to 1. The leading three departments in numbers of students registered are: Liberal arts and sciences, 1854; engineering, 1213; agriculture, 1171.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed the anti-tipping bill over the Governor's veto. It prohibits the offering of a gratuity by any patron of hotel, restaurant, barber shop, or public service corporation.

Four Massachusetts manufacturing companies are filling a Russian Government order for 4,000,000 pairs of army boots and shoes at the rate of 15,000 pairs a day. This order is giving employment to more than 2000 workers. The contract price of the product will be \$14,340,000.

Governor Henderson of Alabama has named the first Monday in June "Illiteracy Day," and asks that every lettered person in the state lay aside private affairs and devote the entire day to "the stupendous task" of removing illiteracy from the South.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer of Florida, estimates that there are 20,000 persons in that state suffering from tuberculosis. A determined effort is making to eradicate the disease.

A New York pear grower lost his entire crop one year thru the ravages of insects. That fall he hung suet in the trees, and winter birds, mostly nut-hatches, thus attracted, made their nests there. The next year he gathered an extraordinarily large crop, with scarcely a worm-hole in the fruit.

On "Mothers' Day" the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in accordance with its annual custom, furnished each of its 60,000 employees and every passenger on its 5000 miles of line with a white carnation, to be worn as a tribute to mothers.



# The Greatest Health Resort in the World

---

PEOPLE who travel frequently in Europe, visiting all its spas and watering places and thus coming to know all the famous health resorts of the world say that the most complete equipment in existence for locating human ills and relieving them is in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Days, weeks or months are not enough for the selection of scientific apparatus and equipment for finding the cause of human suffering and ministering to its relief.

Such selection requires years—years of experience—years of experimenting—years of actual practice. Every method—every instrument—every formula—every process—needs to be carefully tested and tried out and the results produced must be carefully watched and compared before the treatment is safe to be included as effective in any remedial system.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium was founded nearly fifty years ago. For almost half a century, a staff of physicians and laboratory experts have been studying, observing, experimenting, discovering, selecting, applying and testing out methods. The result is, that gathered together in this one place, under one thoroughly well organized control is the most complete and effective, modern, scientific equipment in existence for locating the causes of human suffering and relieving it. Nowhere else in the world can you find assembled in one place all the equipment, apparatus and facilities which are to be found at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

The staff of specially educated physicians (nearly forty in number and many of them specialists of world-wide note) and their scientifically trained assistants—dietitians, masseurs, nurses and others—include in their capabilities nearly every demonstratedly successful method of getting at the causes of physical and nervous irregularities and applying to them correct scientific remedial agencies.

People suffering with ailments requiring a special diet for their arrest and relief, find in effect here methods of selecting foods which will enable them to eat heartily, satisfyingly and enjoyably without danger of discomfort afterward.

People who are suffering from overtaxed strength, worry, exhaustion or other forms of nervous or physical breakdown, find here the atmosphere, conditions, facilities, and surroundings which en-

able them to regain strength and vigor in the shortest possible time and with least possible effort because methods employed to relieve such cases are thoroughly scientific.

The plant of the Battle Creek Sanitarium includes over thirty buildings. Accommodations for guests and patients range from those of the most modern and up-to-date hotel to the quiet of a homelike cottage.

The grounds include many acres of gardens, lawns and shrubbery. Serious and surgical cases are cared for in our up-to-date Hospital well removed from all other buildings of the Sanitarium.

The delightful social life of the place may be indulged in if desired, but those seeking only rest and quiet find themselves carefully guarded from all disturbance.

Guests may live here very luxuriously or very modestly, whichever they prefer.

Excellent accommodations are well within reach of the limited pocket-book.

Full particulars, with rates for accommodations, may be secured by writing to 504 Administration Building, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

A large, fully illustrated book of the Sanitarium is sent FREE upon request.

## *Easily Reached.*

Battle Creek is a regular stop for all through express trains between New York and Chicago over the Michigan Central route of the New York Central Lines and for all trains between Chicago and Detroit over the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk routes.

You may leave New York City at five o'clock in the afternoon on the "Wolverine" (one of the finest trains out of Grand Central Station) arriving in Battle Creek the next morning at ten o'clock—just after breakfast.

You may leave Detroit at almost any hour of the day and arrive in Battle Creek in from two and a half to three hours, depending upon the speed of the train.

You may leave Chicago at intervals of about every two hours, arriving in Battle Creek within four hours afterward.

Arriving in Battle Creek, you are met at the station by a luxurious limousine which takes you directly to the Sanitarium in a few minutes.



# The Independent

VOLUME 82

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915

NUMBER 3468



*Paul Thompson*

SPOKESMAN, LEADER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF



## AMERICAN RIGHTS ON THE HIGH SEAS

**I**N the note to Germany the voice of the American nation is heard in no uncertain tones. The note, in accordance with diplomatic custom, is signed with the name of the Secretary of State; it is no secret that it was composed by the President himself. But in its clear and vigorous pronouncements, it is neither the one official nor the other that speaks—it is the American people.

We print the note in full on another page. For it must become an historical document. It is the first formal attempt to place in true perspective the rights of neutral travelers upon the high seas under the new conditions of maritime warfare established by the invention and development of the sea-going submarine.

The note is clear: nothing but wilfulness could misunderstand its meaning. It is courteous: no less so because its courtesy has a razor edge. It is irresistible in its logic: the case is proved to the hilt. It is restrained: it breathes no threat, imputes no motive. It is firm: there is no room for question that the will and the power of the American nation reënforce its determination.

The case which the note sets forth is, in briefest form, and largely in the language of the note itself, this:

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships, and in traveling, wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas.

The lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman of any nationality.

It has been shown by the events of the past few weeks that it is a practical impossibility to employ submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding these fundamental principles.

The officers of a submarine cannot practically visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo.

The submarine cannot practically make a prize of her and take or send her into port.

It cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats.

Because of the limitations of the submarine, therefore, it is manifestly impossible to use it against merchantmen without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

For these reasons, the American Government confi-

dently expects that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of its naval authorities in the case of the "Falaba," the "Cushing," the "Gulflight" and the "Lusitania," will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of similar acts subversive of the accepted principles of warfare.

There is no escape for Germany from the conclusions of the American note. Because the capital ships of its navy are kept in harbor by the menace of the Allied fleets Germany has found it impossible to war against the merchant shipping of her enemies except with submarines. Because of the limitations of the submarine—its vulnerability, the narrowness of its accommodations and the smallness of its crew—it has been found impracticable for it to deal with a merchant ship in conformity with the universally accepted rules of maritime warfare. Therefore Germany has taken it upon itself to change the rules. By so doing it has assumed the prerogative of violating at will the indisputable rights of neutral citizens.

Germany now knows that the American nation, the greatest of the neutral powers, will not countenance or submit to such ruthless violations of the rights of its citizens. It is now for Germany to choose. The President of the United States has behind him the unanimous approval of a united nation. With calmness and deliberation, without haste or heat, he has pointed out to the German nation the way that it must go if it is still desirous of preserving the relations of perfect harmony and undoubted friendship so long maintained with the American people. Germany must forsake its illegal and unrighteous warfare upon non-combatants upon the high seas, must return to an honorable observance of the rules of maritime warfare unquestioned among civilized peoples. Only "prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter" will satisfy the Government and people of the United States.

This nation is not prepared "to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Secure in the justice of its cause, confident in the righteousness of its demands, the American people awaits with high hope but with unflinching determination the word and the deed of Germany.

## A TASK FOR THE THIRTY-FIVE NEUTRALS

**T**HE sinking of the "Lusitania" is militarism at its worst. It simply means that in war all laws, even moral ones, are abrogated, or as Livy express it, *Inter arma leges silent*. To the American people it should be the final and conclusive demonstration of what war inevitably leads to.

The question at issue between Germany and the United States does not involve our national honor. Even if it does we ought never go to war for national honor alone, any more than we should kill a man who insults us on the street.

The fundamental question is this: Has Germany the

right to change the common law of nations without the consent of the rest? If she has then one nation can exercise supreme legislative authority over the rest of the world—a pretension which no sovereign nation will for a moment tolerate. That raises the most serious question that has confronted the American people since the Civil War. In view of this President Wilson should forthwith call a conference of the thirty-five neutral nations at Washington, to sit in continuous session until the war is over.

It is of supreme importance that the conference be called immediately, and if possible before Germany re-



plies to our note. Of course, if Germany accedes to our demands that one situation is cleared up. The conference can then take up the larger questions arising out of the war, such as the rights and duties of neutrals, the terms of peace and the basis of a lasting peace. The Independent made this suggestion the week the war broke out and it is essentially the same plan as proposed by the Chicago Peace Conference of last February, and of the International Woman's Congress held at The Hague the end of April.

If Germany refuses, however, to make reparation for the loss of lives and property destroyed on the high seas in contravention of international law and morality, and to give pledges against the recurrence of these outrages, then there is likely to be a white hot demand from various influential sections of the American people for war. Just how great that will be nobody of course can predict. If then the conference of the neutrals has been called, the United States Government can refuse to precipitate its action until the whole matter is laid before the neutrals for consideration and joint action.

This will accomplish two great purposes.

First. It will give time for reason to reassert itself. Certainly the American people should never resort to war to combat the evils of militarism unless in absolute calmness and as a last resort.

Second. It will raise the issue from a personal quarrel between two nations to the plane of international law and morality.

Assuming the conference will consider the issue, it would then either come to some agreement as to the course of action to be pursued or not. If not then the case would be just where it was before. But time would have elapsed, and whatever action the United States then found it necessary to take would be taken in the light of reason and only because all else had failed.

It is more than likely, however, that the conference would come to a substantial agreement as to what course to take. And if in the meantime Germany had not come to her senses or made some acceptable counter-proposals, the neutral nations would doubtless not find insuperable difficulties in agreeing to put economic pressure upon her and that would injure her far more than the use of force.

For if Germany was made an outlaw nation and the neutrals ceased all intercourse with her, that would put a ring around her that would very nearly strangle her. Even if Germany should declare war on all the neutrals in retaliation, it would make no especial difference.

If the United States, however, does not call such a conference of the neutrals and attempts to settle her dispute with Germany alone, we may be at war with her before we know it. It is not impossible that such an eventuality would be not entirely distasteful to Germany. For we could not do her the slightest harm in a military sense for six months, and in the meantime we would be raising and equipping an army of one million or more soldiers, who would require the product of all our ammunition factories for their equipment and supply. The cutting off of the export of ammunition to the Allies at this moment might weaken them much more now than the support of a United States army would aid them later.

There can never be objection to exerting economic or physical force to uphold international law agreed upon by nations in convention assembled. But for one nation

to use force against another unless first attacked, or until after diplomacy, mediation, commissions of inquiry, arbitration and economic pressure have failed is generally unjust and frequently tyrannous, for a litigant is seldom the best judge of the justice of its own contentions.

Let President Wilson, then, call immediately all the thirty-five neutral nations together. It is worth noting that should they act in concert they would hold the balance of power in men and warships between the two groups of belligerents. If we wait until the United States becomes involved it may then be too late.

## THE BRYCE REPORT ON GERMAN OUTRAGES

NOTHING quite like the "Report of the Committee on Alleged German Outrages Appointed by His Britannic Majesty's Government and Presided Over by the Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O. M., Formerly British Ambassador at Washington," has been given to the public in any generation.

The Assyrians, if we may believe their own record of "frightfulness," were guilty of wickedness as unspeakable as the cruelties that have been reported upon in Belgian, French and English official papers. But perhaps none of the nations that suffered at the hands of Assyria took the trouble to make an official inquiry upon specific instances of atrocity; and since Assyria was put out of business by the growing power of civilized peoples that did not find it necessary to terrify the world by skinning non-combatants alive, there have been no facts to report comparable to the hideous array now passed upon by the as judicially minded and otherwise intellectually competent board of inquiry as could have been picked for such a task from the English-speaking people of the world.

Address in fact to the neutral nations, as in form to the first Lord of His Majesty's Treasury, this report will have its widest circulation and its profoundest influence in America. Viscount Bryce, Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher are known here personally to a wide circle of our most thoughtful citizens, and generally thru printed works that have had an almost unexampled circulation. The other members of the commission—Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson and Mr. Harold Cox—are gentlemen in all ways qualified to share with Viscount Bryce and Sir Frederick Pollock in so responsible a task. Their findings will be accepted by the open-minded as the closest approximation to the truth of history that is humanly possible. No one who values his own reputation for intellectual integrity and moral sobriety will henceforth deny that the charge of wanton inhumanity—monstrous, ingenious, unsparing—has been proven against the ravagers of Belgium and the invaders of France. In village after village non-combatants by hundreds, without discrimination of age or sex, have been put to death, often with fiendish torture, without so much as the shadow of evidence of any guilt to condemn them; little children and the aged have been butchered like cattle in shambles; women of every age from young girlhood up have been ravished.

In all centuries outrages have been an incident of war, and no nation has been guiltless. This humiliating fact admitted has no bearing upon the present case against the German Government. For, as Viscount Bryce



rightly insists, the overshadowing fact among all the data here presented is the amazing evidence that the atrocities reviewed have been committed in pursuance of a deliberate policy planned and executed by the German Government. It has not been a case of soldiers "getting out of hand." The deeds of which they are convicted have been committed under orders, direction and supervision. This is the crowning infamy.

The impression that this report will leave upon the minds of men will not be a phenomenon of a day, or of a generation. It will sink deep and deeper as years go by. Things occur in human history that never are, never can be, effaced. Ages from now, the bitterness of conflict will be forgotten and forgiveness will have healed the minds of the warring nations. But never, so long as language is used, can Germany obliterate the branding cipher that she has written into her own great name. So long as words are spoken, "German" will awaken the emotions of abhorrence and of infinite regret that are awakened by "Assyrian" and "Hun."

#### AN UNFORTUNATE LETTER

SECRETARY BRYAN has been in conference with Sex-Governor Fort and our Minister to Hayti about the failure of the Fort Commission to convince Hayti's President that his country's interests would be served by the establishment of such a fiscal protectorate as has existed for several years, by treaty agreement, in Santo Domingo. That failure was unfortunate and even deplorable. If the proposed agreement had been reached, the United States would have had a naval base at the port of Mole St. Nicholas, near the path of four-fifths of the Panama Canal traffic, and Hayti, with her customs receipts under guard, might have escaped the torment of chronic revolution. Her immediate necessities would have been satisfied by a New York loan, and eventually her debts would have been paid.

But her Government turned away from the Fort Commission and sought the aid of France. This was promptly given, with a loan and that formal recognition of the new President which the Government at Washington had withheld. Germany and Italy hastened to join France in the expression of international courtesy which gave European powers a dominating influence in the republic.

Has it ever occurred to Mr. Bryan that this rejection of our Government's proposition may have been due to the memorable letter which he sent to Mr. Vick, the American Receiver of Customs in Santo Domingo, and to the character of our recent diplomatic representation in the adjoining republic of Santo Domingo? We quote once more a part of that letter, which was published during the investigation of charges against Minister Sullivan:

Can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? Whenever you desire a suggestion from me, in regard to a man for any place there, call on me. You have had enough experience in politics to know how valuable workers are when the campaign is on, and how difficult it is to find suitable rewards for all the deserving.

Mr. Vick removed none of his fourteen faithful and competent American subordinates—whose salaries were paid by the Dominican Government—but after his resignation several of them were displaced by men from Mr. Bryan's state.

Is it not conceivable that disgust and hostility excited by this indication of our State Department's policy concerning the administration of fiscal protectorates led Hayti's President to turn his back to the Fort Commission and look for help elsewhere?

#### THE WAR PARTY IN AUSTRALIA

THE victory of the Laborites in the recent elections in the state of South Australia shows a political alignment which seems strange to those of other lands. In the United States and England the labor unions have been decidedly anti-militaristic. In France they had before the war become so pacifistic as to advocate a general strike and mutiny on the outbreak of hostilities, tho when the time came they abandoned these ideals and rallied to the support of the Government.

But in Australia the Labor party is regarded as the military party because it has been most urgent in advocating the creation of an Australian army and navy. It was a Labor Government that in 1911 put into effect the defense scheme drawn up by Lord Kitchener and imposed a system of compulsory military training upon all of the boys and young men of the commonwealth from the age of thirteen to the age of twenty-six. When the war broke out last August an electoral campaign was in progress, and it seemed likely that the Liberal party would be returned to power in the federal parliament. But the war changed the aspect of affairs. The people felt that this was no time to entrust the government to a party suspected of lukewarmness in the national defense, or at least of a reluctance to spend money for that purpose, so the election went strongly Labor, and now Mr. Fisher as Premier and Mr. Pearce as Minister of Defense are in charge of the Commonwealth Government and the forces trained under the system they established four years ago are being employed in the attack on Constantinople. The Liberal party is now quite as patriotic as the Labor, and Australians of all classes and politics have rallied enthusiastically to the defense of the Empire.

#### OUR BARGAIN IN ALASKA

UNCLE SAM has enough Yankee blood in him to be shrewd at a bargain, but he never made a better one than in 1867, when he bought Alaska for \$7,200,000. But how the people laughed at "Seward's Folly." How Congress scolded at the waste of public money in the purchase of icebergs. The price was at that time generally regarded as so excessive that it has since been surmised that it was intended partly as a recompense for the visit of the Russian fleet to Boston just at the moment when England seemed likely to espouse the cause of the Confederacy.

But Alaska has paid for itself seventy times over. It has given to the world more than half a billion dollars' worth of natural products and its stores are by no means exhausted. The timid suggestion that Alaskan streams had been reported to show "color" was made the target of some of the brightest wits on the floor of Congress. But we have taken out of Alaska since then \$250,000,000 worth of gold besides some other items worth mentioning, such as, fish, \$183,000,000; seal skins, \$65,000,000, and copper, \$20,000,000.

President Roosevelt was doubtless oversanguine when



he prophesied that Alaska would in a few years from this time have a population equal to Norway. The population is in fact not increasing, but the 65,000 people who live there, natives and whites, taken together, buy more goods from the United States than the 336,000,000 of China. So even tho we should be shut out of Chinese

markets by our commercial rivals we have some "home markets" of our own which we can develop in Alaska, the Philippines and the West Indies. The experience of Uncle Sam confirms the common saying that real estate anywhere—except town lots—is a safe investment in the long run.

## THE FULL TEXT OF THE NOTE TO GERMANY

In view of the recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship "Lusitania" on May 7, 1915, by which over one hundred American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer "Falaba" by a German submarine on March 28, thru which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel "Cushing" by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel "Gulflight" by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death, and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship "Lusitania," constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practises and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it may not be mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of Amer-

ican shipmasters or American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nations; and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or accidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial German Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly the submarine cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone waters within which the Impe-

rial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States thru the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial Government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the Treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in the case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practise the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject the neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

(Signed) BRYAN.

May 13, 1915.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The "Lusitania" Case

The note of President Wilson, which we publish in full, is received both in this country and in England with general satisfaction and is regarded as an able diplomatic document. The *Westminster Gazette*, for instance, says that the American note to Germany is "the greatest event of this war from all humane and moral points of view. Nothing can be as before when the most powerful of neutrals has definitely taken its stand . . . on the common law of nations which requires that the life of non-combatants, whether neutral or belligerent, shall be respected in sea warfare."

On May 10 the German Government sent thru Count Bernstorff a message expressing "the deepest sympathy for the loss of lives," but maintaining that responsibility rested upon the British Government since Germany had offered to stop submarine warfare in case England abandoned her plan of starving the civilian population of Germany. The message concludes:

A recent declaration made to the British Parliament by the Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades. . . . On the present voyage the "Lusitania" carried 5400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband.

If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat ran no risk and thus light-heartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo was liable to destruction, the German Government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side.

The coroner's jury held at Kinsale, Ireland, rendered a verdict containing the following sentences:

We find that the appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations.

We also charge the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and the Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.

In his statement to the House of Commons Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that warnings as to the danger from submarines and directions as to her course had been conveyed to the "Lusi-

tania" by wireless from the Admiralty, and he added:

The shocking exception of the "Lusitania" should not divert the House of Commons and the country from the fact that Great Britain's entire seaport trade has been carried on without appreciable loss. The general principle regarding the providing an escort is that merchant traffic must look after itself, subject to the general arrangements of the Admiralty, and there is no reason to suppose that this principle is not entirely successful.

The captain of the German submarine which struck the "Lusitania" reported to Berlin that he fired only one torpedo at the ship. The second explosion reported by the survivors is laid to the large amount of ammunition carried by the liner.

## Russians Lose Jaroslav

The offensive of General von Mackensen in Galicia is meeting with amazing success. The Russians have been driven back from the Dunajec River to the San, a distance of a hundred miles. They have been altogether expelled from Hungary and the Carpathian Mountains. The Germans claim to have captured 143,500 Russian prisoners between May 2 and May 12, besides a hundred cannon, 350 machine

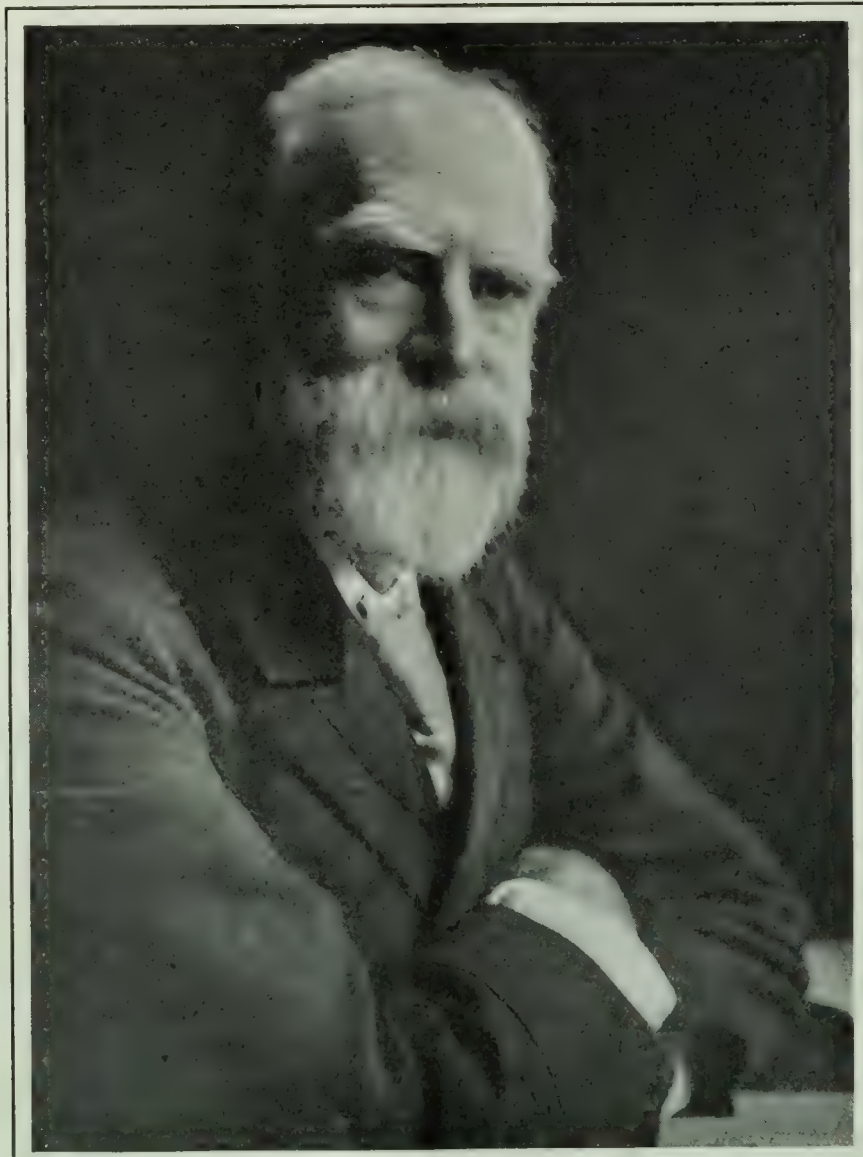
guns and immense quantities of supplies. Jaroslav, a fortified city on the San, north of Przemyśl, which the Russians took September 23, has been regained by the Austro-German forces. On the Polish side of the Vistula the Russians have been dislodged from their position back of the Nida River, where they had long been firmly entrenched.

It is no wonder that the Kaiser has bestowed upon General von Mackensen the Star and Cross of a Grand Commander of the Imperial House and Order of Hohenzollern. The campaign on the eastern side has been full of surprises but none more spectacular than this sudden reversal of fortunes in Galicia, which came just in the nick of time, for the Hungarians were alarmed over the invasion of their own land and the Rumanians and Italians were preparing to join the Allies.

The attention of the Russian leaders seems to have been absorbed in their struggle to gain the Carpathian passes and they failed to realize that the great mass of the Austro-German forces were not before them on the Hungarian plain but had been secretly concentrated on the Russian right before Cracow. Here

by the first of May must have been assembled over two hundred thousand men with a thousand guns and the wagons necessary for a rapid advance thru the mountainous region. The long range howitzers from the Austrian Skoda and the German Krupp works were placed in position close to the front and pontoons for bridges hidden in the marshes on the river bank. Most of these elaborate preparations must have been made by night, but that they were not observed proves that the Russian aeroplane service must be poor and that their intelligence department is not what we might expect in a land where there are so many fellow Slavs.

When everything was ready the eastward rush began and swept irresistibly forward between the Carpathian Mountains on the right and the Vistula River on the left. The capture of Sanok, Lisko and Jaroslav give the Teutonic allies the command of the right bank of the San River above Przemyśl, and the left bank below, so they are in a position to lay siege to that fortress. It remains to be seen whether the Russians have had time or taken the precautions to



Underwood & Underwood

## VISCOUNT BRYCE

The fact that James Bryce (whom Americans yet find it hard to speak or think of as Lord Bryce) stands at the head of the British Commission which has just made its astounding report upon German methods of war gives the report a peculiar stamp of authority for Americans



place the fortifications in a state of defense and provision it for another siege.

As a partial compensation for the ground they have lost in western Galicia the Russians have gained in eastern Galicia. The Austrians here have been driven back across the Dniester and the Pruth with heavy losses. The Russians also claim to have checked the German advance into the Baltic provinces.

#### French Gains Near Arras

Evidently the efforts of the Allies to break thru the German line are to be directed mainly against the part that lies between Arras in France and Ypres in Belgium. Success in this quarter would amount to outflanking the German right and would compel the invaders to fall back for a considerable distance in order to preserve their lines of communication with the fatherland. The northern part of this section is held by the British and the southern by the French. The British have delivered two blows at the German entrenchments. The first at Neuve Chapelle, north of La Bassée, where they gained a couple of miles tho at heavy cost. The second was at Hill 60, south of Ypres, which they were not able to hold. They have renewed the attack near Neuve Chapelle and carried the outer trenches for more than two miles.

Now the French have begun their advance in this quarter by an attack just north of Arras and about fifteen miles south of Neuve Chapelle, the British point of attack. By May 10 they had gained two and at some points three lines of German trenches for a stretch of over four miles. This includes the village of Carency, now of course in ruins, and some wooded hills to the north of it. During the winter the Germans had strengthened their position here until it resembled a fortress, and they defended it as stoutly as possible, literally "to the last man" at some points. In the wood of Hill 125 the French found the bodies of three companies of Germans annihilated by the artillery fire preceding the charge. Four thousand prisoners, many cannon and a large amount of ammunition fell into the hands of the French by the capture of Carency.

### CONCLUSIONS OF THE BRYCE COMMISSION

It is proved:

First—That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

Second—That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.

Third—That looting, house burning and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army; that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorization.

Fourth—That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag.

We are, etc.,

BRYCE, F. POLLOCK, EDWARD  
CLARKE, KENELM E. DIG-  
BY, ALFRED HOPKINSON,  
H. A. L. FISHER, HAROLD  
COX.

*Editorial comment on the  
Bryce report will be found on  
another page.*

#### The Attitude of Italy

The question whether Italy will remain neutral or enter the war on the side of the Allies still remains in doubt. Altho the air is filled with rumors pro and con, little information of significance is allowed to transpire. It appears that negotiations of some sort are still going on with Austria thru the intermediary of Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor and now resident in Rome for that purpose. The only concession which the Emperor of Austria

appears willing to make is the lower part of the Trentino, and this is by no means sufficient to satisfy the Italians who demand the Tyrol as far north as Brenner Pass and also the Austrian ports of Trieste and Pola and the Hungarian port of Fiume.

The chief opponent to Italy's participation in the war is Giovanni Giolitti, former Premier and the most powerful politician in the kingdom. Altho he resigned the government two years ago he has been thought to have at his command a parliamentary majority and his refusal last week to support the war policy of the Premier forced the resignation of the Salandra ministry.

But as soon as Premier Salandra's resignation was announced riots broke out all over Italy. In Milan and in Rome crowds of 50,000 men and women gathered to demand war on Austria. Shouts of "Death to Giolitti!" were mingled with "Death to Francis Joseph!" and "Death to Kaiser Wilhelm!" The King asked Giuseppe Marcora, president of the Chamber of Deputies, to form a ministry, but he declined, as did also Paolo Carcano, former Minister of the Treasury. The popular demonstrations began to assume a revolutionary form and it was openly proclaimed on the streets that if the King did not reappoint the war minister the monarchy would be overthrown and a republic established to make war on Austria. Dante Garibaldi, who has been fighting in the French army, declared that the Garibaldi family would lead the people to the barricades if the government refused to go to war. In deference to this popular clamor Signor Salandra is to retain office at least until the meeting of Parliament on May 20.

The policy of Premier Salandra has been to get everything in readiness and then wait a favorable time to attack Austria. Twice recently the time seemed to have come and intervention was imminent, but before action was taken a change in the tide of war made it inopportune. Once was when the Russians occupied Bukovina as far as the Rumanian border and expected soon to cross the Carpathians into Hungary. But the Austrians drove the Russians out of Bukovina and have so far kept



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#### BETWEEN RAIDS

This unusual photograph shows a German submarine of the type of that which sent the "Lusitania" to the bottom. They are the largest in the world, and might easily be mistaken, while on the surface, for torpedo boat destroyers. The submarine's tender, which serves as its base of operations, is just astern

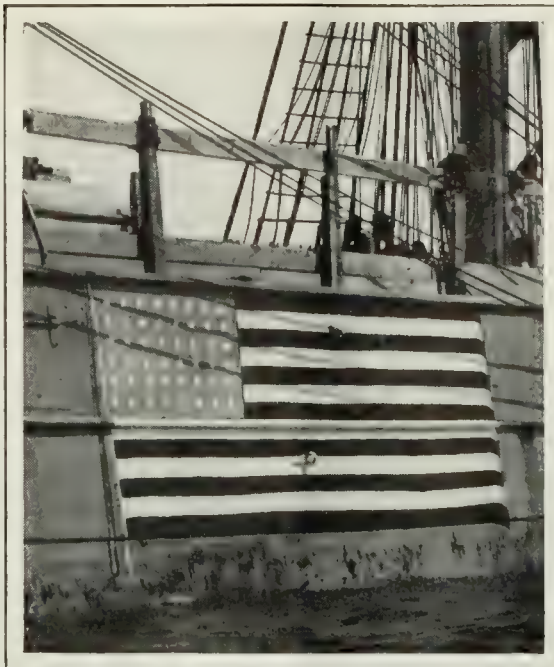


them from entering Hungary in force. Rumania then postponed her project of invading Hungary and will probably not attempt it so long as it is uncertain whether Bulgaria on her other border will remain neutral or join the German side.

Then, again, when it was thought that the Allies would be in Constantinople "before Easter" the Italian Government became uneasy lest the Turkish Empire should be disrupted without regard to her interests. But the warships of the Allies have made slower progress up the Dardanelles than they anticipated, and there was no necessity for precipitate action on the part of Italy.

In the meantime preparations for a conflict are being completed on both sides of the frontier. The Trentino has been put under martial law and heavy guns placed in the batteries commanding the valleys thru which the Italians must pass on their way into the Austrian Tyrol. Trees and houses in the line of fire have been cleared away. On the other side of the boundary Italian troops have been lodged in the villages and farmhouses. The Italian fleet, headed by its five dreadnoughts, has been assembled in some unknown place under the command of the Duke of the Abruzzi. General Zupelli, the Italian Minister of War, authorizes the statement that he has 1,200,000 first line soldiers between twenty and twenty-six years of age now under arms and fully prepared for immediate action.

**A Portuguese Revolt** A serious insurrection has broken out in Portugal which seems likely to overthrow the Government. Both the causes and the course of events are obscure, but it seems that President Ariaga was suspected of conspiring to destroy the republic of which he is the head. He had permitted to return to the country and even restored to command Captain Couceiro, the Royalist leader, who has several times attempted an invasion of the country from Spain to restore the King. When King Manoel was deposed by the revolution he took refuge in England, where he has been treated with royal honors. The exiled King is desirous that Portu-



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#### SUBMARINES, TAKE NOTICE!

An American merchantman with the American flag painted on her side for the information of inquiring German submarines

gal should actively take part in the war on the side of the Allies and the recall of the Royalist officers was intended to lead to that. The Portuguese Government at the outset of the war confirmed its alliance with Great Britain, but on account of the opposition of the people, has confined its fighting to the defense of Angola against the Germans.

The present revolt, "for the restoration of a real republic," is supposed to have been instigated by Dr. Costa, who is said to have been assassinated. As in the former insurrection the navy is the most active agent and Lisbon has been bombarded by the warships on the Tagus as long as their ammunition lasted.

#### Anti-German Riots in Great Britain

The popular indignation at the sinking of the "Lusitania" excited attacks against Germans in various parts of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire. Beginning in Liverpool the disorder spread to London and other cities and wherever German names were visible the shops were looted or burned. The shops of German butchers and bakers in some quarters were visited by mobs of men and women

who carried away all the food and wrecked the buildings. The police force had been so much reduced as to be incapable of maintaining order, but the rioters who were arrested were given heavy sentences by the courts. Among the victims of the indiscriminate wrath of the populace are some men of German birth or ancestry who have long been British subjects and have sons fighting in the British army. All sorts of rumors are current and widely credited, for instance, that the Germans in England were starting fires, poisoning wells and spreading disease germs.

In Canada and other British dominions similar outbreaks are reported, the most serious being in Johannesburg, where warehouses filled with goods were set on fire and allowed to burn down. It is estimated that the value of property destroyed in South Africa by the anti-German mobs amounts to several million dollars.

In response to the popular demand that all alien enemies, male or female, be interned, the Government has decided to intern at least all males of military age, that is, between seventeen and fifty-five. This will mean that the number now in the internment camps, 19,000, will be doubled.

#### For a World Court

Many notable addresses were made at the World Court Congress, which was in session for three days at Cleveland last week. The aim of this congress is to cause the establishment of an international court of justice by agreement of the nations and thus to prevent war, or, at least, as the chairman, John Hays Hammond, said, to minimize the possibilities of it. Ex-President Taft explained the plan. There should be an arbitral court with jurisdiction over all disputes of a justiciable character, and a committee of conciliation to consider non-justiciable controversies. Occasional conferences should lead to agreements for additions to the provisions of international law. If one of the signatory nations should make war against another without first having submitted the grievance to the court or to the committee of conciliation, all the other parties to the court agreement should be bound to defend



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JACK ENJOYS A CLOSE PLAY AT THE POLO GROUNDS



forcibly the nation thus attacked. He regarded the project as a practical and feasible one, and found reasons for this opinion in the recent history of arbitration treaties. At the end of the present war the exhausted belligerents would be glad to consider a plan designed to prevent such conflicts in the future.

Judge Alton B. Parker urged that the American people should be led to make known their will as to the formation of such a league after the war. Bainbridge Colby said neutral nations should be asked now to make such an association. If only one should join the United States, there would be a good beginning. The merits of the plan were set forth by several other speakers. Among these were Henry Lane Wilson, Henry Clews—who, a Republican, warmly commended President Wilson for his efforts in behalf of peace—William Dudley Foulke, and Judge Woodmansee, who said that if such a league and court had existed a year ago, Austria would not have made her demands upon Serbia, and there would have been no Great War.

Chairman Hammond, who said many pledges of support had been received from influential men and organizations during the session, announced the appointment of the following committee to draw up a definite plan for a world court of justice: James Brown Scott, the Washington jurist; Theodore Marburg, formerly Minister to Belgium; Henry Lane Wilson, formerly Ambassador to Mexico; Bainbridge Colby; Judge Woodmansee, of Cincinnati; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, and Mr. Hammond. A resolution was adopted, continuing the committee of one hundred which planned the congress, and which will strive to procure action by our Government in support of the project for a world court.

**Orders for War Supplies** Many reports about new orders for war supplies have been published. Russia, which made contracts for railroad material some time ago, has now ordered 2000 freight cars from the Canadian company which received her order for \$83,000,000 worth of shrapnel, and 2000 more from another company, with \$750,000 worth of car axles from the Cambria Steel Works. Russia is also negotiating for rails and bridge steel. Her railroads have suffered on account of the war, and extensive improvements on the Trans-Siberian line have been planned. Supplies of many kinds procured in this country, heavy guns included, are carried to the Russian battle front by way of this line and Vladivostock. Russia is about to close a contract with three manufacturers in Massachusetts for 2,000,000 pairs of boots.

Orders for 5,000,000 shrapnel shells, for which nearly \$70,000,000 will be paid, have been given by Great Britain and France to the American Locomotive Company, the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company and the New York Air Brake Company. The second of these corporations has acquired the



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#### NOT ALL THE WORLD IS AT WAR

On May day quite a crowd visited the Zone at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in quest of entertainment. The Zone is a worthy successor to the Midway, the Trail, the War Path, the Pay Streak and the Pike of the earlier expositions

plants of two arms companies, situated near Springfield, Mass., for the manufacture of rifles, at least 1,000,000 of which it has undertaken to make for one of the belligerents. Costly preparations for the production of powder and guncotton are being made. Press reports say that the Du Pont Powder Company has 2000 men at work on a plant at Hopewell, Virginia, where \$6,000,000 will be expended and 6000 persons employed. Lewis Nixon is erecting several large buildings on a tract near New Brunswick, New Jersey, for the manufacture of guncotton. It is said that he has contracts which will keep 2000 men busy for three years. A company at Watervliet, New York, is at work on orders for 150,000 tents. An order for 2,000,000 bayonets was recently rejected by a manufacturer because other orders had given him all he could do. We read of orders for picric acid and sulphuric acid amounting to \$7,000,000.

Very large purchases of sugar have recently been made. France has bought 34,000,000 pounds and Great Britain 45,000,000. The British Government has placed in Chicago a new order for 10,000,000 pounds of canned meat. Horses for the Allies have been going out at the rate of 35,000 a month. It is estimated that 250,000 have been sold for export. Last week France ordered \$450,000 worth of brick-making machines. Arms and ammunition, but not in large quantities, have recently been sent by sea to Australia from New York. Profits on war orders for automobiles and auto trucks have enabled the Studebaker Company to declare the first dividend on its common stock. A report that the Steel Corporation has recently received war orders, or has sought them, is officially denied.

John H. Trumbull, president of a manufacturing company in Plainville, Conn., lost his brother on the "Lusitania." In the past his company has refused to make shrapnel and rifle parts for the Allies. It has now changed its policy and will make them. The complaint of Samuel Pearson, formerly a Boer General, by which he attempted to prevent manufacture of shrapnel shells by the Allis-Chalmers Company in Milwaukee, may come to nothing. The court has ordered him to show cause why it should not be dismissed. At the recent annual meeting of New York's Grand Lodge of Freemasons, Grand Master Freifeld in his address urged all Freemasons to oppose the sale of arms and ammunition by neutrals to belligerents.

Final arguments in the Trust Cases suit of the Government, under the Sherman act, for dissolution of the Eastman Kodak Company, were made last week. The Government holds that suppression of competition and the use of monopolistic methods, with great profits resulting, have been proved. In the suit of the Government against the Association of Bill Posters of the United States and Canada, also under the Anti-Trust law, the presiding judge, in Chicago, has refused to refer the case to the new Federal Trade Commission, for the reason that all the evidence has not yet been submitted. The Government's suit against Penick & Ford, manufacturers of molasses and syrups in New Orleans, for violation of the Sherman act, has been dismissed, as the defendants have complied with all of the Government's demands.

In New York, nearly four years ago, thirteen poultry dealers were convict-



ed, under a state law, of conspiring to monopolize the trade in poultry, and were sentenced to be imprisoned for three months. Each was also to pay a fine of \$500. A final settlement of this Poultry Trust case has been delayed, but the sentences were confirmed last week, by the state's highest court, and the defendants, who are men of considerable fortune, must go to jail. In Missouri, Swift & Co., the well known dealers in beef, who were convicted under the state's Anti-Trust law, have made a settlement. They pay the fine imposed and are permitted to continue in business under regulations made by the Attorney General.

At hearings before the Federal Trade Commission in New York and Boston, manufacturers are to have an opportunity to express their opinions concerning the formation of export combinations, designed to promote foreign trade by meeting competition abroad. It is said that the commission is inclined to favor such combinations.

It has been decided  
**Railroad Decisions** by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, Lehigh Valley and several other railroad companies must give up the steamboat lines on the Great Lakes which they own or control. This decision is made under provisions of a part of the Panama Canal act, the purpose of which was to separate railroad companies from steamboat companies doing business on lines parallel with the rail service. "Congress has decreed," the commission says, "that there shall be a restoration of conditions which prevailed when railroads had no interest in and exercised no control over the boat lines plying the country's water routes." The commission holds that competition on the lakes has been stifled, the water rates having been determined by the Trunk Line Association. Lake steamship lines, it says, were used by the railroad companies at first as a sword, to drive away independent boats, and later as a shield, to prevent new competition. Under present conditions, it asserts, the business is not conducted in the interest of the public, and by a continuance of them competition will be excluded. The railroad companies must dispose of the boats on or before December 1.

There are about sixty steamships in the lines affected. In their application for permission to retain control of them the railroad companies said that separation and sale would cause great loss, possibly as much as \$100,000,000, because there would be no market for the boats and it would be necessary to sell them as junk. The commission held that if the boat lines were free they would make traffic agreements, to the advantage of the public, with the barge canal from the lakes to New York.

Many railroad officers have believed that the Cummins amendment to the interstate commerce law, enacted at the recent session of Congress, authorized a rate increase of 10 per cent. It prohibits any limitation of carrier's li-

bility to the shipper, and it goes into effect on June 3. At the present time the rate tariffs filed with and approved by the commission, provide for one rate for the customary limited liability, and for an addition of 10 per cent when the shipper insists upon liability for full value. But the commission decided last week that the Cummins amendment permitted no increase of charges. If experience shows, however, and the roads prove at a hearing, that the present rates are not high enough for unlimited liability, there may be a further consideration of the question.

In Pennsylvania, the Senate has followed the House in voting to repeal the state's full crew law and to em-

power the Public Service Commission to decide how many employees shall serve on each train. Repeal was opposed by the labor unions. The railroad companies made an open campaign for it thruout the state and in the Legislature. The taking of testimony in the application of forty-one Western railroads for permission to increase rates has at last been completed, and arguments will be made on June 22.

#### Gunmen's Crimes in New York

The confession of Benjamin Fein, a leader of criminal gunmen in New York, commonly known as Dopey Benny, has enabled the authorities to place before a grand jury evidence upon which thirty-four indictments have been found, eight of them for murder. When Fein was arrested in September for extortion he had been for four years the leader of a "gang," selling their services to labor union officers on the East Side by means of contracts or agreements drawn with legal precision. He kept a complete record of these transactions, and, when his followers failed to raise the money required for his bail, he gave this record to the District Attorney.

Of the thirty-four persons indicted, twenty-three are officers or prominent members of unions in the cloak and suit making industries. Among them are Morris Siegman, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union; Solomon Metz, member of the joint board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Unions, and M. Shipnicker, of the Cloak Makers' Union. Metz has recently been made president of the United Hebrew Trades. These three, with five other members of the joint board, are accused of murdering Herman Liebenitz, a union man who broke the union rules. The remaining eleven of the indicted group are members of Fein's "gang." He could command the services of from 15 to 100 persons, several of them women. His income was \$10,000 a year. There was a schedule of prices. A murder cost \$5000. The gang would cripple a man for \$500. For a shot in the leg or the lopping off of one ear, from \$60 to \$600 was paid. Wrecking a manufacturer's shop cost from \$150 to \$600, and an assault that disabled a man could be had for \$200. Fein's confession gives the history of many such crimes. They were not approved by a majority of the members of the unions, but were procured by a few leaders, who sometimes used the thugs against union men whom they disliked. As a rule, however, the foul work was done in the course of strikes, and the victims were non-union workmen or hostile employers.

It is said that there may be fifty more indictments. The authorities hope to end such "gang" work as was done by Fein and his followers, and to bring to justice those who are guilty of several murders which have thus far defied inquiry. One of these was the killing of a poultry dealer named Baff by a party of gunmen, who escaped in an automobile. The lawyers who drew Fein's contracts may be disbarred.



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#### WAR TAKES ITS TOLL OF SPORT

Anthony F. Wilding, the Australian tennis champion who won many friends in America during the international games for the Davis cup last year, has been killed in battle



# OUR OWN NAVY

AS SEEN BY ONE OF THE HALF MILLION

**A** DEMOCRACY possesses the Missourian temperament. It has to be shown. Therein lies the value of an occasional display of the American navy as we have now in New York harbor. Of the half million of us who daily stroll along Riverside Park to look at the line of warships that extends for five miles up the Hudson not many are competent to give any useful opinion of the efficiency of the fleet. We cannot know whether a ship is well planned, whether the man behind the gun has had sufficient firing practice to be able to shoot straight, or whether there are enough shells in the magazine to last an hour's engagement. But every one in that curious crowd, even if his knowledge of naval affairs does not extend beyond the ability to distinguish a superdreadnought from a submarine, knows at least that the United States has a

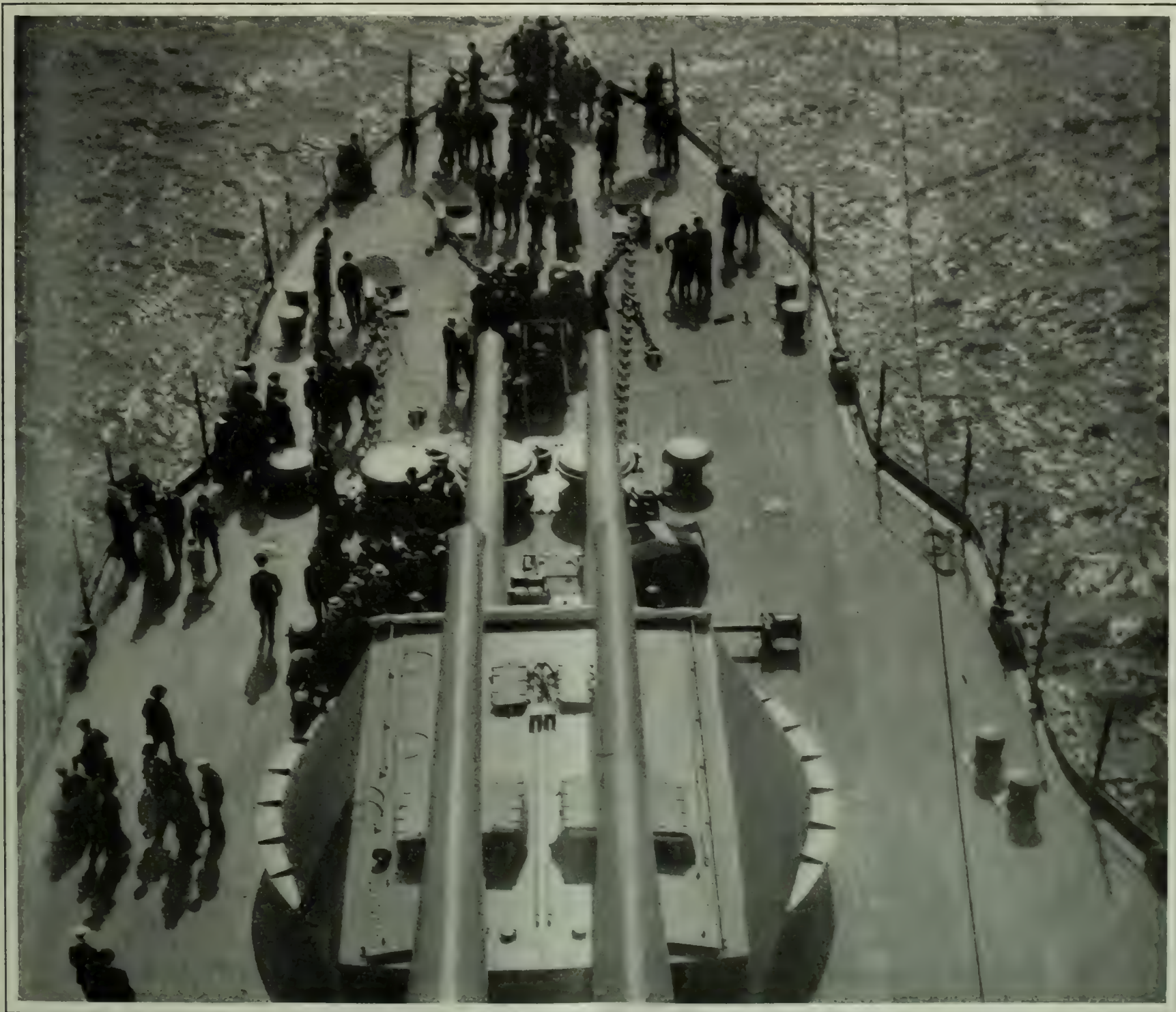
navy, and every one of us is glad of it, and every one—except perhaps a few incorrigible pacifists—wishes it were bigger. For darting thru the crowd are the newsboys shouting "War Extra!" and each paper they sell is an argument—nay, a demonstration—of the need of a navy if a nation is not to confine its generous impulses to idle tears at the slaughter of its own people and the wrongs of others. To be peaceable from principle is noble, but to be peaceable from powerlessness is humiliating.

The public is always inclined to take more interest in the navy than the army. Even one who has never smelt salt spray prefers to read of warfare on the sea rather than on the land. Perhaps this is because it is easier to understand. A naval engagement is short, sharp and decisive. The first twenty minutes is apt to settle it nowadays. There is no

doubt in the mind of the newspaper reader that the Germans were victorious on the western side of South America November 1 and were beaten on the eastern side December 8, but after nine months of reading the daily reports of successes and reverses in France he does not know yet which side has the advantage. The names of Ypres, Arras and Soissons recur many times, but there are no repetitions of a naval fight. On the sea it is a duel to the death.

He who fights and runs away  
May live to fight another day

is a saying of the soldier, not of the sailor. For on the water speed is one of the factors of success, for it means the power of choosing the battlefield and the range. What would happen if the newest and biggest ship in the British navy, the "Queen Elizabeth," with a speed of twenty-eight knots an hour and 15-inch



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FOUR OF THE BIGGEST DREADNOUGHT'S FOURTEEN INCHERS





*Underwood & Underwood*

**JACK**



guns, should encounter the newest and biggest ship in the American navy, the "Arizona," with a speed of twenty-one and a half knots an hour and 14-inch guns is not pleasant to contemplate, so it is fortunate that we need not consider the contingency.

To naval warfare the other rimed adage is especially applicable:

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,  
And four times he who gets his blow in fust.

For a sea fight is as much a matter of seconds as a boxing match. A single blow may decide the matter. And one of our superdreadnoughts can put an 870-pound shell into a sixty-foot target at a distance of eight miles every five seconds. The "Léon Gambetta" was sent to the bottom by one torpedo; the "Audacious" by one mine; the "Good Hope" by one shell. But it is different on land. A 42-centimeter shell from the new Krupp howitzer cannot destroy a whole army corps, and if it could another might be recruited and trained within a few months, while it would take as many years to build a new battleship.

That is why preparedness is imperative in naval affairs and why efficiency has become the constant study. What is now called "scientific management," that is, the economy of motion, was worked out in our gun turrets long before it was considered seriously in our shops. As woodsmen compete for a prize in the chopping down of a tree, miners in the drilling of a rock and cowboys in the roping of a steer, so the bluejackets contest for the record of speed in the coal or of economy in the use of lubricating oil, as well as of accuracy in the firing of guns. The modern seaman is no more like the old than a chauffeur is like a coachman. He is no longer called upon to board a boat with pistols in his hands and a cutlass in his teeth, nor to lay out on a yardarm holding on by his eyelashes. He is nowadays a mechanic, managing the big machine, or rather part of it, fitted like a cogwheel in a tight steel

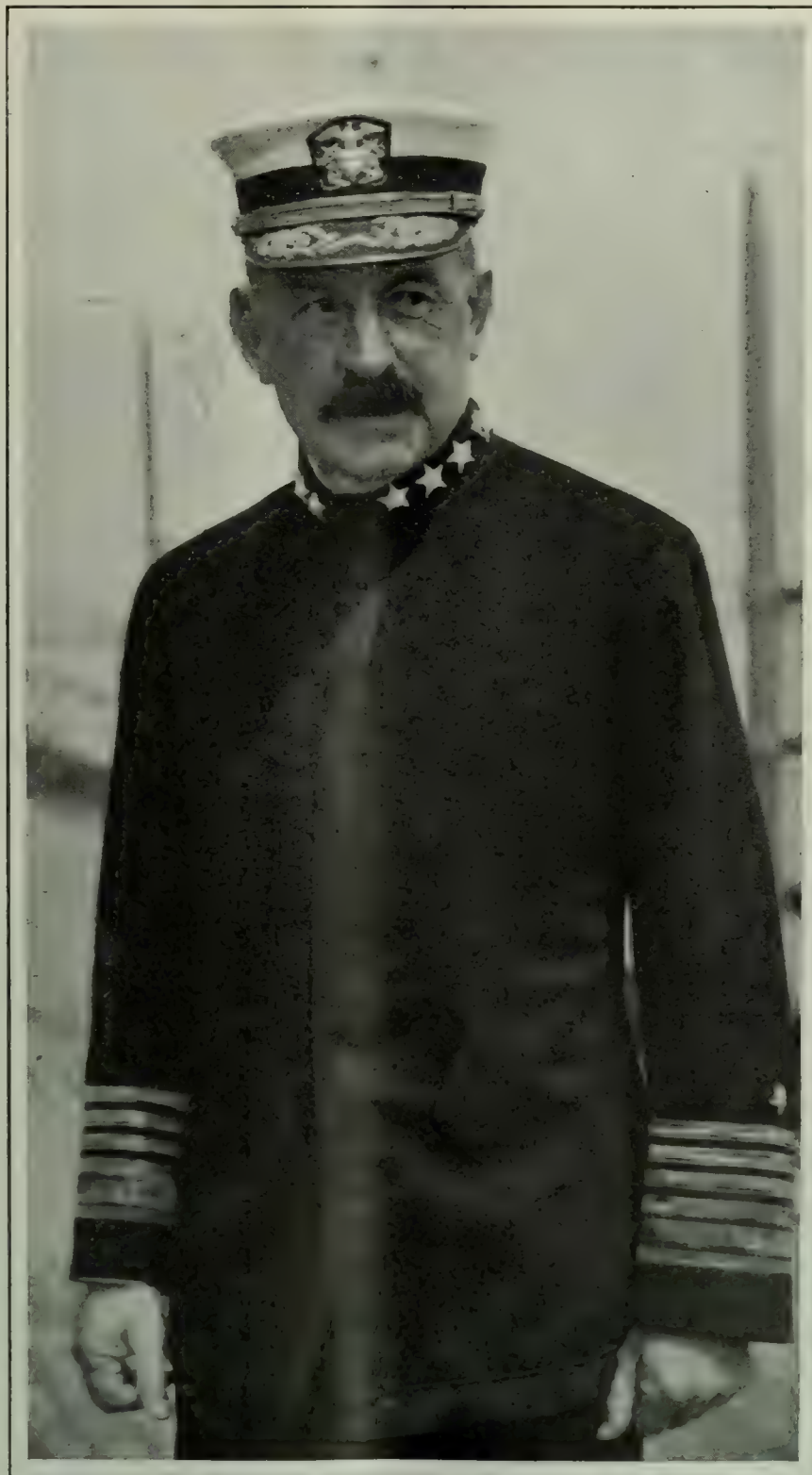
box. And the captain no longer stands on the bridge shouting orders to the crew and taunts to the enemy thru a trumpet. He also is cooped up somewhere below pressing buttons, turning switches and solving problems in trigonometry by means of a mechanical calculator.

But the sailorman shows his true lineage in many little ways. His trousers still have a tendency to flare at the base like the 1915 skirts. His free neck is the envy of every colored man about, including his own officers. Upon his arm may yet be seen the tattooed totem of his craft. Even when he marches up Fifth avenue with his trousers laced up in leggings and a rifle on his shoulder, still he does not look like a military man. There is an easy, careless swing to his gait that is easily distinguishable from the ramrod rigidity of the overdrilled soldier.

Very young these seamen look, much like college boys, as in fact they virtually are under the new educational régime. They are going in for competitive athletics even more commonly than collegians. Besides their swimming and boat racing, baseball, football and track meets take place whenever they are within reach of land. Their clean-shaven faces are bronzed with the Guantamo sunshine now as we see them strolling along Riverside Drive. That they are exceptionally well built and healthy looking is not altogether due to their training, for they are picked men in the first place, for out of every four applicants only one is accepted on the average. That we do not have more of them is due to the limitation put upon the number by Congress, for there is no difficulty in keeping the ranks full.

The ribbon upon their caps is taken by the public as an introduction and it must be embarrassing to a Yankee on board the "Oklahoma" when an exiled lady from that state greets him warmly as a compatriot. But this system of state names does much to make the people realize that the navy belongs to all of them and not merely to the seacoast states. All the school children know their ship, for they have paid their nickels and dimes to provide the grape juice punch bowl.

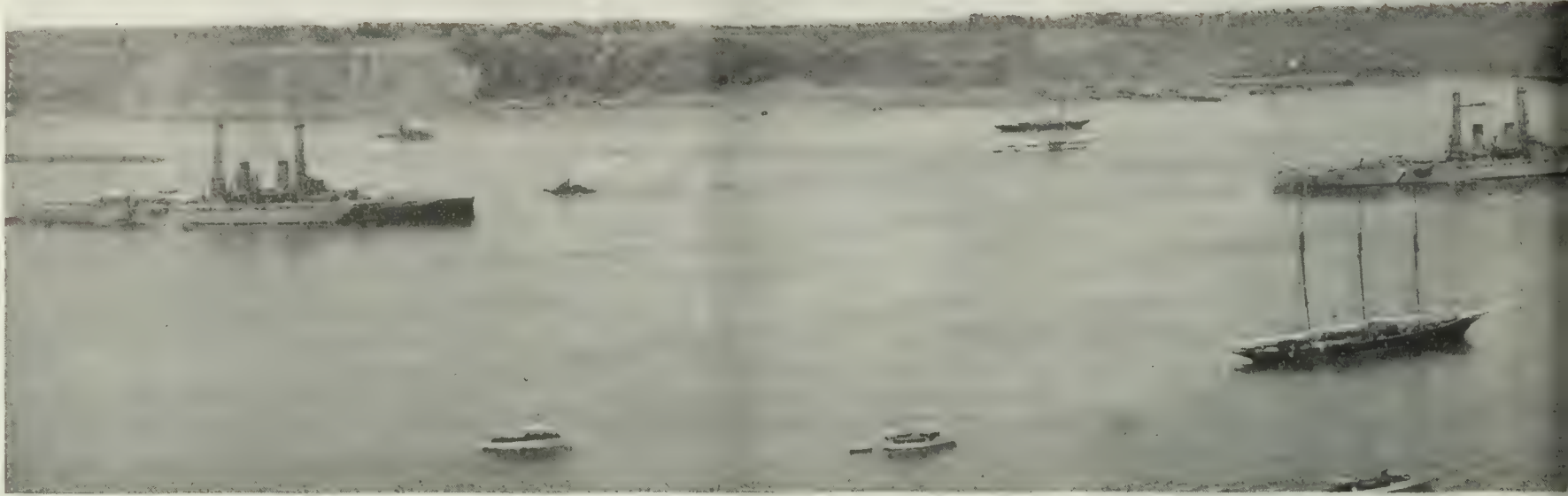
When President Roosevelt made his speaking tour of the country there were some who thought that his secretary had mixt up his speeches. When he was in the mountain states he talked of nothing but the need of a bigger navy, and when he visited the coast cities he lectured them on the necessity of irrigation in the arid region. This was a direct violation of precedent, for it had been the custom of candidates to talk to each locality about its own affairs and what it could get out of the Government. But one result of it was the awakening of a general interest in the question of national defense, and now the arid states of Arizona and Wyoming take great pride in being represented on the ocean by the biggest of the battleships.



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THE ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET





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## SHIPS

The crowds that throng the Hudson shores display their proprietary interest in ways that must be exasperating to the naval martinet. They go down to the water's edge to pat the nose of a submarine as tho it were a pet watchdog. They swarm over the superdreadnought with no regard to the etiquet of the quarterdeck. They ask the most embarrassing questions, political, strategical or technical. They snapshot anything or anybody they come across. The motion picture man, having in view the desire of the hundred million shareholders to see their fleet, orders admirals around as tho they were supers and makes stump speeches to the bluejackets so they will register patriotic enthusiasm while he turns the crank.

The superdreadnought is built in defiance of the old adage "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." It is a very strong basket, to be sure, but not invulnerable, and the contents are so complicated as to seem as breakable as eggshells. When we see the tangle of tubes and wires which run along the narrow passageways; when we think of the train of machinery thru which the power of the engines and dynamos is applied to its varied uses; when we realize that the most powerful and sensitive compounds invented by the chemist must be stored and exploded on board by the hundreds of tons, we wonder how such a structure can safely navigate the seas, to say nothing of being able to withstand the most violent shocks that the violence of man has been able to devise. It costs some ten million dollars to build one of these modern leviathans and a million dollars a year to run it for the ten years of its natural life, and yet it may be sunk with all its thousand men in fifteen minutes by one of those infernal machines which used to be referred to as a "sardine can."

Shortly before the war Sir Percy Scott, one of the foremost of British ordnance experts, warned the world that the day of the submarine had come and that the only thing for the battleship was to run and hide. Now we are witnessing the first experimental test of three new inventions, the dreadnought, the submarine and the aeroplane, on a larger scale than any one had hoped or feared. For the most part the larger battleships have thought it wise to follow Sir Percy Scott's advice and have kept out of the way of the submarine. Where they have not they have sometimes regretted it. Certainly the course of the war so far has been to prove that the torpedo boat has the power to destroy any ship afloat, whether it be dreadnought or liner. It is, as Kipling called it long ago, the modern Valkyr:

The strength of twice three thousand horse  
That serve the one command;  
The hand that heaves the headlong force,  
The hate that backs the hand;  
The doom-bolt in the darkness freed,  
The mine that splits the main;  
The white-hot wake, the 'wildering speed—  
The Choosers of the Slain!



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LINE

wonder at the courage of men who can embark in the vessel, driving blindly under the water, with a supply of air and a big supply of explosives. But we remember that the battleship is also submarine for most part, and as the fate of the "Goliath" and the "Mississippi" prove, that there is but little chance of escape once the vessel is struck. It is appalling to think



LIGHTS

of the multiple dangers with which the modern battleship is packed. The limit of the endurance of one British admiral was reached when it was decided to use steam on the fleet. He was willing, he declared in his resignation, to be shot or drowned in defense of his country, but he would be eternally condemned if he would be scalded to death. But the Great War has shown that Death even in his new and most frightful guises has not the power to daunt the courage of mankind.

One of the many newspaper men who have been called from their preferred field of dramatic criticism or sporting news to serve as military or naval authorities during the war begins his article on the naval strategy with the statement: "Warships are more mobile than forts, but also more liable to unforeseen submersion." This observation is doubtless original with the author, or at least the expression of it is. Assuming that it is true, as indeed it seems to me, altho I cannot profess any expert knowledge of nautical affairs, it may serve to illustrate one of the peculiarities of naval life which most strikes a layman, its uncertainty. The naval officer never knows when or where he may be called to perform the duty for which he has been trained. Indeed, he does not even know that he will be ever called upon for it. It is the expectation, or certainly the hope, of those who employ him, that he will not be needed. He is the minute man of modern times. His profession is perpetual preparedness. He is to spend years in learning how to save seconds on something that he may never have to do. It is as tho a fireman were to spend his whole life listening for an alarm which never struck. But even if that were so, we could not dispense with firemen—nor yet with navies.

And besides the potential protection that he affords, the naval man may take pride in the creation and control of the most powerful mechanism that the world has so far seen. Within these steel gray walls are concentrated dormant energies of unprecedented potency ready to be released at an instant's notice. A volley of the 14-inch guns of the "New York" throws ten projectiles, weighing altogether 14,000 pounds. Besides these there are twenty-one 5-inch guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes. The population of the ship equals that of a small town. More than a thousand men are housed here with food and water and every necessity of life enough to last them weeks tho they were isolated from the world like the conglomerate population of Noah's ark. It is the completeness, the perfection, the self-sufficiency of the thing, that strikes the lay imagination.



And here before us is not one ship but sixty, combined into a greater unity, practised in team play on the open sea, bound together by the ether waves despite darkness, fog or distance; all obedient to the commands of a single man, tho executing the will of a hundred millions. It is at night that one best appreciates all this. For in the day they lie so strangely still upon the river, shifting only at the turn of the tide, their outlines hazy in the distance, since they blend into the neutral tint of the air above and water underneath. The only bright spots visible are the starry flag at the fore, the stars and

stripes at the stern and the white caps of the jackies as they line up on the deck. Some of the crowd are disappointed at their first sight of the warships; they are so unpretentious, inconspicuous. "They look for all the world," said a notable housewife to me, "like a row of Mrs. Potts' detachable flat irons standing on the range."

But when night falls the fleet comes out in a blaze of glory. It flashes into sight so suddenly that our emotion can only find expression in the most primitive of ejaculations, and a chorus of "Oh!" and "Ah!" rolls up the Hudson and is echoed by

the Palisades. The hull, the turrets, the ladder, the smokestacks and the two steel masts of spiral basketry are outlined in electric globes. Soon the searchlights begin their ethereal dance, shifting suddenly back and forth like the comet's tail as it nears the sun, interlacing their luminous fingers lovingly about the dome of Grant's tomb. Then, on the appointed instant the lights vanish and the fleet reassumes its magic cloak of invisibility. But we cannot forget that it is still there and we go to our beds with the sturdy confidence that it will be found ready when needed, be it late or soon.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE

(ABDALLAH OF CAIRO SPEAKS)

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR

By the Prophet! If these be Christians where shall we find the Heathen?  
If this is their gospel of Love where shall we look for Hate?  
With the lilies of Peace their Jesus in temple and shrine is wreathen,  
But they raven like wolves in the fold when the moon is late.

And for *what*? For the market; for greed of gold and dominion;  
To rule to the uttermost sea and the shores no foot has trod;  
Their impious fleets cleave the sky, but never a pinion  
Bears the beleaguered spirit to regions above the clod.

A blast of the desert were we in our fervor, our valor,  
From Khalid to bold Alp Arslan, and Timour who shook the world!  
Alike in the flush of triumph, the death angel's pallor,  
We were soldiers of God and our banners were only in Paradise furled!

*These* carry their Goddess with them—the Virgin they dare bedizen  
With jewels and robe of silver or fret of gold to her feet:  
Blessed, thrice blessed be Allah! the soul that to Him has risen  
Nor images needs, nor temples, the merciful Lord to greet!

Pleasant the cool of the mosque, the fountain, the soaring column;  
Dear the call of the muezzin to prayer at the day's decline;  
But the wind of the waste can summon in tones more tenderly solemn,  
For the East and the West are Allah's—the wilderness-ways a shrine.

So, if this infidel host at the Moslem gates should thunder,  
We know that beneath the tumult will be Allah's eternal calm;  
Aye, if to prove our faith the walls should be rent asunder,  
He will build them again more grandly for the glory of Islam!

By the Prophet! If these be Christians where shall we find the Heathen?  
If this is their gospel of Love where shall we look for Hate?  
With the lilies of Peace their Jesus in temple and shrine is wreathen,  
But they raven like wolves in the fold when the moon is late.

Hark to the roar of battle! the wail for the dead and the dying!  
Prating of light these Christians have shrouded the earth in gloom;  
Each unto God or Goddess for conquest and gain is crying—  
I will repeat the Fatiha\* and leave them to their doom!

\*The opening chapter of the Koran and the Lord's Prayer of the Moslems.



## AN AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA

BY HENRY B. GRAYBILL

President of Canton Christian College

Americans are not getting their share of China's foreign trade. Of her 1913 total of \$710,000,000 worth of imports and exports the United States claimed only \$53,000,000, or about seven and a half per cent. This was against Great Britain's \$82,000,000 (not including Hongkong) and Japan's \$142,000,000.

When 400,000,000 people begin to produce or consume anything of economic value, however small an article it may be, it is full time the commercial people were giving attention. China is full of tremendous opportunities for American business. But we Americans are loth to use the time and patience necessary to win over such unwieldy markets. We do not fancy living so far from Broadway, and balk at counting *yat, yi, sam, sz, ng*.

The Chinese like to trade with us. Many leading Cantonese merchants have been in business in America. One who had learned the trade in America, opened a big department store in Canton under the name of Seen See Co. This name has no relation to matters of vision, but is the Chinese approximation to Sincere Co., which in turn is a concession to the Chinese custom of naming a company for some noble virtue. But this half ancient half modern store struck the populace just right, and they made such a run upon it that after some months of trial it was found necessary to close the doors and charge admission, and then sell tickets to the elevator.

European manufacturers are establishing and endowing and equipping free of charge schools and colleges to facilitate the introduction of their goods. A German agent reported back home, "We should give up our existing prejudices against the missions. It is a serious mistake that we have so far coöperated so little with them." That is why these European colleges, non-religious in character, are growing up rapidly under the auspices of foreign governments and business men. That is why such a close watch is kept upon an American institution like the undenominational Canton Christian College.

These American colleges, stretching in two lines across the country, form a great cross resting on all the political and commercial strategic centers of China. The tips of the cross are at Peking, the capital and conservative center of the North, at Canton, the progressive pole in the South, at Shanghai, the great port on the east coast, and at Chentu, the heart of China's enormous inland empire in the west. These colleges, altho they far outnumber and outclass the European schools, are not being used by American business enterprises, nor are they as yet being financially assisted by such. Yet the latter are destined to reap rich harvests where those struggling colleges are sowing the seed of civilization. Here is an open door in China.



## A scientific food for health and long life

It is now possible for the people of this country to make daily use, in agreeable tablet form, of the very same food principles that are partly responsible for the health and remarkably long lives of the Bulgarians—who frequently live to be 125 years old. To the world of science it has long been known that the active principles contained in the famous Bulgarian sour milk ferments are of exceptional value to the health of humankind. Only recently, however, has the correct and practical use of these principles been discovered and made possible to the general public. This has at last been done in

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The Subscribers Information Department of The Independent will help you decide. Study the advertising columns from this week forward. Watch especially for the Vacation Number of June 7. In this way you will learn of the best vacation spots in America and the best way to get to them.



A SOUND BODY AND THE EFFICIENT LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

MAN is a blend of animal and angel. The proportions may vary—a prize-fighter is mostly animal, a missionary mostly angel; but the animal and the angel are both in every man. The problem is, not to avoid either, but to improve the quality of each.

One of the strange perversenesses of man's brain has been to despise the animal in him. We have so far lost contact with, and knowledge of, Nature and her laws, that when a natural man recently walked down Broadway, clad in the natural garb of Greek robe and sandals, he was ridiculed by the newspapers, mobbed by the American small boy, and forced to leave the country on pain of arrest!

The clothing, from shoes to hat, of nearly every man who jeered at this apostle of Return to Nature was unhygienic and unscientific. But we, the many foolish, mocked the one wise.

The trouble with us all is not that we are animals, but that we are poor animals. Every year we waste millions of dollars in the search for health, and also billions of foot-pounds of action-producing energy, because we have wandered from the paths of Nature and become enmired in the quicksands of a spurious intellectuality. Vitality is the mainstay of both mentality and spirituality.

Health should be taught systematically, thoroly and attractively in every home, school and church of the

*This is the seventh article of the series on Efficiency and Life, written by Mr. Edward Earle Purinton, Director of The Independent Efficiency Service. The other Efficiency articles have appeared in The Independent as follows: "What Is Efficiency?" November 30, 1914; "Work and Efficiency," December 28, 1914; "Play and Efficiency," January 25, 1915; "Home and Efficiency," February 22, 1915; "The Road to Efficiency," March 22, 1915; "Food and Efficiency," April 26, 1915. Further articles in the series will appear during the coming months. — THE EDITOR.*

world. And as men at large have lost their health-giving instincts, we should have to study the rules of hygiene from animals in the forest.

Is there any reason why we should build "model institutions" for the housing of the unfit, rather than learn how to prevent the occurrence of the unfit? As the world progresses, should new diseases (or at least new names for diseases) be multiplying with startling rapidity?

We have got this health matter wrong-end-to. We spend \$100 in trying to regain health where we should spend \$1 in learning to maintain health. We wake up only when we break down. Consequently we pay about \$1,500,000,000 each year for this folly, which amount would be saved if we cared enough to prevent

the unnecessary loss from disease and death in this country.

Probably the worst, certainly the most widespread, malady in America is *humanitis*, or a feverish desire to be supercivilized. The honest health in the shaggy, rough, crude elements of life has been replaced by a sickly assortment of hot-house refinements that avail for nothing but a social pride or indolence. The richer a man becomes, the less he does for himself; and for a man to be ill, some part of him must have been idle. We need to be saved from our servants and freed from our luxuries.

Consider the unhygienic day of the average "successful" man.

He has slept in a room overheated and underventilated. He rises late—and his whole day is immediately marked "Rush." He takes a perfunctory bath, neither hot enough to lubricate the bodily machine, nor cold enough to wake up the mind for the day.

His breakfast, swallowed hastily and unhungrily, chiefly consists of a creamed cereal with an acid fruit—a dietetic combination almost sure to start rebellion in the stomach.

He hurries for his street car, train or limousine, grabs a morning paper on the way, and while his vehicle jolts him downtown, he disturbs his vision, digestion and emotion by filling his mind with tragedies and trifles from all over the world, that have no bearing whatsoever on his

HEALTH EFFICIENCY GAUGE

(FOR GENERAL DETERMINATION OF THE HEALTH PROBABILITIES OF A NORMAL INDIVIDUAL)

DIRECTIONS. Where the following items have been made a part of your health equipment, place the numeral 5 in blank space opposite. Add numerals for your health efficiency grade.

- 1. Freedom from pain, weakness, and all fear of disease.....
- 2. Vigorous belief that it is vastly better to prevent disease than to wait to cure it.....
- 3. Choice, amount and time of meals based on hunger alone .....
- 4. Average bedtime ten o'clock, and fifty-six hours of sleep a week.....
- 5. Daily exercise in open air, and enjoyment of same.....
- 6. Thoro perspiration at least once a week.....
- 7. Morning bath, with brisk rub following.....
- 8. Summer vacation where swimming, boating, tramping, etc., available.....
- 9. Cultivation of a garden, if only in a backyard.....
- 10. All clothing made loose and comfortable, hygienic before stylish.....
- 11. Windows in home and office never entirely closed.....
- 12. Habit of deep, slow, diaphragmatic breathing.....
- 13. Correct posture while sitting, standing, walking.....
- 14. Frequent air and sun baths.....
- 15. Sanitary methods and appliances where you live and where you work.....
- 16. Knowledge of mental and spiritual factors in health.....
- 17. Examination by physician, dentist, oculist, once a year at least, for signs of warning.....
- 18. Independence of all health fads or cults.....
- 19. Refusal to worry over anything.....
- 20. Absorbing interest in your work.....

NOTE. This Gauge does not include the mention of particular symptoms, because their discovery and treatment belong in the realm of the physician. Total equals general percentage of your health status. It should be 80, tho the average is probably not over 35.

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usefulness for the day. Reaching the office with stomach and brain both peevish and protesting, he starts the day's work in no fit condition for enduring the strain on eye, ear, brain and nerves that a modern day's work requires of a successful man. If he feels "out of sorts" he sends to the drug store for a headache powder—and commits further ruin of his stomach.

He works in foolish, inefficient clothes—from tight-fitting shoes to stiff, high collar. Never having learned the science of relaxation, he speeds or, explosively, clear to the moment of going out for his one o'clock luncheon. He arrives at the restaurant deeply embedded in problems and cares, thru which the gastric juices cannot percolate. More often than not, he talks up a "business deal" over coffee and cigars—a custom that, on scientific analysis, appears physiologically and psychologically unsound.

After his day of close confinement he hurries uptown, dresses in even more absurd clothes, eats a heavy dinner, then propels himself to an evening function that destroys the best sleeping hours—from ten to twelve—and finally drops into bed with a horrible sense of having to do the same thing over tomorrow, and tomorrow's tomorrow, and all the countless tomorrows of the rest of the days of his life.

What is wrong with this man? He simply does not know the meaning and purpose of civilization, he has made an end of the means to an end. The object of civilization is to develop the human brain, which it does to a nicety by the friction, competition, compulsion and routine of American life in the twentieth century. But while civilization strengthens our brain, civilization weakens our body. The endless train of chronic diseases was produced, and is perpetuated, by civilization. Only as a man uncivilizes, or decivilizes, himself during a certain portion of his time can he hope to attain great longevity coupled with great productivity.

We are now in the third stage of race unfoldment. In the babyhood of the race we were animals; in the childhood of the race we were beings of romance, adorers of myths, fables, dogmas, superstitions; in the manhood of the race we are mental or industrial machines; in the super-manhood of the race we shall be liberated spirits, having brains, hearts and bodies fully developed, but using and commanding them as conscious owners of them. The third, or mind stage, is the least healthy of them all; since it lacks the enduring strength of the body stage, the vitalizing faith of the heart stage, or the renewing poise of the soul stage.

Let us now regard the superior wisdom of animals, in habits, customs and instincts pertaining to health. Nature is the true guide to health; and in the multiplicity of modern cures, cults, pathies, ologies and isms, our safety lies in recourse to Nature. While medicine, psychology and surgery may be needed in acute cases of specific diseases, a purely natural mode of living is the best health preservative. We can

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### Western Electric Vacuum Cleaner

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	\$27,964,578.109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	287,324,890.99
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Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed.....	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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And best of all, it contains the soothing Resinol medication that physicians have prescribed for years, in Resinol Ointment, for skin affections—just enough of it to keep the skin soft, the complexion clear, and to make baby's bath an insurance against annoying chafings and eruptions.

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learn this from the animals, in the following respects:

1. *Natural Food.*—The animals eat only when hungry, of the simplest articles, for the sole purpose of satisfying hunger. Myriads of human beings eat three meals a day—and are never hungry. To be hungry, you must feel your mouth water at the very thought of a slice of plain whole wheat bread and butter. If, as we are told, nine-tenths of all our ailments proceed from bad digestion, we may well say that disease was born halfway between the cook stove and the menu card. For most of the foods that need to be cooked need more to be corrected, and the deadliness of dinners lies in their variety. Who of us would make a slab of raw meat the piece de resistance at a banquet? Hosts of common disorders may be ascribed largely to the modern vogue of mixing all kinds of food stuffs, first in the cook stove, then on the menu card.

An ideal lunch, containing the elements to support life and satisfy hunger, is a piece of graham bread and butter, a poached egg, a glass of pure milk, and a baked apple. How many people, entertaining at luncheon, would dare to order a meal like that? Six leading dishes are enough for any meal. Yet some of our noblest statesmen, being feted and banqueted, have to go to bed with an old-fashioned stomach ache due to the "hospitality" of their popularity. Real hospitality means filling the hearts, minds and souls of our friends—not their stomachs. And I look forward to the time when the only eatable offered to a passing guest will be a delicious, refreshing beverage—hot in winter, cold in summer, and more respectful of his digestion than of our pride.

2. *Natural Sleep.*—The animals sleep while the world is dark, wake when their sleep is out, and perfectly relax during the process. We men and women turn night into day and lose three or four hours at the beginning of our night's rest; consequently we depend on the alarm clock to rouse us when we should be sleeping, and we sleep under a usual nervous tension, brought on by home or business cares, midnight pleasures, or beds and bed clothes and bedrooms that have no bearing at all on the matter of sleep. For most people in American civilization, the healthful hours of sleep are from ten p. m. to six or seven a. m. Once or twice a week it is permissible, and I think psychologically desirable, to postpone bedtime an hour or so; and occasionally, to vary the monotony of things, one may even stay up all night. But a fixed and wholesome retiring hour is one of the imperative needs of our life. Incomplete and insufficient sleep is a large factor in the host of nervous troubles now afflicting Americans.

The bed is the most important piece of furniture in the house. One of the bad habits of American life is the prevalence of the narrow single bed, which violates the principle of the necessity of motion obtaining even in rest. No man can sleep right on a couch three feet wide. Unconsciously, we change our



posture during sleep—it is no more natural to hold the same position during eight hours of slumber than during eight hours of waking consciousness. The bed should be wide enough and long enough to allow full stretching, in comfort, on all sides. A thick, sanitary mattress, warranted to stay smooth; a set of unbreakable springs, affording the utmost buoyance; an outfit of coverlets extra long to tuck in well at the bottom; a thin pillow, and a porous night garment everywhere loose, particularly around the neck;—these are a few essentials of natural sleep. The great principle is to keep the feet warm and head cool, as the depth of slumber is proportional to the departure of blood from the head. The pillow should be less than six inches thru, and as hard as may be comfortable. Soft, thick pillows are made for soft, thick heads.

3. *Natural Exercise.*—The animals are forced to exercise, in order to obtain food; but their play consists of exercise, which is to them not irksome but enjoyable. The opposite holds among men. The higher a man gets, the more he sits. Nothing can ever take the place of outdoor physical exercise, which is the automatic regulator of digestion, respiration, circulation, elimination. Every brainworker, to keep "fit" mentally as well as physically, should have an hour in the open every day, occupying himself with a brisk walk, a horseback ride, an athletic game, or some other physiological tonic in the form of muscular movement.

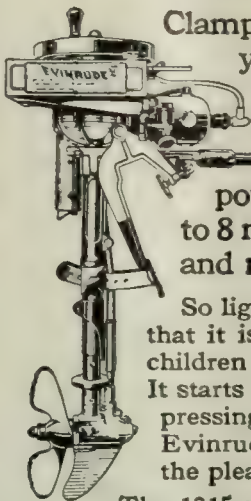
4. *Natural Baths.*—The animals are given a constant process of hardening and health—ensured by having their bodies exposed to the weather. Likewise, the human body was made to be rained upon—see how quickly the small boy hastens out, umbrella-less and unbeknownst, into the midst of a summer shower. A primary sign of health is that you enjoy a bath, whatever the season of the year. But a cold bath should never meet a cold body; and, unless one has a great store of reserve energy, the morning ablution should be tempered sufficiently to avoid shock. It is said that water may be used in a thousand different ways, for the preservation or recovery of health. Every man, woman and child should know on principle and by experience the kind and number and variation of the baths, weekly or daily, best suited to the temperament, nature and need of the individual.

5. *Natural Air.*—The animals continually bathe their lungs in oxygen, they do not fear "drafts," they let the refreshing, invigorating breezes play on their bodies day and night, summer and winter, the whole year thru. But in our cities, where human animals are supposed to be most efficient, there are thousands of shops, factories, tenements and flats whose inhabitants never get pure air till hot weather makes them open the windows. Airing a house once a day is not enough—every window should be kept always open, if only an inch at the top. There are patent ventilators which deflect the cold currents of outside air and gradually diffuse the

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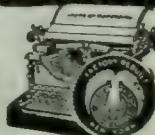
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6. *Sunshine*.—The animals are vital-  
ized, disinfected and aseptized by sun-  
shine, which is the greatest germicide,  
cleanser and tonic known to science. If  
a way could be invented to bottle sun-  
light, and sell it to sick folks at an ex-  
orbitant price, the inventor would be a  
billionaire in no time at all. We need  
more windows in our houses, for not  
one house in fifty has enough. A house  
should be regarded merely as a frame  
for sunlight. Every man who builds a  
home should plan a sun parlor for it;  
a sun parlor is much more hygienic  
than a society parlor. I would not, in  
fact, recommend that much light be ad-  
mitted to an ordinary parlor; this, be-  
ing a stuckup kind of room, would melt  
if the sun fell on it. In every disease  
there is a broad streak of artificial-  
ity.

Let us flood our homes and hearts  
with light; let us tear away the heavy  
curtains from our windows and our  
minds; let us realize that health is only  
truth made over into life. And to have  
truth direct we must seek God and Na-  
ture. God is healer of the soul, Nature  
is healer of the body; when we have  
learned and applied this fact, we shall  
mightily increase the length and the  
strength of our lives. For the way to  
be well is not to swallow something, but  
to learn something—then live it!

### MID-MAY

Hand clamped to desk.  
And eyes on task undone.  
I see a meadow pool.  
With shaken willows silvering.  
O, gods that trouble me,  
Wherefore, wherefore?—  
Pan is at the door.

An arabesque  
Of sifted sun  
And forest star-grass, cool  
With shadows tunnelling:  
Witch-work that tauntingly  
Webs my bare floor:  
Ah, Pan is at the door.

I'm civilized.  
And in my veins  
The mountain brook is still  
As water in a jar;  
But oh, the heart hill-born.  
It paineth sore.  
For Pan is at the door.

Ye sacrificed  
Of earth, what rains  
Have wept their will  
And drowned your rebel star,  
That you should sit forlorn,  
Telling Greed's score.  
When Pan is at the door?

—From *Path Flower and Other  
Verses*, by Olive Dargan (Scribner).



## PEBBLES

"We're 'Piscopaliums. What are you?"  
"I forget what it's called, but it's the latest thing."—*Life*.

Healy's Restaurant, at Broadway and 145th street, has an "exquisite floor for Dancing, suitable for Weddings, Beef-steaks."—*New York Tribune*.

Miss Coy—Oh, what beautiful flowers! There's still a little dew on them.

His Nibs (absent-mindedly)—I know; but I'll pay it tomorrow.—*Judge*.

Hazel—What is that scraping noise out front?

Dawn—Must be the chorus girls filing off the stage.—*Williams Purple Cow*.

Speaking of blood thirst—as who is not?—the Orpheum Theater program, Denver, carries this ad: "Don't Kill Your Wife. Let the Western Columbia Laundry Do the Work."—*New York Tribune*.

Judge—This is the tenth time you have come before me, Kelly!

Prisoner—I'm sorry, judge; but the cops don't seem to care how much work they make you.—*Puck*.

Art Editor—I'm afraid your work is too comic for general illustrating.

Artist—I suppose that means I will have to spend the rest of my life doing comic supplements.

"Not necessarily. You might design women's fashions."—*Life*.

"What is the hardest part of your work as a lecturer?" asked the man designated as toastmaster.

"As a rule," replied Mr. Speekins, "the hardest part of my work is waking the audience up after the man who introduces me has concluded his remarks."—*Washington Star*.

"Dot boy of mine is going to make a good business man," said Mr. Beckstein. "Yesterday I told him I was going to leave all my property to him ven I died, and vot you s'pose he say to dot?"

"I don't know, Mr. Beckstein."

"Vell, he says he will throw off five per cent for prompt cash."—*Tid-Bits*.

## "EVERY CLOUD—"

A youngster in Germantown, Philadelphia, received two presents at the same time—one a diary, which for a while he kept very carefully, and the other a pea-shooting pop-gun, which he fired indiscriminately on all occasions.

One day his mother found the following terse record in his diary:

"Monday, cold and sloppy. Tuesday, cold and sloppy. Wednesday, cold and sloppy—shot grandma."—*Harper's*.

A Boston school teacher had read Whittier's "Maud Muller" to her pupils, and at the close of her reading spoke of the sorrowful significance of the words "It might have been." She asked the boys and girls if they could think of any four sadder words. One alert youngster of a dozen years held up his hand and said:

"I know two sadder words."

"What are they?" asked the teacher.

"Please remit."—*Evening Post Magazine*.

In an Eastern city there was a young man who was not very ambitious. The kind of work that he was willing to do was not forthcoming, and the result was a regular attendance at the cigar store.

"Hello, Jim!" solicitously remarked a friend, meeting the young man on the street one afternoon. "Have you got that position yet?"

"No," responded the youth, with an appropriate sigh. "Positions seem to be very scarce just now."

"Still, I wouldn't give up, old boy," kindly encouraged the friend. "If you can't get a position, why don't you look around for a job?"—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

## New Doran Books of First Rank

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<b>A. Conan Doyle</b>	<b>THE VALLEY OF FEAR</b> "Conan Doyle, the most gripping of living romancers, has never written anything more dramatic and intense than THE VALLEY OF FEAR"— <i>Los Angeles Times</i> Color illustrations by Keller. Net, \$1.25	<i>The new and most absorbing Sherlock Holmes story</i>
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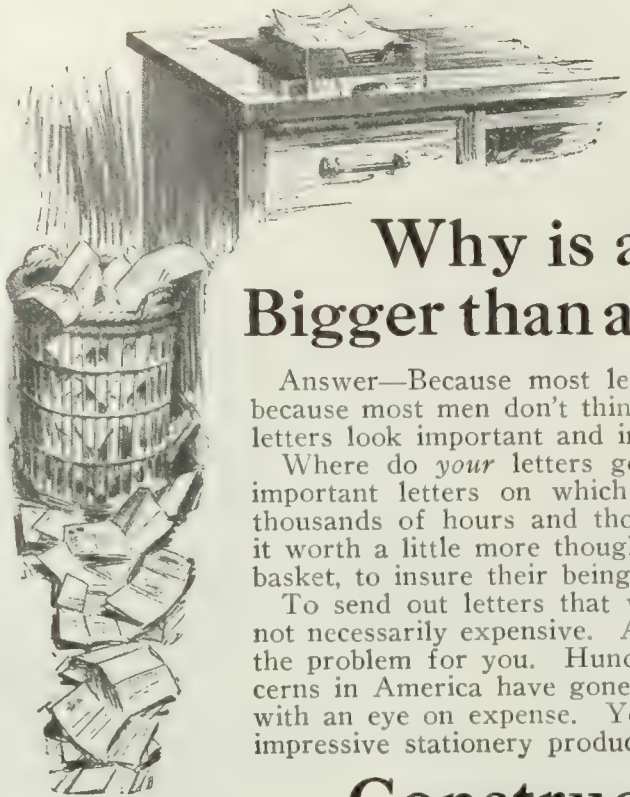
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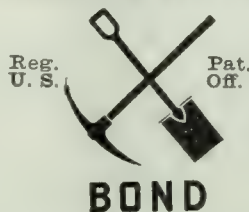
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### WITH AND WITHOUT RESERVES

Sometimes a few words mean more and carry further than a carefully prepared argument. From time to time as occasion permitted, I have cautioned insurants against the fallacies of assessment life insurance. At the beginning it is seductive, promising so much for so little. Millions have followed its lure, the uphill grade increasing with age. Here is the copy of a letter written to the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company by one of its policyholders, who is also—or was—a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a fraternal assessment order:

"Am much pleased with the company. When I took out this policy [1881] the A. O. U. W. considered I was being swindled, as I paid \$46.70 a year, while my assessment in the A. O. U. W. was \$12 a year. Now the P. M. premium is \$21.80 a year and the A. O. U. W. \$97.20. Some difference."

This is all the information we have respecting the transaction, but as a comparison is made between the premiums we may fairly assume that the A. O. U. W. certificate was equal in amount with the policy of the life insurance company. The premium of the latter indicates that the life policy was either a long term endowment for \$1000 or an ordinary life policy for \$2000, more probably the latter.

The insurance has been in force thirty-four years. Thirty-four premiums of \$46.70 each would be \$1587.80, gross, paid to the life insurance company. It is impossible to state the amount paid the assessment order, for it has been steadily growing each year from \$12 to \$97. Let us average it at \$30 a year. At that rate the insured has paid the order a total of \$1020. He has received dividends from the life company, how much we do not know, but we do know that in the thirty-fourth year the rebate was sufficient to reduce the \$46.70 premium to \$21.80. We will be conservative and place the dividend earnings at fifteen per cent of the premiums paid. This yields the sum of \$238.17 which, deducted from the gross premiums paid, leaves the net premiums \$1349.63, as against \$1020 paid the assessment order.

But the life policy has a cash surrender value in the shape of a reserve. In the absence of all the essential facts an estimate of the reserve is impossible, but experience prompts a guess that it is something between \$500 and \$600. If it is the smaller amount then the reserve, plus the dividends, reduces the cost to \$849.63. So we have, under a conservative set of estimates, a net investment by the insured of \$1020 in

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the assessment order, which has yielded him not a cent of earned equity, leaves him thirty-four years older and with an annual premium cost close to \$100 and steadily increasing as against a net investment of \$1350 in the life company that is worth \$500 or \$600 in cash or \$1000 to \$1200 in paid up insurance—and, if not surrendered, at a constantly dwindling premium cost.

It is not contended that this comparison is more than illustrative of the condition in which an assured will find himself after carrying assessment insurance for a number of years. In truth, I am convinced that a survey of the actual facts involved in these two transactions will result in a wider divergence of results than here shown under the two systems; that it will show a heavier net expenditure under the assessment certificate and a lighter net expenditure and greater earned equities under the old line reserve policy. Assessment insurance could be reliable if it chose. It matters not when a premium is paid—once a year or once a month—if only it is adequate and its constituent elements, expense, mortality and reserve, are properly distributed and invested.

According to the annual report of the State Fire Insurance Commission of Texas, the fire companies collected a total of \$10,648,433 in premiums there in 1914 and paid total losses of \$8,698,901—a loss ratio of 81.6 per cent. Add forty per cent for expenses and we find that the companies lost about \$2,000,000 on the transaction.

J. C. K., Altoona, Pa.—Yes, the company maintains adequate reserves and complies with all the laws of its home state governing the conduct of old line companies. The company is financially sound and has a small surplus. I am of the opinion that the net cost of insurance in it will in, say, ten or fifteen years, slightly exceed the net cost in some fifteen or twenty other companies that might be named.

R. G. D., Lafayette, Ind.—One of the better class assessment associations. It maintains a reserve based on the American Table of Mortality and 3½ per cent yearly renewable term, plus certain guarantee deposits. Of course there is no certainty at any time as to what a premium may be, the association possessing the right to levy assessments. Cannot recommend to any one wanting to make a life contract.

M. O. P., Dover, Del.—There are no mathematical short-cuts that will neutralize the effects of increasing age nor nullify the exactions of the Mortality Table. Innumerable schemes by ingenious promoters have been formulated to obviate the use of reserves, thus reducing the amount of premium payable by policyholders, but none of them will stand a mathematical test. Assessment insurance as generally practised is a delusion fraught with bitter future consequences. The sooner you invest your premiums in an old line legal reserve policy, the better off will you be.

A Subscriber, Spokane, Wash.—Write the home office of the company, giving your full name, the approximate date of your policy, the amount of the policy and the premium and the place you resided at the time you received the policy. Put the whole case to them. This is good advice in relation to all questions concerning any insurance you carry. Consult your companies frankly and fully. You will have no trouble replacing the lost policy. Provision is made by all companies for accidents of that nature. Most policies issued now give the insured the right to change the beneficiary. That is a matter in connection with your policy that can be settled by consulting the company.

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## THE PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

BY JOHN BARRETT

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION AND FORMERLY UNITED STATES  
MINISTER TO ARGENTINA, PANAMA AND COLOMBIA

**T**HE Pan-American Financial Conference will assemble in Washington, Monday, May 24. Opening with an address of welcome by President Wilson, it is hoped that it will adjourn on Saturday, the 29th, with a record of real results achieved. Holding its sessions in the dignified Hall of Americas of the beautiful Pan-American Building, the Conference will have an environment which should inspire it to accomplish something tangible and practical. When President Wilson, acting upon the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo and authorized by Congress, invited the Latin-American governments to participate in this international gathering, he took a long step toward promoting the cause of true Pan-Americanism. That those governments, in turn, attached importance to the invitation is proved by the prominence, standing and ability of the men whom they have sent to the United States as delegates.

The one great thing that is wanted of this Conference, as far as popular sentiment in North and South America is concerned, is that it will not merely talk and discuss projects and plans for the improvement of the financial, commercial and economic relations between the United States and its sister American republics, but that it will decide upon such action as will be approved by the various governments, financiers, bankers and commercial leaders participating. If, in other words, the Conference is characterized by action rather than words, it may mark the beginning of a great new era in Pan-American commerce and comity.

The personnel of this international meeting is a striking one. To begin with, there will be approximately between fifty and sixty authorized delegates from eighteen Latin-American governments. The only countries not participating will be Mexico and Haiti, which, in view of peculiar political conditions, will not be represented. In addition to these, the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Latin-American countries in Washington have been specially invited by the Secretary of the Treasury. Then, as representing the banking, financial and commercial interests of the United States, about one hundred and twenty picked men from different parts of the country have been asked to take part. Aside from these, the Secretary has invited the members of the Cabinet, the assistant secretaries of the State and Treasury departments, the Comptroller of the Currency, members of the Federal Reserve Board, members of the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Reserve Agents, Governors of Federal Reserve Banks, members of the Federal Advisory Council, and the Director General

of the Pan-American Union. For its secretary general, he has named Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, who will be assisted by John Sterett Gittings, Jr., of Baltimore.

Altho at this writing the actual program of subjects to be discussed has not been announced, it can be assumed, from the original statement of the Secretary of the Treasury when the Conference was called, that it will include, first, the improvement of banking, exchange, credit, discount and trade facilities in inter-American financial, commercial and trade transactions; second, the development of conditions favorable to the placing in the United States of governmental, provincial, municipal and responsible private loans of the Latin-American countries, which were formerly placed almost entirely in Europe; third, the betterment of first class passenger, mail and freight steamship service between the principal ports of the United States and those of some of the Latin-American countries; and, fourth, such other matters as may be intimately associated with the three just named or may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and the delegates.

While great progress has been made during the last few years in the development of Pan-American commerce and comity, largely as a result of the propaganda of the Pan-American Union, the international organization maintained by the twenty-one American republics in Washington, in the interest of commerce, friendship and peace among them, it required some great international event like the European war to awaken suddenly the powerful financial and commercial interests of both North and South America to an appreciation of the interdependence and common interests of the American republics. The European war shattered the extraordinary commercial machinery which had been built up between the principal countries of Latin-America and those of Europe, and immediately made necessary the reconstruction of a machinery which would bring all the countries of the Western Hemisphere into closer financial and commercial touch. Before the war nearly all of the banking, exchange and discount transactions of Latin-America, not only for its trade with Europe, but for that of the United States, was done thru European financial centers and agencies in European money. It has now become imperative that these transactions shall be done thru United States financial centers and agencies and in dollars rather than pounds sterling. Already notable action along this line has been taken by the National City Bank of New York in establishing branches in several of

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Two Dollars (\$2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m. June 1, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer  
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and after that date on presentation at the Amer-  
ican Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway,  
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GEO. M. CURTIS, Treasurer

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

## DIVIDEND NO. 35

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and  
Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share on the Capital Stock  
of this Company has been declared payable at the  
Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York,  
N. Y., on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record  
at the close of business Tuesday, June 1, 1915.  
The stock transfer books will not be closed for the  
payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed  
only to stockholders who have filed permanent di-  
vidend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer  
May 13, 1915.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY  
OF AMERICA.

## PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% has this  
day been declared upon each share of the Pre-  
ferred Stock issued and outstanding payable June  
15, 1915, to stockholders of record June 1, 1915.  
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed  
at the close of business on June 1, 1915, and will  
remain closed until the opening of business June  
16, 1915. GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer  
Dated, May 5, 1915.

the Latin-American capitals, while  
other powerful United States banks  
have commenced doing a considerable  
exchange business direct in dollars.  
What has been done, however, is only  
the beginning of the extension of this  
service to practically every important  
capital and commercial center of Latin-  
America. If the Conference can pave  
the way to this result, it will have jus-  
tified its being called together.

The European war also brought  
paralysis to Latin-American progress  
by cutting off the market for its bond  
issues and loans, which had always  
heretofore been negotiated in Europe  
to a far greater extent than in the  
United States. In order to develop new  
conditions favorable to the prosperity  
of Latin-America and its commerce  
with the United States, it will now be  
necessary for the banking, financial  
and commercial interests of this coun-  
try and their bond buying constituency  
to provide money for Latin-American  
loans. The Conference should be able to  
accomplish much along this line, for it  
appeals strongly to the governments  
and peoples of Central and South  
America.

Intimately allied to the financial and  
commercial relationship of the Ameri-  
can republics is high class steamship  
service. Prior to the war the greater  
portion of the commerce of Latin-  
America was carried in vessels flying  
the flags of European nations. The out-  
break of the war, therefore, produced  
almost a blockade of the principal ports  
of the eastern and western coasts of  
South America and had some effect  
upon the Latin-American ports of the  
Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.  
In other words, the war demonstrated  
the absolute necessity of having a  
steamship service flying either the flag  
of the United States or of other Ameri-  
can republics, which would not be sub-  
ject to capture or destruction. The  
particular necessities and opportuni-  
ties at the present moment are for the  
establishment of new and adequate  
lines between the Atlantic and Gulf  
ports of the United States, on the one  
hand, and those of the eastern and  
western coasts of South America, on  
the other hand. The former should run  
as far south as Buenos Aires, and the  
latter thru the Panama Canal as far  
south as Valparaiso. There is also the  
lesser but still important need of new  
service between the eastern ports of  
the United States and the western  
coasts of Central America and Mexico,  
and, in turn, between the ports of the  
Pacific Coast of the United States and  
those of the Gulf, Caribbean and At-  
lantic coasts of Latin-America.

Within the brief space of an article  
of this kind it has been impossible to  
more than summarize the possible fea-  
tures of the Conference and the sub-  
jects which will come before it, but  
there is no question that it is deserv-  
ing of the sincere interest of all per-  
sons who are desirous of laying the  
foundation for Pan-American and in-  
ter-American relations which will prove  
lastingly beneficial not alone to the  
United States but to each of the Latin-  
American countries.

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## THE NEW BOOKS

### THE GREAT CORSICAN

It was flippantly said that there would be one good result of the present war did it end the constant stream of books on Napoleon. That was before the appearance of the five works recently issued! Of these the new edition of Fournier's *Napoleon* has the most general value. It is a vivid and a scholarly biography and within reasonable compass even now as enlarged by the author's study of the records that the twenty years since its first writing have made accessible. Since, ten years ago, Edward Foord began his study of *Napoleon's Russian Campaign of 1812* much new material has come to light in the war archives both of Paris and of Petrograd. No happy topic, the tragedy in Russia has had less attention than any period of Napoleon's career, and this thoro and straightforward account, with its maps and plans, is a history, not a compilation. Colonel Vachée's book also may be considered a real contribution, being a serious discussion of *Napoleon at Work*; that is, of the general actually in the field. The movements of 1806 leading up to Jena are taken as the example; his methods are followed in detail and his one man leadership is compared with the staff system as exhibited by the Germans in 1870. The first volume of Capt. A. L. Becke's *Napoleon and Waterloo* deals with the campaign leading to June 18th, while the second is devoted to that great day. By a student of tactics, this is a study of the last movement of the French Army from Napoleon's rather than the Allies' standpoint. Wayne Whipple's has compiled *The Story-Life of Napoleon* on the original plan of giving a complete biography by means of extracts from many writers. The passages chosen are interesting; give widely differing points of view; and deal

more fully with his early life and training than is usual in single volumes on Bonaparte. The matter is cleverly dovetailed, but some knowledge of Napoleon's career is needful in order to follow events recorded by these varied descriptions. W. H. Hudson writes quite from the English point of view, and does not in the least admire *The Man Napoleon*. He indeed feels so little the influence of the extraordinary personality, and dwells so slightly on Napoleon's fairly superhuman power for work, his gigantic conceptions, his marvelous victories, that, interested from first page to last tho the reader be, he lays down the book wondering what were the qualities, or even the achievements that made this man for a generation the terror of Europe, the idol of France, and the subject still of such constant study that Kircheisen's thick bibliography published in 1902 is now far behind the times.

*Napoleon I, A Biography*, by August Fournier. 2 vols. New York: Henry Holt. \$3.50. *Napoleon's Russian Campaign of 1812*, by Edward Foord. Boston: Little, Brown. \$4. *Napoleon at Work*, by Colonel Vachée. Macmillan. \$2. *Napoleon and Waterloo*, 2 vols., by A. F. Becke. London: Kegan Paul. \$8. *The Story-Life of Napoleon*, by Wayne Whipple. New York: The Century Co. \$2.40. *The Man Napoleon*, by W. H. Hudson. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. \$1.50.

### FRUITS AND FLOWERS

The chapters in Mrs. King's *Well Considered Garden* have partly appeared in *The Garden Magazine* and elsewhere, and are here gathered with fifty illustrations and four plans for color effects. There are enough fine gardens now in the country, whose owners can afford to buy the new varieties to make such a book as this of use. The author has no mercy on discordant colors, and would have a new profession of color gardeners. Yet her many suggestions will be of use to those of us who cannot buy the new fancy bulbs by

### THE NEWEST BOOKS

*Alfred the Great*, by Beatrice A. Lee, aims to bring together the more recent results of study of England's hero king and to place him in connection with the medieval world of continental Europe. Putnam. \$2.50.

*General Joffre*, by Alexander Kahn. This short biography tells of the years in the East and in the French colonies which prepared this silent "man of the eyebrows" for the task of 1914. Stokes. 50 cents.

*Flags of the World*, by M. T. Gilon. A book for those who have pored over the flag pages in the dictionaries, and who has not? There are five hundred illustrations and explanations of yacht and signal and municipal flags as well as the national banners. Warner. \$2.25.

*Canterbury Chimes*, by F. Storr and H. Turner. Illustrated by cuts from the Ellesmere Mss., here is a new edition of the delightfully retold tale from Chaucer that children who read them thirty years ago have not forgotten. Kegan Paul. 75 cents.

*Modern Tennis*, by P. A. Vaille. Chapters on the court; grip on the racket; the various strokes; foot faults; by an expert, make this book of as much interest to the unskilled player as to one interested in the Davis cup. Funk & Wagnalls. \$2.

*Hollow Tree Stories*, by Albert Bigelow Paine, are just the kind of fascinating nonsense yarns that big brothers reel off and should be given to all little boys and girls lacking a big brother. Harpers



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Mr. Bricker's book, *Agricultural Education for Teachers*, deals mainly with teaching agriculture to rural children. School gardens in cities will be devoted almost necessarily to nature study, which is a different thing. The instruction is good, and ten thousand teachers now are feeling the need of it. Already the children in school are showing their fathers how they ought to farm for profit, and boys in the South as well as the North are raising enormous crops in their plots. An Oregon boy raised eleven and a half bushels of potatoes from one seed potato in one season and received the state prize. We commend the volume to teachers.

*The Well Considered Garden*, by Mrs. Francis King. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. *The American Fruit Farm*, by Francis Newton Thorpe. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50. *Agricultural Education for Teachers*, by Garland Armor Bricker. Am. Book Co. 80 cents.

### THE STORY OF A YEAR

The year 1914 will be one of the most memorable in the history of the world and every reader will realize the importance of having a complete record of it such as constitutes the *New International Year Book*. The article on "The War of Nations," by Professor Hayes of Columbia, occupies twenty-five pages besides photographs and maps and topics treated in the sections devoted to each country. But the war does not crowd out the usual record of peaceful progress of the world in science, art and literature, or curtail seriously the space devoted to American affairs which has always been a specialty of this annual.

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### UP TO DATE

An American, of Belgian descent, caught by the Germans as he is about to enter the Belgian Army, sentenced to be shot, paroled by the commandant on condition that he try to rescue the general's ward from England, has about as many emotional experiences in the next few days as can be imagined. The ward is of course beautiful, and love, the secret service, war and adventure are commingled in *Who Goes There*, by Robert W. Chambers.

Appleton. \$1.35.

### THY KINGDOM COME

"Faith is not believing in the obviously impossible, but an energy from an inexhaustible source." Here is the sane keynote of Harold B. Shephard's short and vigorous essay, *Jesus and Politics*. Whether one's Christian Socialism carries one to the lengths of the political and social ideal here described, this clear, compelling discussion of its possibility, introduced by Vida D. Scudder, sets one thinking seriously, practically and hopefully of social conditions, as they are and as they should be.

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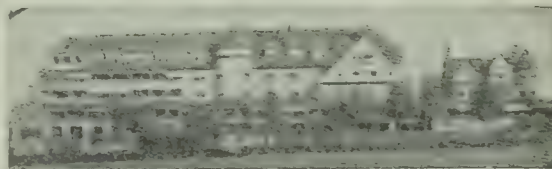
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M. L. DENGLE, Pocono Manor, Pa.



# A Number of Things by Edwin E. Slosson

My Uncle Aaron keeps a chicken ranch up in York state and I'm very glad he does. I receive every week a souvenir from him by parcel post that I value highly, altho I do not keep it long. They taste different from those laid in cold storage in the city. And then when I visit him summers and he shows me around it is as instructive as a university extension lecture and lots more interesting. He works the thing out scientifically, which I suppose is why the business is to him a source of income instead of an expensive luxury. He keeps to the nutritive ratio between carbohydrates and proteids of four to one as carefully as a cooking-school. He provides grit and green in the proper proportion and sees to it that oxygen is supplied and carbon-dioxid removed by day and night.

I pronounced the outfit perfect the first time I inspected it, but whenever I visit him he has some new notion in his head. The last time it seemed that he had not been hatching out anything new. But in the evening he sprang it upon me while he was indulging in his favorite recreation of phonographing. He had just taken off "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and substituted a Harry Lauder, changing the bamboo for hard steel, when he remarked:

"I'm going to set up the machine in the hen-house next."

"Why? You surely are not tired of it," I said.

"No, but I think it will do the hens good to have a little music. Cheer them up and they will lay better. Did you see those big signs alongside the railroad as you came up? 'Milk from contented cows.' That's the idea. I'll get some new labels printed, like this":

EGGS FROM HAPPY HENS

Then he explained his theory. He had passed beyond physiology into the realm of psychology. Like the superintendents of institutions for featherless bipeds he had found that it was not enough to provide for all the bodily wants. Hens have senses, if not souls, and music which has charms to soothe the savage breast cannot be without effect upon the domestic fowl.

I entered enthusiastically into the idea. For one thing I always like to have experiments tried—by other people. Then, too, I was particularly anx-

ious to stand in with Uncle on account of the parcel post. I would quarrel with any other of my wife's relations rather than with him. I remarked that a phonograph would be just the instrument because it transforms the human voice into something that sounds like a hoarse rooster or a guinea hen. But I saw Uncle Aaron looked dubious at this, for he prefers the phonograph to all other music, so I hastened to add that when I got back to town I would pick out some suitable records for him. Nothing elaborate, of course, some simple and heartfelt lay. Possibly selections from the incidental music of Rossini's "Chantecler"; or the barnyard symphony which the band uses too often as an encore; or that beautiful passage in Strauss' "Sinfonia Domestica" where they beat the eggs, shells and all; anyway it sounds like that. I also suggested songs and monologs, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel"; "Lay on, Macduff," etc., would not do on account of the broilers being present, but certainly

Old Grimes he had a lovelie hen,  
A lovelie hen was she.  
She used to lay two eggs a day,  
On Sundays she laid three.

to the tune of Auld Lang Syne.

I recalled the old story of the man who put an ostrich egg in the hen-house under the notice, "Look at this and do your best," and I suggested as an improvement getting one of the new 42-centimeter shells, made in Germany. If the horses of Elberfeld can read why not hens? Some well-selected mottoes, such as used to be worked in cross-stitch on perforated cardboard, might as well be here as in the house. For the benefit of the Leghorns we might put up

*È meglio aver oggi un uovo  
che domani una gallina*

Or in case their ancestors emigrated from Italy in the days of the empire the older form of the proverb might be used

*Ad præsens ova cras pullis sunt meliora*

For the small fry it might be necessary to add the English: "Better an egg today than a chicken tomorrow," which is particularly true when they are sixty cents a dozen. But a motto is always more impressive in a foreign tongue, especially one you don't know. So we should certainly have

*Nulla dies sine ovo*

To comfort the poulets when they are disposed to complain of the scanty fare we should put up

*Fette Hühner legen wenig Eier*

or its Scotch equivalent, "Fat hens are aye ill layers."

Perhaps it might be well to cut out the pictures of the champion egg-layers from the poultry journals and frame them in passementerie, or whatever they call it, for hanging them in the hen-house, so it would look like a college trophy room.

If there is any truth in the old theory that a thunderstorm will addle eggs, why should not the concord of sweet sounds improve the flavor? At any rate, something ought to be done out of pure

humanity to relieve the monotony of this over-regulated existence. These cloistered hens that never hear the strain of strutting chanticleer, as Shakespeare says, need something to cheer them up. And think, too, of the incubator orphans. Surely it is a mistake to think that a kerosene lamp and a thermostat can take the place of maternal love and care. The least we can do for them is to set up a clucking phonograph, and if we could get one that would worry over them so much the better.

In honor of the Alliance (*née Entente*) the French are doing their best to acquire a taste for the patriotic songs of the British music hall. But how can they when the Jingo jingle which in 1877 aroused the English to fight the Russians in defense of the Turks

We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do  
We've got the ships, we've got the men,  
we've got the money, too.

appears in its French reincarnation as

Par Jingo, s'il faut se battre nous avons  
les navires, nous avons les hommes et nous  
avons aussi l'argent.

And "Tipperary," after it has passed thru the English-Français dictionary turns out this way:

Il y a loin à marcher jusqu'à Tipperary.  
Il y a beaucoup de chemin à faire.  
Il y a loin à marcher jusqu'à Tipperary.  
Jusqu'à la douce amie que je connais.  
Au revoir Picadilly. Adieu Leicester square.  
Il y a loin à marcher jusqu'à Tipperary.  
Mais mon cœur est là tout entier.

The annual custom of enabling widows to pick up sixpences from an ancient tombstone in the little churchyard attached to the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, was observed yesterday and attracted a considerable crowd. The ceremony was instituted by a now forgotten donor, with the object of presenting twenty-one deserving widows of the parish with hot-cross buns and new coins. When some years ago it was suggested that the custom should be discontinued, a Streatham gentleman invested a sum sufficient to provide the sixpences yearly. The widows who yesterday took part in the ceremony ranged in age from sixty-two to ninety-three.

I intended when I clipped this from the London Times to add some comment, but I am unable to think of anything which will make it any more amusing and pathetic than it is. Why people should collect in considerable crowds to watch poor and aged widows pick sixpences from a tombstone and pay money for the perpetuation of the degrading spectacle is something a native American cannot hope to comprehend.

The lecture system, a relic of the days when printing was unknown, is responsible for many a queer conception in the student mind, for the ear is less accurate than the eye. In Faber College a Freshman in pursuance of the reading requirements asked the librarian "Have you got Ibsen's Goats?" In the University of Atlantis a Sophomore answered the question "What is Albania?" by "A small country inhabited by people with pink eyes and white hair."



The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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JUST A WORD

The following, from a subscriber in Missouri, has given us great satisfaction in that it describes from the reader's point of view, and with cordial appreciation, the responsibility which in this time of unexampled world disturbance rests upon those who conduct a national periodical like The Independent: "It seems to us that at no time since the Civil War has The Independent occupied a place of so grave responsibility as the present. Upon the clear vision, fair judgment and lofty principles set forth in your editorials, depends our intelligent attitude toward the nations now engaged in the Great War as well as our right understanding of duty as neutrals. It is to such magazines as The Independent that we owe our own high class Americanism of which we are so justly proud today. Long live The Independent and its staff of noble men!"

The Independent of next week will be the annual Little Travels Number, and will contain features of the greatest value to all readers who are making vacation plans for the summer. A fuller announcement appears on the third cover page of this issue.

Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor of Ohio, and recent United States Ambassador to France, where he won such golden laurels in the first few months of the war, has written an article for The Independent on the question of "Rural and Farm Credits," which is one of the largest economic questions that will come before the next United States Congress. As Mr. Herrick is one of the three or four men most talked of as a possible candidate of the Republican party for President at the next election, his article will prove of special significance at this moment.

PEBBLES

"What are they going to call their baby?"  
"I don't know. They named it Reginald."  
—Michigan Gargoyle.

Wise Guy—Ever see a close race?  
Utter Nut—Sure! I spent three months in Scotland.—Columbia Jester.

Wedding Guest—The bride is of old Puritan stock, I understand?  
Second Wedding Guest—Puritan stock? Union Pacific.—Harvard Lampoon.

Employer—Have you any excuse to offer for such laziness?  
Hired Man—I haven't any that will work.—Judge.

Circus Manager (to applicant)—You say you want a job in the sideshow, eh? What are your qualifications as a freak?  
Applicant (proudly)—I am the only living author who has not written the inside story of the Great War.—Life.

"How many head o' live stock you got on the place?"  
"Live stock?" echoed the somewhat puzzled farmer. "What d'ye mean by live stock? I got four steam tractors and seven automobiles."—Judge.

"My dear, I've an idea," said old Mrs. Goodart to her caller. "You know we frequently read of the soldiers making sorties. Now why not make up a lot of those sorties and send them to the poor fellows at the front?"—Boston Transcript.

"Do you think your constituents will return you to Congress?"  
"I don't know. The boys out my way aren't very well pleased with Congress. Maybe they'll keep me home to punish Congress for the way it has been acting."—Washington Star.

A nervous young lawyer arose to make his first address in a crowded courtroom. He began: "Your honor, my unfortunate client—my unfortunate client—your—" "Go on, sir!" shouted the exasperated judge. "As far as you have proceeded the court entirely agrees with you."—Strauss.

Mrs. Finnegan kept a boarding house and one day young Johnson came to her with several complaints. She listened in silence for a few minutes, but as the young man waxed eloquent she lost her patience. "Don't I know every one of the tricks of your trade?" said Johnson, with considerable heat. "Do you think I have lived in boarding houses fifteen years for nothing?" "Well," replied Mrs. Finnegan, icily, "I shouldn't be at all surprized."—New York Times.

He was deeply in love with his wife, but awfully careless about money matters. He started away on a long business trip, leaving her short of money, and promising to send her a check—which he forgot to do. The rent came due and she telegraphed: "Dead broke. Landlord insistent. Wire me money." Her husband answered: "Am short myself. Will send check in few days. A thousand kisses." Exasperated, his wife replied: "Never mind money. I gave landlord one of the kisses. He was satisfied."—New York Times.

A Chicago matron of great beauty called one day upon a friend, bringing with her her ten-year-old daughter, who promises to be as handsome as her mother. The callers were shown into a room where the friend had been receiving a milliner and many hats were scattered about. During the conversation the ten-year-old amused herself by trying these on. She was particularly pleased by the effect of the last one. Turning to her mother she said: "Mother, I look just like you now, don't I?" "Sh!" cautioned the mother, with uplifted finger. "Don't be vain, dear."—New York Times.





## Golf Links and Tennis Courts are Ready

"Fore."

"Play."

At Battle Creek being happy is part of the business of getting well. All the good outdoor games are played there and played as they ought to be. The tennis courts are exceptional. The golf course is well laid out and admirably kept.

Play is recognized as one of the most important therapeutic agencies of this great health resort. Every provision is made for outdoor games at their best. Guests who are proficient in golf, tennis or swimming find links, courts and pools worthy of their skill.

The unique feature, however, of the outdoor sports at Battle Creek is that they are *not* only for the proficient and the athletic.

The men and women who need outdoor sports most are those who have never learned to play or who have forgotten how to do it.

It is difficult and awkward to learn a game requiring physical skill among ordinary surroundings. The country clubs and semi-public recreation grounds are available only for habitual players. At Battle Creek conditions are arranged to be helpful to beginners and to the poorly equipped. Skilled instructors start them right. Companions of their own degree of proficiency are numerous, and careful supervision of their doctor keeps them from over-exertion or discouragement.

The true spirit of play takes hold of them. They become ambitious to play more skillfully. Wholesome, determined exercise of physical effort makes them forget how they feel until some day, in taking stock of an improved swimming stroke or a swifter tennis service they find that, side by

side with proficiency and skill, they have achieved stronger muscles and the increased joy of living.

The climate of the Michigan peninsula is particularly favorable to outdoor sports. The air has crispness and life even in mid-summer. The picturesque lakes and streams afford splendid boating and other water sports. The roads are ideal for motoring or driving.

Guests are encouraged to walk and *walk properly*. There are daily cross country walking parties carefully adapted to the strength of the participants. Many people have forgotten what good fun walking can be. At Battle Creek it takes its place among the pleasurable outdoor sports.

Thousands of men and women are looking forward to the summer vacation as a source of definite physical benefit. They must not only have a good time, they must make the vacation show a profit in strength restored and health regained.

At Battle Creek they are assisted in this effort by physicians of wide experience in the use of the great physiologic means of health—exercise, diet and baths—and who have at their disposal the most perfect facilities in the world for this kind of treatment.

Write to 305 Administration Building, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan, for full information.

Battle Creek is easily reached from the East, West or South. All through express trains between Detroit and Chicago stop at Battle Creek. A limousine from the Sanitarium meets guests at the station.





# The Independent

VOLUME 82

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1915

NUMBER 3469

## ITALY ENTERS THE WAR

**J**UST at the moment when Austria is rejoicing at the prospect of clearing the Russians from her northern province another enemy arises on her southern frontier. A fresh army of a million or more and a new navy have been added to the forces of the Allies. The two central European powers are now completely surrounded by belligerent or antagonistic nations. The Balkan States, which separate them from their only outside ally, Turkey, are likely soon to join the ranks of their enemies. Rumania is said to be bound by a recent treaty to enter the war if Italy does, Greece will probably follow her example, and Bulgaria will find it difficult to remain neutral and dangerous to take sides against her three hostile neighbors, Serbia, Greece and Rumania.

The participation of Italy in the conflict has long been anticipated and often prematurely announced. It was not so much the weakness of the *Dreibund* as the strength of the *Entente Cordiale* that took Germany by surprise last August. The Germans appear to have expected that Italy would remain neutral but not that England would become a belligerent, and their anger was proportionate to their disappointment. At least no great animosity against Italy has been allowed to appear in the German press, tho now, when their former ally becomes their active enemy, the accusations of treachery are loud and bitter.

Since the text of that famous treaty which has for thirty-three years controlled European politics has never been published, it would be idle to discuss whether Austria's attack on Serbia without consulting Italy, or Italy's refusal to come to the aid of Austria when she asked her to, was a violation of it. As a matter of fact, the Triple Alliance was virtually abrogated ten years ago, and, altho it has been duly renewed and formally approved since then, the convention was unable to prevent Italy's increasing alienation from Austria and gradual approachment to France. Italy was persuaded by Bismarck to enter the Alliance for protection against

France, but for many years the fears, and consequently the animosity of Italy, have been directed toward Austria. In the Balkans the interests of Italy and Austria conflicted, and the Italians remaining under the Austrian flag have never ceased to call upon their countrymen to rescue them.

The Austrian rules with the arrogance of the Prussian, but without his efficiency. For fifty years Venetia was under Austrian administration, and how the Italians liked it may be seen by the tablet in the Doges' Palace, which records the vote of the people in 1866 on the question of annexation to Italy. The referendum showed 647,000 in favor of reuniting with Italy and 60 in favor of remaining with Austria. If a vote were taken of the inhabitants of Triest and the Trentino, as we hope there will be before their disposition is settled, the majority in favor of coming into the Italian Kingdom would very likely be as large.

In spite of our national neutrality we cannot avoid a certain sympathy with the ambitions of the Italian Irredentists, at least in so far as they concern territory inhabited chiefly by Italians. We also sympathize with their growing abhorrence of the German and Austrian methods of warfare, tho we cannot feel it so poignantly as they do from the contact with refugees from Belgium, France and Serbia. But, more than all, the hope of America is that the action of Italy may hasten the end of the war.

Whether it would have been better policy for Italy to have accepted what Austria offered rather than risk all in the attempt to grasp more remains for the future to determine. But, wise or unwise, it is the people's will. Here was no case of forced and hasty action under compulsion of an autocrat or of secret agreements. There has been ample time for deliberation and discussion. Parliament by an overwhelming majority supports the Government, and the people have supported Parliament by their demonstrations. The nation as a whole has accepted the responsibility for the grave decision.

## THE WATERLOO OF A BOSS

**M**R. BARNES of Albany may well find himself wishing that he had manifested in his own case the disinclination to libel suits characteristic of another famous political personage, Big Tim Sullivan, of Tammany Hall. Big Tim was urged by friends to sue an opponent for libel, and responded with conviction, "No, sir; don't ever do it. They'll only go and prove it on you."

Last July Mr. Roosevelt said in effect that there was

a corrupt political alliance between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, and that Mr. Barnes worked thru a corrupt alliance between crooked business and crooked politics. Now he has "proved it on him." The jury at Syracuse has declared that in so saying Mr. Roosevelt did not libel Mr. Barnes.

The outcome of this famous case should have two important results.

It should drive William Barnes from political life. It



should deprive him of what influence and weight have been his in the councils of the Republican party. "The defendant," said Judge Andrews in charging the jury, "must prove to you that his charges were true." And the verdict of the jury declared that they were true.

What use should the Republican party have among its leadership for a man guilty of an improper and tainted alliance with a boss of an opposing party? What use should the people of the state of New York and of the nation have among their political leaders for a man guilty of an illicit and dishonest alliance between crooked business and crooked politics? In asking these questions, be it noted, we are using the language not of Mr. Roosevelt but of Mr. Justice Andrews. The Republican party must purge itself of a leadership that is unworthy and inimical to the public welfare.

The case should further demonstrate, to those who have doubted, that Theodore Roosevelt, whatever his shortcomings of manner or method, of temper or taste, however one may disagree with his policies and his political beliefs, is a politician untouched by corruption, a man whose public life has been devoted to what he believed to be the common good. In all the testimony adduced by the plaintiff to discredit him before the jury and the world there was no evidence of corrupt motive, no implication of dishonesty. It is true that it was shown that Mr. Roosevelt had often worked harmoniously with political bosses. But this fact should have been as well known before the trial as after. Mr. Roosevelt has never attempted either to deny or to conceal it.

There is a distinction, however, that should be kept in mind. It is one thing to work with a boss so long as he is willing to go your way, opposing and forsaking him the moment he substitutes personal ends and private gain for the common interest; it is quite another to join with a boss in selfish exploitation of the community in which he has political power. Mr. Roosevelt has worked with bosses, even with Mr. Barnes. There is always danger, of course, in such associations; for a man runs great risk of being misunderstood. But Mr. Roosevelt has not let bosses use him for evil purposes. No evidence in the trial just closed showed Mr. Roosevelt conspiring with any boss or politician against the public welfare. Much evidence showed him defending the general good against their selfish machinations.

This is Mr. Roosevelt's second spectacular victory in a libel suit. It will, of course, be intensely gratifying to all his friends, personal and political. It should also gratify those who hate bossism and the alliance for gain between politics and business.

## THE LEAGUE OF PEACE AT MOHONK

THE Annual Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference was held last week on the beautiful mountain top where, for over a generation now, the friends of peace have annually foregathered. One would have thought from reading the daily papers that the most important issues discussed were those relating to national defense.

But from the opening address of John Basset Moore, generally considered the leading American international lawyer, to the final remarks of Mr. Smiley, the idea of the League of Peace seemed to grow in favor. It was made the dominant theme of the addresses of Mr. Theo-

dore Marburg, ex-Minister of Belgium; Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University; Henri La Fontaine, president of the Berne Peace Bureau; ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, and the editor of The Independent. Moreover, it formed the frontispiece of the platform finally adopted.

It has now been favored at all five of the peace congresses held since the war broke out; the Central Organization for Durable Peace, at The Hague, April 7-10; the International Conference of Women, at The Hague, April 28-30; the National Peace Congress, at Chicago, February 26-28; the World Court Congress, at Cleveland, May 13-14, and now the Mohonk Conference.

But most significant of all it is announced that a committee of one hundred, led by ex-President Taft and including such distinguished Americans as President Lowell, of Harvard, Alton B. Parker, Oscar S. Straus, Judge George Grey, and Jacob M. Dickinson, are hoping to call next month a conference at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where the greatest League of Peace known to history was born, to see how the idea on an international scale can best be brought to the attention of the governments and peoples of the world.

The League of Peace is evidently to be the next great step in the peace movement. We purpose to discuss it fully in an early issue of The Independent.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE SUBMARINE

SUPPOSE that Germany refuses our demands, that all efforts of diplomacy fail, and that the conciliation and mediation which may be offered by outside nations are rejected.

If war is then declared, let us see just what we shall be fighting for.

We maintain that Germany has violated international law *as it now stands*. If this is so, the claim that the killing of the passengers of the "Lusitania" is criminal is unanswerable.

Germany contends, however, that the issue should not be settled on the basis of international law as it now stands, but as it *should stand* in view of the use of submarines.

If this view is accepted it is not yet clear that there would be any real change in the situation. For we are inclined to believe that, when international law comes to be revised, the best opinion of the nations will still forbid the killing of non-combatants on merchant ships.

But any such revision of international law must consider the following points:

(1) The Germans have a right to prevent contraband freight from reaching their enemies, provided that, in intercepting it, they violate no right that should take precedence of this one.

(2) The right of passengers to life does take precedence of the right to stop contraband cargoes.

(3) If it is known that a ship is likely to be destroyed and passengers have the option of going on another, their lives are not absolutely threatened, since a condition is offered by accepting which they will be safe.

(4) In this case the belligerent assumes the right to fix the condition under which the passengers may live, the condition, namely, that they go by other ships.

(5) Does the right of the passengers to sail on the threatened ship take precedence of the right of the bel-



ligerent to stop the contraband cargoes? If, as we have supposed, the German contention, as to what international law ought to be and probably will become, be accepted as a basis for deciding the pending case, the right of passengers to sail on the threatened ship may have to give way to that of the belligerent to stop contraband cargoes.

(6) It is uncertain what international law will become when full cognizance shall be taken of the effect of using submarines. It is not the prerogatives of either party in the war to decide this great issue by itself and act on the decision.

(7) There is immediate need of a conference of powers to determine what rule should be observed during the continuance of the present war.

(8) If such a conference should decide that passengers may properly be barred from ships carrying munitions of war, the right to kill the sailors and officers of merchant ships will come into question.

(9) The rescuing of the crews of ships with such contraband cargoes will be relatively easy and may be made obligatory, or

(10) It would be possible to confine the carrying of munitions of war to auxiliary naval ships, which should be fully armed for self defense.

The issues here stated will have to be settled by negotiation, even tho a war should precede the settlement. It is better, then, to settle them without war.

### STAND BY THE PROTOCOL

**T**HE Peace Protocol in the great garment trade in New York is unquestionably the most important attempt yet made in the United States to substitute law for war in industrial relations. It ranks as a measure of industrial peace with the compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand and the compulsory investigation law of Canada.

The protocol came into being after the great strike of 1910 and was the work largely of three men—Louis D. Brandeis, the eminent Boston lawyer; Julius Henry Cohen, long recognized as one of the ablest and most public-spirited of the younger New York attorneys, and Meyer London, now the only Socialist member of the House of Representatives.

The protocol has already been of inestimable benefit to both employers and employees. It has been the subject of numerous magazine articles and of a sympathetic investigation and report by the United States Government. It has been copied in other cities and trades. It has abolished the brutality of the lockout and the violence of the strike. It has established the preferential shop—a happy solution of the deadlock between the open and the closed shop idea. It has bettered the condition of the workers. It has improved the sanitary conditions in the shops. And above all it has raised the industry from a cut-throat business to a coöperative profession.

Yet it is now proposed by the manufacturers to abrogate it. Their contention is that the union is not living up to its provisions in good faith. Of course, neither the protocol nor any other scrap of paper executes itself. The most perfect constitution will not work without the proper spirit on the part of those who carry out its provisions and have to abide by them. No doubt the manu-

facturers have just grievances. But will they assert that they themselves have always carried out their part of the joint agreement with scrupulous regard for the rights of their employees?

The truth is, that there are no fundamental differences in the present controversy that cannot be settled by the employment of common sense and a little good humor, especially as the machinery of the protocol provides ready ways both for the amendment of the protocol and for the development of the industry as far and as fast as both sides can unanimously agree on ways and means.

Now is the time above all others to stand by the protocol. Otherwise this great industry will lapse into industrial warfare, with all the stupidity and cruelty that implies. Has Europe no lessons now for those who abandon reason for force in human relations?

### CHURCH, STATE AND MARRIAGE

**W**HAT is the authority that has the right to declare a marriage lawful or unlawful? Is it the church, or is it the state? There are quite diverse views on this subject, and exclusive and contradictory claims by the church and the state give occasion to very disagreeable consequences. There are many cases in this country in which parties legally married by the state are declared by the church to be living in sin and their children declared to be illegitimate.

Which power is it, then, the civil or the ecclesiastical, that has the real and final right to decide as to the validity of marriage?

Historically not necessarily either. In many nations capture has made marriage valid. Thus Briseis became the legal wife of Achilles, and Chryseis the wife of King Agamemnon. Thus in Bible story the remnant of Benjamin secured their wives, and so were the Sabine maidens wedded in Roman story. But the world over valid marriage has been contracted by the simple agreement of the parents of the boy and girl. In India to this day she may be married from infancy. Indeed, except under modern civilization and certain claims of the Christian Church, neither government nor religion has assumed any control of the matter beyond recognizing the validity of what others have done, the parents, or the parties themselves, or the captor of the maiden.

Under modern complex civilization all this free and easy way of marrying has to be reduced to order, and limited by the public welfare. Once polygamy was justifiable; it is so no longer in our civilization. On every other subject the decision as to what is for the general good is left to the law-power of the state. It is for the good of the people as a whole that there be an authority which shall settle what is best for the people as to who should marry and how and when, and what are the conditions that make a valid marriage. In a free government, in which the people rule, they are the ones to decide, by their chosen representatives, what is for their general interest. They represent the whole people, and not any class. Their right of decision is primary, and is superior to any other that can be named. No church can do it, for it represents only a fraction of the people; or it may be that it is not itself representative but is ruled by a class within itself.

Has the church, then, nothing to say as to the duties and conditions of marriage? Certainly it has. The state



defines and punishes manslaughter or theft in all their degrees; and the church also condemns these offenses, with penalties. Almost always the church will agree, and can hardly help agreeing with the state, and it will be the duty of the church to condemn what the state condemns. The state can better judge what is for the benefit of the people than can the church; it is its business to declare whether a man may marry his deceased wife's sister, or whether a belief in divorce nullifies marriage, or what shall be the law of divorce. For the laws and conditions of marriage are not matters of essential righteousness, but are governed by social conditions; while the behavior of the parties in marriage is of essential righteousness, and there the conscience of the parties is supreme, with which the voice of the church must express itself.

### GETTING RID OF THE RAILS

THE auto-locomotive was not born to rails. It took to them at the age of thirty because the roads were so rough and rubber tires had not been invented a hundred years ago. But late in the nineties it jumped the track and ever since has been running about the country like a wild colt, dashing up grassgrown lanes, waking up rural inns, climbing mountains, racing aside the surf, toting freight thru city streets, conveying gay parties of tourists into the unknown parts of their native land. This is the new freedom such as rejoices the aeroplane when it flies over mountain and stream and the telegraph message when it leaves the wires, which have kept it earth bound, and soars thru ethereal space.

It is the adaptability and convenience of the railless vehicle which has brought the automobile so quickly into favor. It is not confined to stated streets and fixed hours. It is obedient to the needs or whims of the owner and goes when and where he will. But few of us can afford automobiles, tho more of us own them. Those who could pay no more than five cents a ride have had to stick to the trolley cars which ran up the same old streets every day regardless of the convenience of any individual passenger.

But now we turn to a new page in the history of locomotion when convenience and economy come together for the first time.

There was a little man  
Had a wooden leg;  
Hadn't any money,  
Didn't want to beg.

So he took four spools,  
And an old tin can,  
Called it jitney  
And the blamed thing ran.

It's bound to run. Nothing can stop the jitney now, no corporation, no legislation. The era of extortion and of corruption is over. The cab service of our American cities has been the modern form of highway robbery. The tourist in Europe revels in the cheap carriage rides, but when he returns he is held up at the dock by an insolent cabman who charges all he dares, and then forces him to pay a compulsory "gratuity" as great as the European cab tolls.

The taxicab at first promised some relief. That was why its introduction was fought by the vested interests as now they are fighting the jitney. But the mechanical accountant proved to be almost as greedy and unreliable as its human predecessor, so the common people have

been confined to the street cars. The street car lines requiring exclusive privileges on the streets were quasi-municipal services. Sometimes the city ran the street cars. Sometimes the street cars ran the city.

But the jitney bus is independent because it demands no special favors. It tears up no pavement. It sets up no poles. It lays no third rail. It has the same right to the public street as the farmer's wagon or the one-horse buggy, or the limousine, and it asks for nothing more. It goes wherever people want to go even tho it be thru a pretty street instead of an ugly one. It requires but little capital because it does not need to build a power house or to buy the right of way or the town council. It only needs to be let alone. If our American habit of legislative antagonism toward every new thing can be held in abeyance for a few years the jitney may develop into a very useful institution.

### OUR OLDEST CONTRIBUTOR

THE oldest, and we may say the best loved, of the familiar writers for The Independent has been translated. He did not die as others die, an old man wasting away, tho he was well past four-score years, but in his full strength like Moses, for in his usual health he was sailing in a boat on his Florida lake when suddenly, without a struggle, he was taken away.

Edward Payson Powell, from a period before the birth of those who now chronicle his passing away, had been a constant and favorite contributor to our columns, writing both editorially and under his name. For little more than a dozen years he was the successful pastor of important churches, first in Adrian, Michigan, then in St. Louis, and then in Chicago; but from the beginning he was a writer for the press, and his love for agriculture, man's first and divinest way of gaining a livelihood, led him to choose early the life of a farmer in his own college town of Clinton, New York, where he could expend all his taste and his science in the creation of a modern Eden, richer in developed fruits and plants than Adam ever saw, yet reading and studying and growing ever nearer to nature and nearer to the heart of man and the soul of God. Here it was his pleasure and more than half his life to speak to a larger audience than any pulpit could offer.

It was because his heart was so near to nature that his readers loved him. And he loved humanity as he loved nature. He lifted his readers above the "getting and spending" that "lay waste our powers," and ever bade us see the beautiful and the good around us and in us. He was full of wisdom, not in fruits and trees and bees and birds alone, but in the training of boys and girls more than of vines and flowers, for education was a hobby of his, and he never lost the spirit of the preacher and the purpose, while he left behind him the tone with the garb. His text may have been Northern Spys or bluebirds, or the last bulletin from some agricultural station, but the lesson of it was ever beauty and wisdom and goodness, so easily, so sympathetically expressed, that we read and felt happier and nearer to the footsteps along the lilies of Galilee.

Up to the end his heart and his pen worked, and the latest—tho not, we are glad to say, the last—of his articles for The Independent appears in this issue.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Italian Parliament Votes for War

As parliament re-assembled on the 20th the galleries were filled with spectators who greeted with applause the arrival of the representatives of the Allied Powers and of the United States. The orator of the war party, the poet Gabriele d'Annunzio, who came too late to find room in the public tribune, was lifted up and passed over the heads of the crowd to the front row. When the deputies saw him they all rose and cheered for five minutes.

Premier Salandra opened the session by presenting a bill "to meet the eventual expenses of a national war" and grant full powers to the Government to deal with all public matters after the declaration of war. He explained the reasons which had led the Government to this action as follows:

Since the unification of Italy, Italy has striven by every means in her power to maintain peace by means of alliances and friendships. She has tolerated the insecurity of her own frontiers and laid in abeyance her national aspirations.

Despite Austria's efforts to crush out the undying Italian spirit in the "unredeemed provinces" we have stood by this policy. Now, however, when Austria has violated the Triple Alliance and provoked the European conflagration, Italy, after vainly striving to reach an agreement, has been compelled to denounce the Triple Alliance and, lest she be left isolated, has provided for the safeguarding of her own interests.

The ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Empire address last July to Serbia annulled at one blow the effects of a long sustained effort by violating the pact which bound us to that state, violated the pact in form, for it omitted to conclude a preliminary agreement with us or even give us notification, and violated it also in substance, for it sought to disturb, to our detriment, the delicate system of territorial possessions and spheres of influence which had been set up in the Balkan peninsula.

But more than any particular point, it was the whole spirit of the treaty which was wronged and even suppressed, for by unloosing in the world a most terrible war, in direct contravention of our interests and sentiments, the balance which the Triple Alliance should have helped to assure was destroyed and the problem of Italy's national integrity was virtually and irresistibly revived.

Foreign Minister Sonnino drew from his pocket and presented to the president of the Chamber the Italian Green Book containing an account of the pourparlers with Austria from September 9 to May 4, when he formally denounced the Triple Alliance.

After brief discussion in which no opposition was voiced the bill was passed in the Chamber by a vote of 407 to 74. In the Senate on the following day 262 votes were cast in favor and only two against. There were thirty-four Intransigent Socialists who not only voted against the war bill but retained their seats in silence when all the other deputies rose and cheered for Italy and the King. The rest of the opposition was made up of the followers of ex-Premier Giolitti, who has used his

utmost endeavors to maintain Italian neutrality, but in vain.

On May 23 the Duke of Avarna, Italian Ambassador at Vienna, presented to the Austrian Foreign Office a formal declaration of war as follows:

Declaration has been made, as from the fourth of this month, to the Imperial and Royal Government of the grave motives for which Italy, confident in her good right, proclaimed annulled and henceforth without effect her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the Imperial and Royal Government, and resumed her liberty of action in this respect.

The Government of the King, firmly resolved to provide by all means at its disposal for safeguarding Italian rights and interests, cannot fail in its duty to take against every existing and future menace measures which events impose upon it for the fulfillment of national aspirations. His Majesty the King declares that he considers himself from tomorrow in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

## Italian Preparations for War

On May 22 all of the provinces along the Austrian border were placed under martial law and all soldiers born between 1876 and 1895 were called to the colors. This would mean practically all of Italy's trained men, some 3,300,000, but it is not generally supposed that more than a million or a million and a half at the most will be put into the field at present. All the vehicles and draught animals in the country have been subject to government requisition for transport purposes. The army on the northern frontier has been placed in charge of Count Luigi Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian army, with headquarters at Vicenza. He is of noble Piedmont family and now sixty-five years old.

The barracks at Rovereto in Austrian Tyrol were blown up, presumably by some Italian, as this is one of the towns chiefly inhabited by Italians and in the region which Italy has gone to war to obtain. All of the Italians of military age resident in Triest and other Austrian towns have been transported into the interior for internment. The Austrians on May 21 cut the telegraph and telephone lines at the frontiers and destroyed the bridges. Railway trains were halted and seized as they crossed the boundary line between the two countries.

The Austrian Government has asked that Ambassador Page take charge of the Austrians in Italy. The Italians in Austria and Germany will be watched over by the Swiss representatives in those countries.

The position of the Pope in case of war involves many delicate questions and it is not yet certain how they are to be adjusted. The Vatican is entitled on the ground of its extra-territoriality to maintain uninterrupted diplomatic intercourse with all foreign Powers, but the Italian Government, feeling that it would be dangerous to allow the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary and the Minister of Bavaria to remain in Rome during the war has suspended the clause in the law of guarantees which permits diplomatic representatives at the Vatican. Pope Benedict has recalled the representatives of the Vatican in Germany and Austria-Hungary on the ground that being Italians their position would be difficult. France is not represented at the Vatican since the separation of Church and State, but Great Britain, for the first time in centuries, has sent a representative to the Pope.

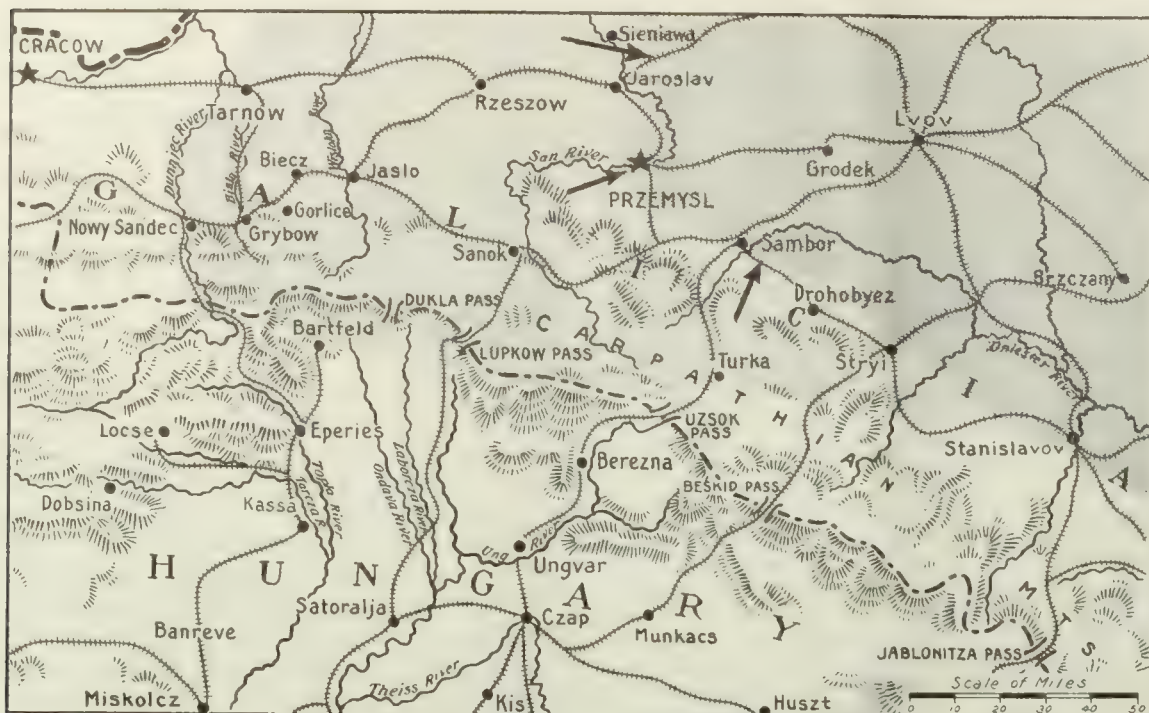
The first skirmish of the war took place in the region of Tonale Pass on the western side of Austrian Tyrol near the Swiss border. A small Austrian patrol crossed the frontier and was driven back by the Italian Alpine chas-seurs.



International News Service

THE COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN NAVY  
The Duke of the Abruzzi, explorer, sailor,  
popular favorite





RUSSIANS LOSING GALICIA

The extent of the Austro-German victory in Galicia is shown by the above map where the lightly shaded area represents the territory lost by the Russians during the month of May. General Mackensen's troops advancing from the vicinity of Cracow have crossed the San River, recaptured the fortified town of Jaroslaw and are within gunshot of the fortress of Przemyśl. In eastern Galicia the Russians claim successes, but since they mention fighting north of Drohobycz it is evident they have also lost ground on this side. On the whole, they are back where they were in September.

### The Capitol Comes to the Quirinal

In no country has there been such popular enthusiasm shown for the war as in Italy. On May 22, when King Vittorio Emanuele signed the bill giving the Salandra ministry full power to declare and conduct the war and the decree ordering the complete mobilization of the army, the people of Rome turned out in mass to demonstrate their approval in a dramatic manner. The City Council assembled in the Capitoline Palace where the chamber had been decorated for the occasion by historic tapestries, the Mayor, Prince Colonna, delivered an inspiring address in which he declared that the time had now come to complete the unification of Italy. The throng without joined in the national anthem and then fell in behind the Mayor, councilmen and the standard of the City of Rome, and marched to the Quirinal hill.

The square in front of the royal palace and the tributary streets were packed with people as close as they could stand. Their number is estimated at a quarter of a million. When the King and Queen appeared with their children on the balcony with the flag of Italy on one side and the flag of Rome on the other the crowd burst into cheers which increased as the King took the national banner in his hands and kissed it. As Prince Colonna in his address to the sovereign said "We are willing to shed our blood for the House of Savoy," the King interrupted him by the remark, "Say rather for the glory of Italy."

After this demonstration of loyalty to the King the crowd marched, with an American flag at the head, to the Palazzo del Drago, the residence of the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page. Here they cheered the United States and denounced the sinking of the "Lusitania."

### Russians Lose All Along the Line

In Galicia, Russians have now lost all they had gained by their hard fighting of the last eight months except the fortress of Przemyśl, and this is partially invested and under bombardment by the Austro-German forces. As in September the opposing armies are lined up along the San River with the eastern half of Galicia in the possession of the Russians. The Austrians and Germans have crossed to the eastern side of the San, both above and below Przemyśl, for a distance of about twenty miles, but both to the north and the south of this section the Russians are holding their ground and claim to have repulsed the attack. If, however, the Teutonic forces should succeed in their drive at the center the Russians would be compelled to evacuate Galicia. The Austrians claim to have captured during the first half of May 174,000 Russian prisoners as well as 128 guns and 368 machine guns. What is more important they have regained the oil fields and copper mines of Galicia, which are their only source of these two essentials of modern warfare.

On the northern side of the Vistula in Poland a similar eastward movement is in progress. Here the Germans have driven the Russians back nearly fifty miles in the direction of Radom.

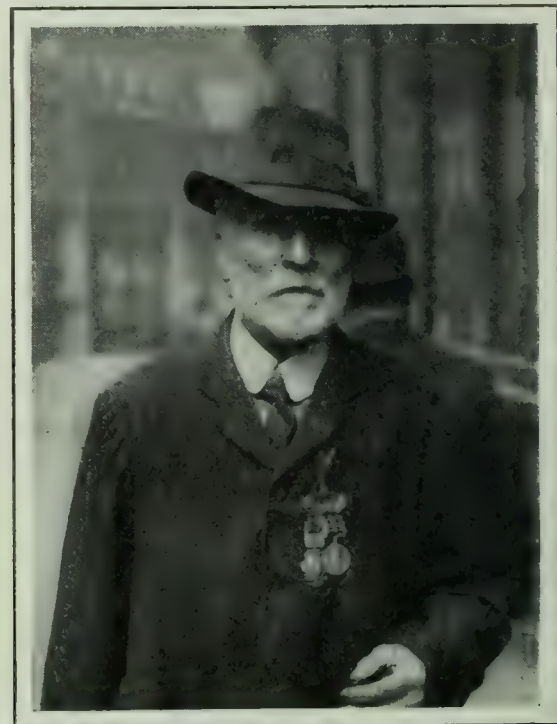
The German advance into the Baltic provinces of Russia which the Petrograd despatches at first alluded to contemptuously as a mere cavalry raid for the destruction of crops, is evidently intended as a permanent occupation. The Germans are constructing a fifty mile railroad along the coast from Memel, the most northerly of Prussian ports, to Libau, the Russian port which they have recently captured. This will make connection at Libau with railroad running to Mitau, most of which the Germans already hold, and will enable

them to bring their heavy guns to bear upon Riga, the Russian naval base and army quarters on the Baltic. The Russians are making desperate efforts to break the German line at Shavli, but so far without success.

For the first time since the war began the Petrograd despatches have a pessimistic tone, and it is evident that the defeats of the past month in almost every part of the eight hundred mile line from the Gulf of Riga to the Pruth River have seriously shaken their confidence. The Russian correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* telegraphs, "As a result of the latest German tactics all that has been accomplished by the Russians in the Carpathians has been undone and months have been added to the duration of the war." According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* there are 1,386,000 prisoners of war held in Germany and Austria of whom about 1,000,000 are Russians, 250,000 French, 25,000 English, 50,000 Belgian and 50,000 Serbian. The total German loss in killed, wounded and missing is estimated by the London *Chronicle* at over two million men since the war began. The official lists given out in Berlin include 1,175,681 names up to February 14 and the German losses since then must at least have been proportionately heavy.

### Fighting Over Gallipoli

Constantinople had an opportunity of witnessing an unprecedented spectacle, a naval combat between ships on opposite sides of a range of hills. The Turkish cruiser "Sultan Selim," erstwhile the German "Goeben," has been several times reported sunk or disabled but is evidently still able to get about, for she came down thru the Sea of Marmora into the Dardanelles and took an active part in the defense of the Narrows against the British land forces, until the super-dreadnought "Queen Elizabeth" put a stop to it by shelling her from the



Janet M. Cummings

### NOT TOO OLD TO HELP

A British Indian Mutiny veteran, aged 76, a coppersmith by trade, on his way to offer his services in the production of munitions of war





Press Illustrating Company

# THE GERMANS HAVE MADE THEMSELVES AT HOME IN FRANCE

The German mayor of the French town of Farbos, near St. Mihiel

The official bulletin board. The poster represents a 42-centimeter shell, affectionately known as "Our Bertha." It is captioned, "A Gift to Madame Francaise"

Public bath established by the Germans in the town of Farbos

other side of the Gallipoli peninsula. The gunners of the "Queen Elizabeth" could not, of course, see the Turkish target, but their fire, guided by aeroplanes soaring aloft, was sufficiently accurate to compel the retreat of the "Goeben."

Two days later the "Goeben" tried the enemy on the other side by going up the Bosphorus and attacking the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. In this encounter she was worsted, according to Russian accounts, and had a hole put thru her hull.

The Australasian troops are making slow but steady progress up the peninsula in spite of the stubborn resistance. The Turks are said to have lost more than seven thousand men on the night of the 18th, while the British loss was not over five hundred. The British have gained the hills of Krithia about four miles from the tip of the peninsula.

The Allied fleet attempting to force the Dardanelles has suffered the loss of a fourth battleship. This time the victim is the "Goliath," which was torpedoed on the night of May 12 during an attack by Turkish destroyers while protecting the French flank just inside the strait. Twenty officers and 160 men were saved out of 680.

**Cabinet Crisis in England** In France and Belgium coalition cabinets with representatives of all parties were organized at the beginning of the war, but in England the Liberal Ministry has up to the present carried on the Government tho in close consultation with the Opposition. There have been no party divisions in Parliament and very little critical discussion. Now, however, some changes appear to be necessary in the Cabinet and the Opposition is to take part in the reorganization. By the parliament act of

1911 the maximum life of any parliament was reduced from seven to five years, and since the present Government came into power in December, 1910, it would be necessary to have another general election before the end of the year, but neither party wishes to enter upon a political campaign until the war is well over.

The immediate cause of the break-up of the Cabinet was the report of dissensions in both navy and army. Baron Fisher handed in his resignation as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, presumably because of disagreement with Winston Churchill, who as First Lord of the Admiralty is his civilian chief. Mr. Churchill has been criticized by his enemies for having in disregard of expert counsel involved the navy in two serious blunders; one when he sent marines to Antwerp when it was too late to save the city and the other when the fleet undertook to force the Dardanelles without land support, a mistake which cost the Allies four battleships.

The trouble in the army seems to be a disagreement between Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, and Field Marshal French, commanding the army in France. The reason why the British have not been able to follow up their advantage, tho they have twice broken thru the outer German line north of La Bassée, is alleged to be a shortage of ammunition due to Kitchener's failure to supply large explosive shells in quantity. The attacks on Lord Kitchener appeared in Lord Northcliffe's organs, the *Times*, the *Mail* and the *Evening News*, and have been generally deprecated by other papers of all parties as unfounded or unwise.

The new coalition cabinet is expected to include Arthur Balfour, Bonar Law, F. E. Smith, Austin Chamberlain and others of the Opposition.

**Portugal in Turmoil** The revolution in Portugal carried into power Joao Chagas, but as he journeyed from Porto to the capital to assume his office as Premier he was shot on the train by Senator Freitas. Altho he was hit by four revolver shots, one in the head, he is reported recovering. Senhor Freitas was killed on the spot by gendarmes. Jose de Castro is serving temporarily as Premier and the new Government is said to be securely established. The former Premier General Pimenta Castro and the members of his Cabinet are imprisoned. President Arriaga retains his office. To effect this change of administration cost over a hundred lives. More than two hundred are in the hospitals wounded by the street fighting. The new Government accuses the old of conspiring to restore the monarchy and of having failed to defend vigorously enough the African province of Angola against the German invasion.

**A Verdict for** In the suit of William Barnes, Jr., Colonel Roosevelt against ex-President Roosevelt for libel, the jury on the 22d returned a verdict for the defendant. Forty ballots had been taken, and the jury had been out forty-two and a half hours, but from the beginning there had practically been an agreement in favor of Colonel Roosevelt. On the first ballot nine had voted for him, and two of those who stood on the other side had taken this position temporarily to prevent a sudden decision and cause some deliberation. On the second ballot, and all succeeding ballots until the last, eleven men were for the defendant. The twelfth man, Edward Burns, insisted that the taxable costs should be divided. Probably he did not know that they amounted to only \$65. Such a verdict would have been an



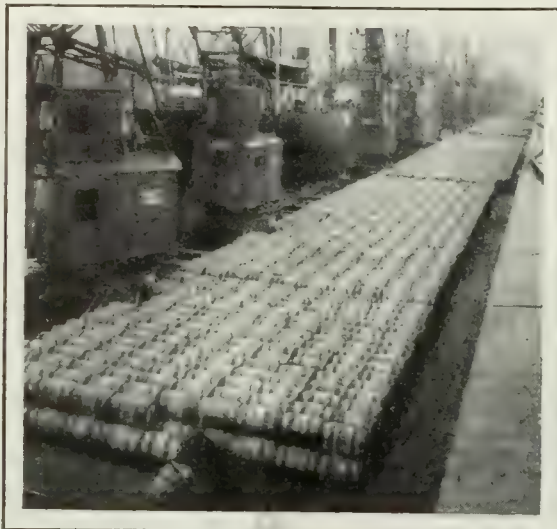
illegal one. At last he joined his eleven associates and the unanimous verdict was announced. Seven of the jurymen were Republicans, three were Progressives and two were Democrats. Politics, the foreman said, had no weight in the jury's work. The main question was, in the jurymen's opinion, one as to the veracity of the complainant and the defendant, and their decision on this point was in favor of Colonel Roosevelt.

There was an interesting scene in the court room after the announcement of the verdict. Colonel Roosevelt, who said that it was one of the happiest moments of his life, address the jurymen in an adjoining room, expressing his appreciation of their action. The attitude of the people of the city, as they cheered and congratulated him while he was going from the court house to his hotel, showed that the verdict was heartily approved in Syracuse. Mr. Ivins, counsel for Mr. Barnes, says that an appeal to the higher court will be taken.

It is said that the cost of the trial to the two parties was not less than \$100,000. For the defendant thirty-three witnesses were called, and for the complainant seventy-one. There were 3738 pages and more than 900,000

words of testimony, exclusive of the numerous letters and extracts from newspapers, and it is estimated that the telegraphed press report was about 1,600,000 words.

It is expected that the five railroad companies affected by the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent decision requiring them to give up their steamboat lines on the great lakes will ask for a rehearing. The companies' investment in lake lines is said to be \$150,000,000, and it is asserted that if the property should be sold before December 1, the date named by the commission, there would be great loss, as there is no market for it. While three of the companies have rail lines to Chicago, with which the water lines might naturally compete, two of them, the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley, have no rail lines west of Buffalo, and therefore their boat lines may be regarded as extensions of their land



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#### IS GERMANY STARVING?

These photographs, made within a few weeks, of scenes at German ports suggest that Germany is hardly yet on the verge of starvation. These eighty-two thousand barrels of herring from Norway—practically the entire season's catch; this beef from Denmark—one day's killing at the Municipal slaughter house at Luebeck; and the cargo of wheat from Argentine, here being unloaded, should keep the wolf away for a while



lines. For this reason, it is said, these companies should not be classed with the other three. It is asserted that if the boats should be operated as independent lines, they would not be profitable unless the present freight rates should be largely increased.

The commission has approved and sustained the increase of rates on iron ore from the mining districts of Michigan to ports in that state and Wisconsin. This increase was made two years ago by the Chicago & Northwestern and other roads. Shippers of ore opposed it.

Officers representing ninety per cent of the country's railroad mileage at a meeting last week expressed disapproval of the proposition made by the Post Office Department that the roads shall be paid by space, instead of by weight, for carrying the mails. They also ask that the mails shall be weighed once a year, instead of once in four years; that there shall be payment for carrying the mails between stations and to post offices, and that the Government shall also pay for the apartment post offices on trains. The roads claim that they are not justly paid for their mail service.

**Trust Cases** When the conviction of John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, and more than twenty other officers of the corporation, for violating the criminal provisions of the Sherman act, was disapproved by the Circuit Court of Appeals, there was much rejoicing in Dayton, Ohio, where the company's factories are situated. There was a parade, and a mass meeting welcomed the men who had been saved from imprisonment. Mr. Patterson had endeared himself to the people and won a Red Cross medal by his charitable work at the time of the great floods. The Department of Justice has now appealed from the decision, and in its application to the Supreme Court it draws a dark picture of the company's offenses.

The conspiracy was clearly proved, the Government says, and it was shown by the testimony "that these men were steeped in deliberate guilt." They were "not merely technically guilty of a technical offense, but knowingly guilty of offenses that the man in the street would recognize as flagrantly and unmistakably wrong." By practically all known means of unfair competition they had ruined and forced out of business a great number of competing companies and acquired 95 per cent of the cash register trade of the United States. The peculiarly aggravated nature of their conduct had excited wide interest. Many have taken the reversal of the conviction to indicate, the Government adds, that the criminal provisions of the Anti-Trust law cannot be enforced, and general acceptance of this view would "have the gravest consequences." The case is characterized as one of the most important ever brought under the Sherman act.

Trial of the Government's suit for the dissolution of the Bill Posters' As-

sociation, which has 35,000 members, was begun in Chicago last week. The first witness was Charles Ringling, the well known circus proprietor, who spoke of the use of circus posters in old times on barns, fences and sheds.

**Mexico and Its Factions** There were conflicting reports last week about the contest between Villa and Obregon. Villa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Diaz Lombardo, asserted in telegrams that Obregon's army had been routed by Villa, who had then captured Silao, eighteen miles north of Irapuato. Obregon's army, he added, was fleeing toward the capital. But Carranza telegraphed from Vera Cruz that Obregon, in a sixteen hours battle, had whipped Villa, who had lost 2000 men. There was a similar



International News Service

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Mr. Rockefeller has been undergoing an examination on labor conditions in Colorado before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, the manner of which has done much to discredit the commission's chairman, Frank P. Walsh

disagreement in the reports about the occupation of Monterey by Carranza's soldiers. Villa's agents said that the town had been evacuated by his forces. Carranza claimed a victory, with the capture of fourteen troop trains and a Villa loss of 2000 killed and wounded. It is admitted that the Villa movement against Tampico has been abandoned and that the Villa leader of it, General Chao, has been dangerously wounded.

In a brawl at Chihuahua City, Villa's brother, Antonio, a general, was shot last week, and he died two days later. Seven men were killed in this quarrel. Villa came north to attend the funeral of his brother, and, incidentally, to order 5,000,000 cartridges. The American colonists living in the Yaqui Valley, not far from Guaymas, who were attacked by the Yaqui Indians, are now in a safe place. Two of our cruisers were sent to Guaymas after three of the colonists had been killed, but General Maytorena drove the Indians away. They had been a part of his army. Now they have declared war against all factions in Mexico.

Americans are leaving the capital, because bread riots are expected there. There is great scarcity of food. Many citizens have committed suicide. Horses are dying for want of fodder. There is much destitution in Tampico and in Vera Cruz, where Carranza lives in a fortified lighthouse. When Villa, on his journey northward last week, reached Torreon, he was met by a mob of hungry men who begged him to save them from starvation.

**The War Orders** Many new orders for war supplies have been reported. Russia has undertaken to buy 22,000 freight cars from six of our manufacturing companies, and has bought 25,000 tons of steel rails, in addition to the 25,000 purchased some time ago. The steamship "Kursk," carrying 10,000 tons of war material from New York, arrived at Archangel last week. The Bethlehem Steel Company has received an order from the British Government for 8000 cannon, and with it a check for \$16,000,000, part of which is to pay for products already delivered. British orders to this company amount, it is said, to more than \$100,000,000, and the company's recent output of shells has been 85,000 a day.

It is estimated that orders placed in Canada since the beginning of the war amount to \$425,000,000, of which \$234,000,000 is for shells. But it is known that, as in the case of Russia's \$83,000,000 order, a large part of the work is done on subcontracts in the United States. Italy is still buying American horses. Owing to the demand from the Allies, the price of horses for artillery service has advanced from \$160 to \$200. Among the new orders is one for 800,000 horseshoes. Italy has engaged 200,000 tons of coal. Purchases of sugar week before last by England and France amounted to \$9,000,000, and \$4,800,000 was added last week. Preparations for costly ex-



tensions of plant in several instances tend to confirm reports about large orders received, as to which no definite information is given to the public. At the docks in Brooklyn and Staten Island there are great quantities of war supplies awaiting shipment. Many steamships for such service have been chartered by France and Russia.

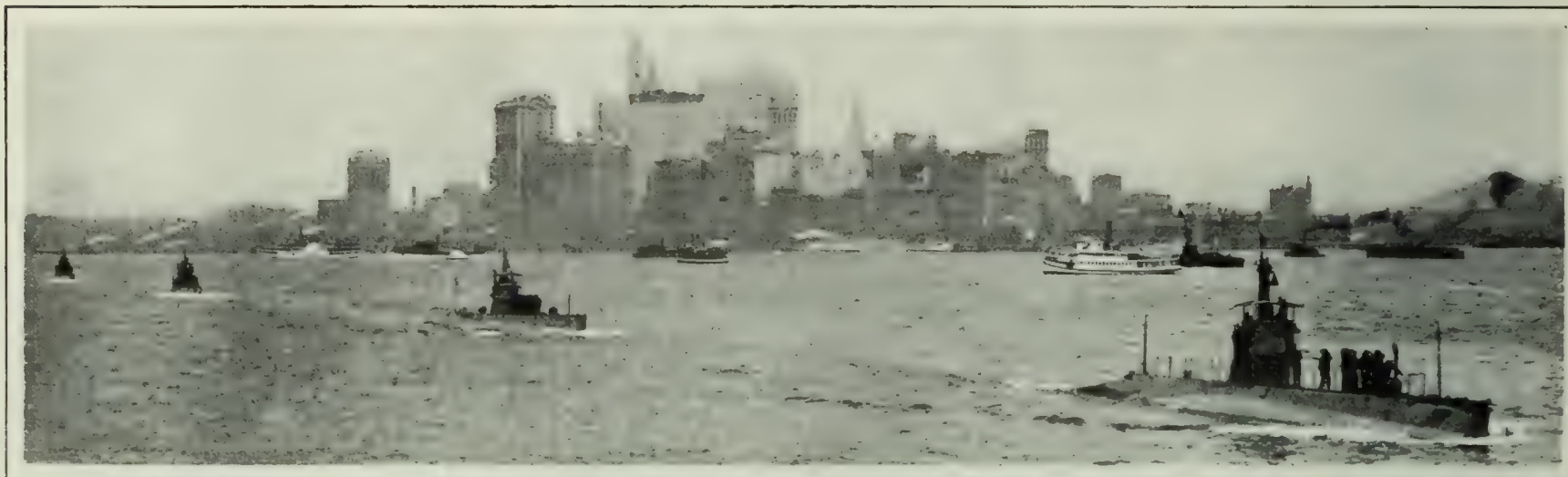
#### Mr. Wilson and the Fleet

President Wilson came to New York at the beginning of last week to review the fleet of sixty battleships and other naval vessels which were lying in the Hudson River. On the 17th he reviewed a parade of 6000 marines and sailors. A few hours later, on the yacht "Mayflower," he inspected the fleet, which was lying at anchor. In the evening he saw a boat race. On the 18th the fleet went out to sea, after a stay of ten days, and the President reviewed

it as the ships passed the "Mayflower." On the first day of his visit Mr. Wilson made a brief address at a luncheon given in his honor. Having expressed his gratitude for the "splendid reception" given to him, he said that Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, had his unqualified support. The navy, he continued, was a body specially trusted with the ideals of America. Those quiet ships lying in the river had no suggestion of bluster or aggression. They were commanded by officers thoughtful of the duty of citizens as well as the duty of officers. America asked nothing for herself except what she had a right to ask for humanity. "We want no nation's property," said he; "we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation." But we stood for and spoke for those things which all humanity must desire. When he thought of

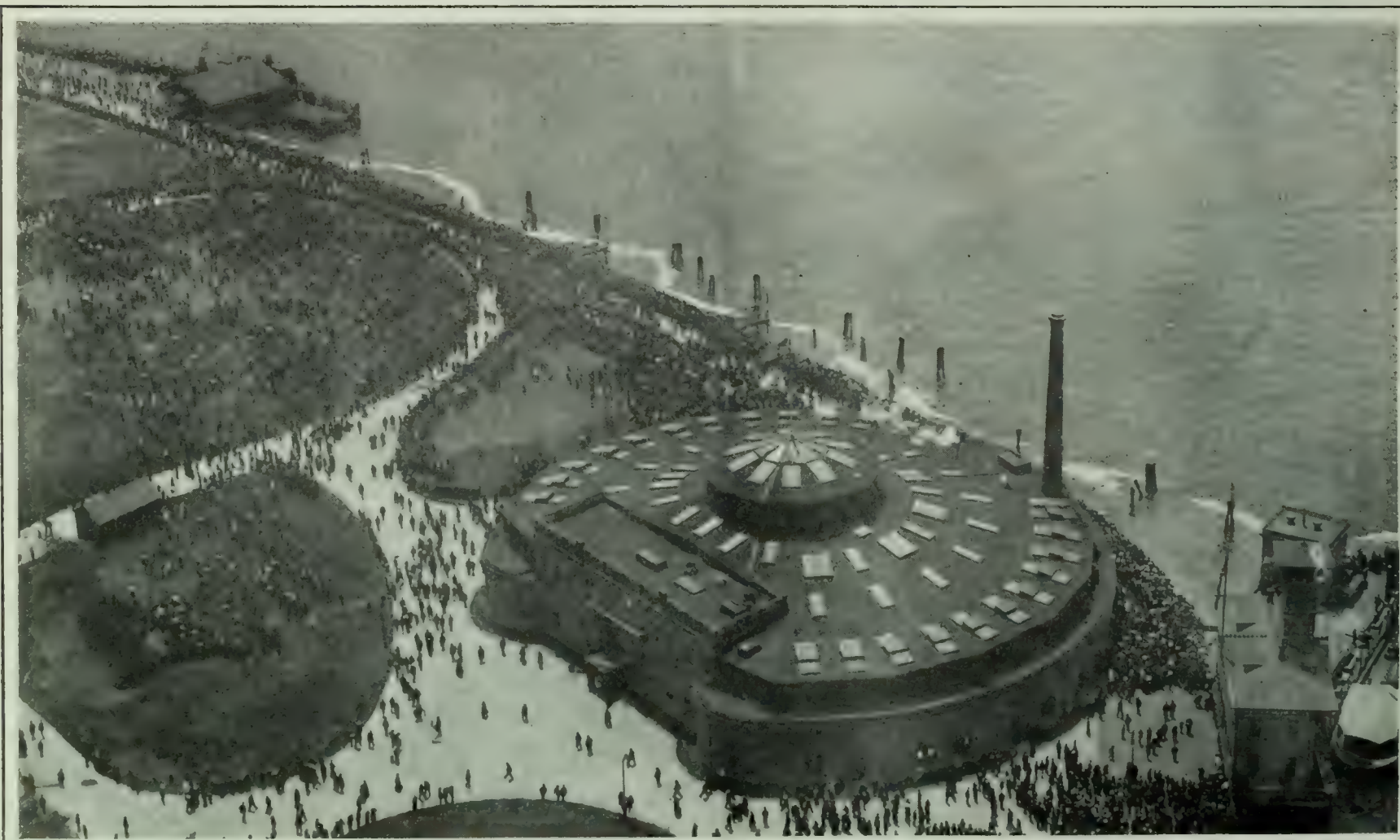
the flag he seemed to see alternate strips of parchment upon which were written the rights of liberty and justice; and strips of blood spilt to vindicate those rights, and then, in the corner, a prediction of the blue serene into which every nation may swim which stands for these great things. "It is as startling as it is touching," said Mr. Wilson, "to see how whenever you touch a principle you touch the hearts of the people of the United States. When a crisis occurs, it is as if you put your hand on the pulse of a dynamo." And the spirit that moved the men of the navy was that no threat was lifted against any nation, but that there was "just a great solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle; that there is not anything else that she loves, and that there is not anything else for which she will contend."

#### THE FLEET GOES BACK TO WORK



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WE, TOO, HAVE SOME SUBMARINES. ONE OF THESE RECENTLY MADE A RECORD VOYAGE OF OVER 1500 MILES WITHOUT PUTTING INTO PORT



International News Service

THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK WISH THE FLEET LUCK FROM THE BATTERY



# HUNTING STRAWBERRIES

BY E. P. POWELL

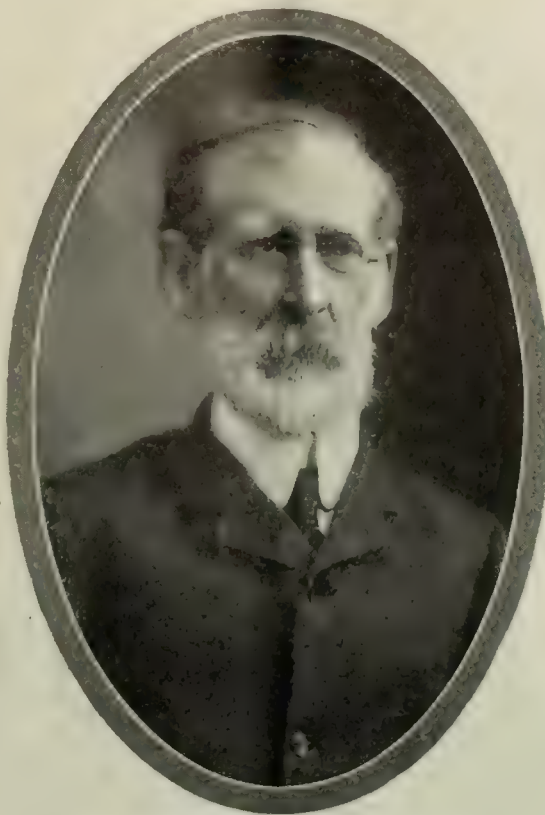
AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY"

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago we crawled thru the grass and weeds after strawberries. They were then just the same little red-cheeked tempters that they are to-day. We had no names then for specific sorts; indeed, no sorts at all. We remember when a big brother sat perched in an apple tree, eating a Pumpkin Sweet, and scolding us for creeping thru the meadow grass. But for all that, those fellows of yesterday had to mow a great many places where their temper was ruffled by strawberry hunting. Many of the most beautiful clusters were half hid in the timothy, and how the orchard grass did laugh when it fanned the growth of a whole pan-full of plump, round strawberries.

Not a strawberry in one of our gardens then! But nowadays we are testing every summer not less than forty sorts. Bless the Lord, however, we were not without strawberries; and they were quite as good for pies, only the "picking over." We had our Sues and our Sallys in those days also; and they did not need half a century of evolution to make them beautiful. Girls were the only things that were made just right at the start. At any rate, we would not swap our recollections of the Anderson pastures, and the Root glens and other hunting grounds—no, not for our present garden of Dunlaps and Chesapeakes and Warfields, and forty other kinds that command the market and make poets of very common folk. It is a sign of degeneration that we are losing our passion for hunting strawberries in the dews with black-eyed Susans and grey-eyed Mollies.

Emerson blesses the morning, because it comes dew-laden, "facing the night as much as the noonday," and it was early morning that saw us in the fields. And in those days we had the delight of going barefoot. The world has wholly changed of late. Country boys do not go barefooted any more. Only city boys have the privilege of kicking around in the dirt. In those days we could not only run the streets as Nature made us, but we had the dew to wash the dirt off, and strawberries always knew enough to run along down by the little brook and grow cups full under the big dock leaves. Things fit together if left to Nature; and the fun of life is to discover the fittings that Nature does not complete.

Bare feet! dew in the clover! a brook bouncing helter-skelter thru the back pasture! Boys and girls



THE INDEPENDENT'S OLDEST CONTRIBUTOR

shouting and splashing, while their lips are well stained! Pails half full, and always with stems and leaves attached! This is not so in our gardens; and nowadays we must not have more than twenty to a quart. It is a grand thing, this evolution, which has taken hold of the berries as well as animals. We remember well when we first saw a Sharpless, the first monster among the berries. It lay in its couch of leaves, defiant; and it seemed a crime to pull it away. If we remember, however, it took forty of them to fill a quart, but now we have the Norwood and the Chesapeake and we do not know what else, and two bites to a single berry. Is not that right?

As for these wild strawberries, it is pure imagination that they were, or are, sweeter than the cultivated sorts. The strawberry has been growing better as it has grown bigger these fifty years. The Wilson, which was first to be grown in gardens, was sour as a pickle, and some of its ancestors are no better; but if you take the run of the new sorts, you will come on such appetizing glories as William Belt, and Jessie, and Sample, and I know not what else of evolutionary completeness.

The charm of strawberrying lay in the very simplicity of it. Half a dozen boys and girls down on their knees, and pulling open the tufts of grass; soaked with dew, but full of laughter and bragging of every success. Our Northern home is next to that of Senator Root's, the "Elihu" of our boy days; and our last hunting of

strawberries was in his preserves, where they look over the Oriskany Valley, and where half a dozen brooks jump thru the glens and hunt with us. There is no denying that he is as much a failure for a farmer as he is a success as a statesman. It is his father and mother that plan gardens thru him. At any rate we sometimes, even nowadays, hunt his berries, and bring home baskets full, as good as those of 1840. We would like to hunt strawberries once more with the same little crowd that we had then; but they have mostly gone on, and we do not know whether they are hunting strawberries or not.

If you have hunted strawberries in catalogs as we have, you have a whole lot of history in your garden. Our recollection goes back to the very first one that leaped out of the wild. The wonderful Jucunda came next, and we suppose that between those and Kitty Rice at least one hundred sorts were proclaimed "the best and the biggest." Our advice to you is not to undertake to plant the latest champions; but to find out from Crawford or Allen, or some other strawberry king, what he thinks about them. Then be sure to plant half a dozen sorts, to have the fun of comparison. It is really the charm of growing things—rows of different sorts side by side.

Down here in Florida strawberries must be planted in what we call bayheads, that is, runways thru the bluff places emptying into little lakes. Where the soil is black and generally moist you can grow wild strawberries, but we never saw a genuine field of runaway berries anywhere in our state. If you plant them in your garden they must be partly shaded, and replanted every year. Raspberries refuse positively the soil and the climate. Blackberries are the only one of the triplet to do well in Florida. If you select your sort wisely and if you give a little shade and do not have a drought, why then you will have your blackberries.

But why bother? The rose family belongs to the temperate zone, and instead of blackberries we have large trees, splendid for shade and loaded all thru April with mulberries as big as your thumb. It is the only fruit with seeds that one may indulge without limit. It refuses sugar, and is just as good eaten alone as it is in a pie, or a pudding, or a shortcake. Bless my soul! how compensative Nature is; we will at this moment leave our manuscript and go to eat a mulberry shortcake.





*From a photograph presented by His Majesty to  
the Society for Italian Immigrants in New York*

VITTORIO EMANUELE, KING OF ITALY



# ITALY DECLARES WAR

## THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE CONTRIBUTES TO MAKE THE QUADRUPLE ENTENTE

**T**HE street has won," is the way the Rome correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* announced to his countrymen that Italy had joined the number of their enemies. Whatever may be said of it by the historian of the future, to whom all archives and diaries are open, this at least is the natural interpretation of appearances, for the Italian people have become possessors of the war spirit and it would be a rash government which would resist them. In the crowds that have assembled by the ten thousand in the piazzas of Italian cities shouts for the republic have mingled with the cries of "Down with Austria!" and Vittorio Emanuele would have to look to his crown if he longer refused to take up arms against his erstwhile allies. In view of this those who hold that wars are caused by kings alone and that universal democracy would mean perpetual peace may have to revise their philosophy of history.

Gabriele d'Annunzio telegraphs from Rome to Paris:

The battle is won. I have just harangued a feverish crowd from the Capitol. The tocsin has sounded and the cries are arising toward the world's most beautiful sky. I am drunk with joy. You are going to see an Italian miracle after the French miracle.

His battle is won. But to satisfy the warlike fervor he has aroused is the task of those who fight with the sword instead of the pen. It is a strange turn of fate which has brought back from his exile the poet of decadence and immoralism to serve as the spokesman of Italian patriotic enthusiasm. It was in D'Annunzio's poetical pageant *La Nave* that the imperialistic ambitions of Italy first found literary expression. The motto of this drama is "The ship is our fatherland" and the prolog is laid in Venice, A. D. 552, when the little group of people on the island were about to embark upon the career which made Venice the Queen of the Adriatic. The play closes with a symbolic and prophetic scene, the launching of the great ship "Totus Mundus."

At the time when D'Annunzio's drama *The Ship* was first produced The Independent called attention to its political significance, but of course we did not know then what all the world knows now, that

### WHAT ITALY DEMANDED OF AUSTRIA

1. Cession of the Austrian Tyrol as far north as the Brenner Pass.
2. Cession of the cities of Gradisca and Görz.
3. Trieste to be made an independent state.
4. Cession of seven islands off the eastern shore of the Adriatic.
5. Renunciation of Austrian interests in Albania and recognition of Italian sovereignty in Avlona.

### WHAT AUSTRIA WAS READY TO CONCEDE

1. Cession of that part of the Austrian Tyrol inhabited by Italians.
2. Cession of Gradisca, but not of Görz.
3. Trieste to be made a free imperial city, administered by Italian residents and with an Italian university.
4. Refused in full.
5. Conceded in full.

England and France had given Italy her long-sought opening in Tripoli as an inducement to withdraw from the Triple Alliance, and that accordingly Italy had to strike at once or forever lose her chance at an African empire. It was very difficult to bring the Italian people suddenly up to the pitch of patriotic feeling which would induce them to support heartily an expensive war of conquest entered upon without provocation or apparent reason. Under the circumstances it was natural that Italy's greatest author should be called upon

to revive the glories of Italy's greatest naval period. Whether D'Annunzio was given a hint by those in authority of what was in the wind, or whether he divined it by a poet's instinct, his drama was none the less timely and had a strong influence in stimulating the expansionist ambitions of the Italian people. Three years later Italy quadrupled its territory by annexing Tripolitania.

The Anglo-French agreement with Italy, which thwarted the hopes of Germany for African territory, must have been made in 1904, when France and England arranged for the partition of the Mediterranean countries. The secret clauses which gave Egypt to England and Morocco to France were published several years later, but the agreement with Italy has not yet been made public. The existence of such an agreement, however, is clearly affirmed by the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, in his speech to the Senate May 10, 1905, on the effect of the Anglo-French convention on Italy's Tripolitan policy:

If the necessary reserve incumbent upon the Government forbids me from speaking of the single acts by which all the interested powers have recognized Italy's prior rights on Tripoli as before those of any other nation, nothing prevents my saying that these rights have been assured in the most explicit and efficient manner.

I must only say that they [the French and English inroads on Tripoli] took place at a time when Italy thought she could follow a policy of her own, proceeding alone among other stronger and more powerful nations. Today we are no longer in those conditions; our alliances, our friendships, the special pacts which we have stipulated for the protection of our important interests, give us complete assurance and allow us to look with confidence to the future.

A public demonstration of this realignment of the powers was given in 1909, when the Czar of Russia paid a visit to the King of Italy at Racconigi, the summer residence of the King, near Turin. The international importance of this was explained at the time in the *Contemporary Review* by E. J. Dillon in an article entitled "Racconigi, the Tomb of the Triple Alliance and the Birthplace of the Quadruple Entente." In his journey to Italy the Czar took pains to go around Austria in order "to mark unequivocally Russia's friendship for Italy and lack of sympathy



THE NEW BATTLEFIELD

Any fighting between the land forces of Italy and Austria at present must take place on the boundary line here shown. The Austrian and German troops occupy strong and well fortified positions in the mountains of the Trentino, Carinthia and Carniola. There is no such barrier between Italy and the coveted cities of Görz (Goritz), Gradisca and Trieste, but if the Italian army invades the Küstenland it would be liable to a counter attack from the north thru the province of Venetia. The Austrian fleet is mostly congregated in the harbor of Pola.



with Italy's present ally and future of the adversary."

The action then foreshadowed and virtually decided upon has now taken place. On May 4 the Duke of Avarna, the Italian Ambassador at Vienna, notified the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs that Italy regarded Austria's declaration of war against Serbia as a violation of the Triple Alliance treaty and that Italy had decided to resume her complete liberty of action, both because the Austrian offers of compensation for Italian neutrality were totally inadequate and because Italy's situation had become intolerable.

The intent is plain tho the wording is curious. It might be queried why Italy did not discover last August that the attack on Serbia had shattered the Triple Alliance and why Italy's position is more intolerable now than it has been for the last nine months. The fact is that during this period of watchful waiting Italy has been busily engaged in bringing her army and navy to the apex of efficiency and in bargaining with Austria and the Allies to see which would offer the highest bid for her neutrality or aid.

It seems that the Allies must have put in the winning bid, tho what it was can only be surmised. We know, however, what Italy demanded of Austria as the price of her neutrality. According to the Italian Green Book the Italian demands as finally formulated by Baron Sonnino, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on April 2 included the following points:

1. Immediate cession to Italy of the Austrian Tyrol as far north as Brenner Pass.
2. The Italian boundary at the head

of the Adriatic to be moved eastward a few miles to include the Austrian cities of Gradisca and Görz.

3. The port of Triest and the adjacent territory to be made an autonomous, independent state; Austria to renounce sovereignty and remove troops immediately.

4. Cession of seven islands of the Curzola group off the Dalmatian coast.

5. Austria to declare her complete disinterestedness in Albania and to recognize Italian sovereignty in Avlona and its environs.

The Austrian response to these demands agreed to the fifth, refused the fourth and offered a compromise on the others. On the Tyrol question Austria was willing to cede that part of the Trentino which is inhabited by Italians, that is, about half the territory demanded by Italy. On the boundary question Austria offered to surrender Gradisca, but not Görz. Triest the Austrians were willing to make a free city of the empire with an Italian university and "an administration which would insure the Italian character of the city."

It would seem to an unbiased observer that the discrepancy between Italy's demands and Austria's concessions is not so great as to be irreconcilable. Italy could hardly afford to go to war merely to gain a few more miles of mountain land, some small islands and the complete independence of Triest. But of course the decision is motivated by other considerations, both political and psychological. The Italian expansionists would not be satisfied with making the Adriatic "an Italian lake," with the annexation of the whole of "unredeemed Italy," and with their African territory. They are ambitious also to take part in the partition of Turkey and acquire posses-

sions in Asia Minor. Altho by the treaty of Lausanne in 1911 Italy agreed to restore to Turkey the dozen islands of the Ægean which she had taken during the Tripolitan war, she has so far delayed surrendering them. In case she enters the war the claims of Italy in this region would naturally be viewed with favor by the Allies and she might be rewarded by the possession not only of these islands but possibly also of some of the adjacent mainland between Smyrna and the Gulf of Adalia.

But while such considerations as these may influence the statesmen of Italy the populace are swayed more by feeling. The radicals and republicans of Italy have always hated the Austrian alliance and are now glad of a chance to repudiate it. In September, 1913, General Caneva declared in a speech at Vienna that "Irredentism in Italy is dead." But the movement in behalf of "Italia Irredenta" was never so much alive as at present, and General Caneva is about to lead the armies of Italy into Austria for the recovery of "Unredeemed Italy."

Another popular motive for war is the revulsion aroused by the brutal way the Germans and Austrians have conducted the campaign. Ever since August a stream of refugees has flowed into Italy from Belgium and France, each bringing a tale of women violated, of children mutilated and of men shot in cold blood. From the east came similar reports of atrocities, for the Serbs and Montenegrins had suffered even more by the Austrian invasion and it must be remembered that the Queen of Italy was a Princess of Montenegro and that her



Paul Thompson

ITALIAN ARMY TYPES

OFFICERS OF INFANTRY

THE PICTURESQUE BERSEGLIERI





Medem Photo Service

#### AN ITALIAN CAVALRY CHARGE

The cavalry of the Italian Army are noted for their fearless and skillful horsemanship

father is King Nicholas and her sister is the Queen Zorka of Serbia. The sinking of the "Lusitania" added fuel to the flames and made longer delay impossible.

The entrance of Italy into the war will complete the circle of steel about the central European Powers and isolate them from the rest of the world. Since England has made a *mare clausum* of the North Sea nothing can be imported or exported thru The Netherlands without her approval. Switzerland is shut off from the sea by France and Italy. On the other side Rumania is inimical and Bulgaria, tho friendly to the Teutonic Powers, is helpless to aid them so long as an English fleet holds the Straits of the Dardanelles, Suez and Gibraltar. Germany and Austria-Hungary must now defend themselves on every frontier except such as are covered by these four minor and neutral countries.

In spite of the growing enmity of Italy a very considerable and profitable commerce has been carried on with Austria and the economic pressure which the Allies have endeavored to exert on their opponents has been materially relieved by the food and munition materials which have found their way over the northern border of the peninsula. This traffic will now be stopped and the two central European countries will be as completely invested as the fortress of Przemysl. By her geographical position as much as by her military strength Italy is a most formidable addition to the ranks of their en-

emies. The odds against them seem quite overwhelming when the opposing belligerents are lined up:

Great Britain	Germany
France	Austria-Hungary
Russia	Turkey
Japan	
Belgium	
Serbia	
Montenegro	
Portugal	
Italy	
Area of mother countries—	Area of mother countries—
2,770,000 sq. mi.	480,000 sq. mi.
Population of mother countries—	Population of mother countries—
313,000,000	117,000,000
Total area of empires—	Total area of empires—
31,000,000 sq. mi.	3,200,000 sq. mi.
Total population of empires—	Total population of empires—
852,000,000	150,000,000

From the above it appears that if we consider the extent of the territory of the Allies in Europe together with Japan the odds stand nearly six to one in their favor and nearly two to one in population. But since the Allies can and do draw upon their colonies and oversea dominions for both men and supplies it is more correct to consider the total area and population of the belligerent powers, in which case the odds stand ten to one in the matter of territory and nearly six to one in the way of population.

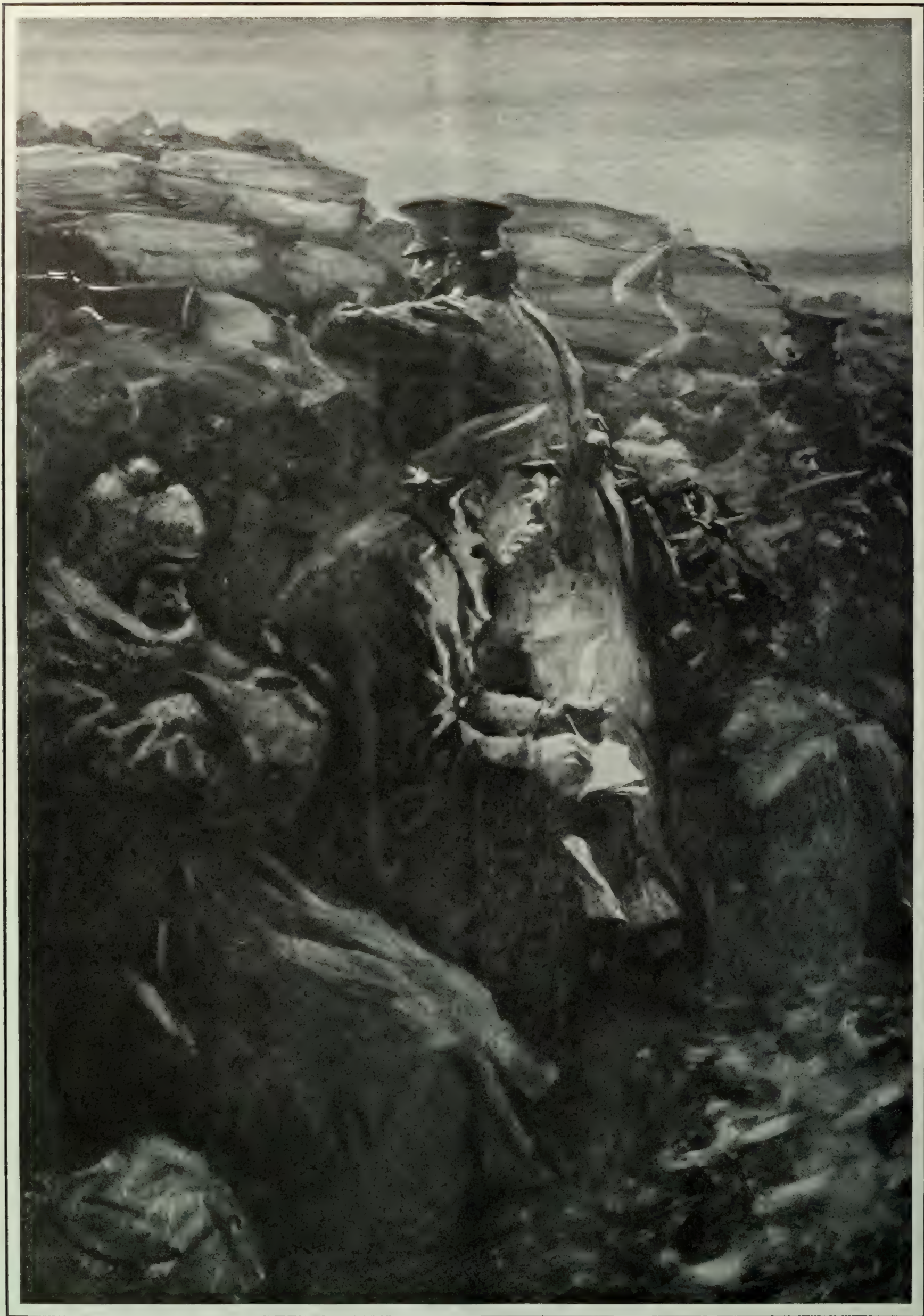
The number of troops which Italy will be able to put into the field is probably about a million and a half with a reserve of as many more. We may surmise that the force already mobilized on the northern frontier amounts to some seven or eight hun-

dred thousand. The navy is a strong one, ranking the sixth or seventh in the world. There are six dreadnoughts, twenty other battleships and armored cruisers, thirteen light cruisers, 120 destroyers and torpedo boats and twenty submarines. Both army and navy have had practise in the Tripolitan campaign only four years ago, and since they have had more than eight months for preparation they should be in most efficient shape.

The Austrians, on the other hand, have been fighting against heavy odds and have suffered terrible defeats from both the Russians and Serbians. The Austrian navy is inferior to the Italian and has so far kept safe from the French in the land-locked harbor of Pola. It is supposed that troops to the number of three or four hundred thousand including two German army corps have been stationed on the frontier to defend Triest and the Trentino against the Italian attack.

But the Austrians have the advantage of position. The Trentino is a natural fortress and its peaks and passes have been put into a state of defense in accordance with the lessons of the present war. There are no natural obstacles in the way of an advance around the head of the Adriatic to Görz and Triest, but if the Italians attempt this they will be exposed to attack on their left flank from the mountains to the north and a defeat here might give opportunity to the enemy for an invasion of Venetia.











# THE JITNEY

BY ISAAC DON LEVINE

**T**HE word "jitney" is of uncertain origin. It has been traced to Japanese, Indian and even Russian sources, but its real derivation is still a subject open to discussion. The word has two meanings; one is a slang synonym for a nickel, the other, derived from the first, is an automobile of any size or description used for carrying passengers at the fare of a jitney or five cents.

I first met the jitney in Kansas City. One afternoon last January I noticed a crowd at the corner of a downtown street there. The object of attraction was a jitney, a four-passenger Ford of an old make, but evidently in good condition still. On the windshield in front of the driver was a big crudely painted 5. Below this emblem of the jitney was a sign showing the route of this car.

Tho the day was very cold the jitney was promptly filled with passengers. I secured the seat at the driver's side. He proved to be a mechanic by trade, but being out of employment with no immediate prospect of securing a job he decided to invest his savings, amounting to over \$200, in a jitney. He bought a second-hand car for \$350, paid \$200 in cash and for the rest he gave a note which he was to redeem at the end of three months. The first day he worked eleven hours and netted \$6.75. This was his second day and he had already made over \$6.

His experiences were those of the average pioneer in the new business. The public is by no means slow to appreciate the value of the jitney, especially for short trips during rush hours. One enterprising driver put up a "jitney down and back" sign on his car and filled it with regular customers whom he promised to take to work in the morning and home again at night. The following story taken from the *Kansas City Star* is typical of the jitney man:

For nineteen years Joseph C. Howe conducted a grocery store. But when he looked thru his window and saw the many passengers alight from and board the jitney bus he pondered. Finally he decided to quit the grocery business. He sold his store and bought a seven-passenger car and yesterday entered the jitney business.

The following also from the *Star* shows that a different class of men enter the field:

Monday morning Edward O. Bruce, 217 Sterling building, decided to go into the jitney business. He hadn't used his car for several months and believed turning it into a jitney would be profitable. He hired a chauffeur and began running between the Union Station and Eighth and Grand. The first day he made \$9.60. Three other men in the building heard about his success and started cars.

It was precisely in some such manner that the growth of the jitney transportation service took place wherever it reached. Its coming was so sudden, so unforeseen, that there were no regulations, restrictions or fees of any kind to hamper its development. No licenses were necessary for turning a private car into a jitney. Anybody who owned or leased a car could use it any time on any street as a transportation vehicle. This is one reason for the marvelous growth of the new transit system. Small and large cars of all kinds and makes were hastily converted into passenger carriers and put into operation. Idle commercial trucks were transformed in a night into buses and sent out "jitneying."

The buses, of course, demanded

larger investments and were therefore slower in taking the field. Besides, the number of automobiles in the market that could be converted into buses is small. But the ingenuity of the jitney man became a factor to be reckoned with. It made up to a great extent for both the high price and the scarcity of the bus in the market. The story of one W. R. Roberts is illuminating. Roberts bought a taxicab chassis for \$450 and built a bus on it. The new parts for the motor cost him \$100, and the body, with seats around three sides, cost \$150 more. Thus he had a fourteen-passenger motor bus for \$700. He found the first attempt so profitable that he soon began building two more buses, one of which had a seating capacity of twenty.

Such was by no means the general way in which the jitney buses introduced themselves to the passenger public. There were pioneer cities where corporations were organized, as soon as the jitney invasion reached them, to operate jitney buses and compete with the trolley car. Ogden, Utah, was one of them. The *Salt Lake City Telegram* recorded the following when the jitney movement was still in its infancy:

Permits have been granted by the Ogden City Commission for the operation of three jitney bus lines on the main residence and business streets of Ogden, to be in direct competition with existing street car lines. The three lines are to be operated by a corporation organized with a capital of \$25,000.

When the buses first appeared it was thought that the light cars would be unable to compete with them and would have to withdraw from the field. It was suggested that the entire jitney system would ultimately crystallize into a jitney bus service similar to that in some of the large European cities. But it was soon discovered, in the words of a jitney expert, "that a light car with small gasoline, oil and tire expense can operate successfully in a two or three mile zone. A small car can operate at a profit over a considerably longer route and a big bus over a much longer route." Thus the small car and the large bus go hand



Paul Thompson

A SIDE DOOR JITNEY



Brown Brothers

ALWAYS ROOM FOR ONE MORE JITNEY'S WORTH



in hand, altho the fact that the latter runs on a more positive schedule and is better suited to stand bad weather than the former ought to bring about its predominance in the jitney system of urban transportation.

The trolley companies are also inclined to see the greater danger to themselves in the jitney bus. They are doing their best to put the jitney out of business thru legislation. In St. Louis a "Safety First" campaign for jitneys prevailed and the city fathers ordered that all jitneys must be inspected at the city garage once in two weeks. There experts checked them up as to steering gear, brakes, wheels and other items affecting safety. But this inspection was made without cost to the jitney drivers and a comprehensive plan of regulation was dropt a few days before a local election, for the politicians found the popularity of the new transit method so great a force that they were afraid to enact any laws against it. In Chicago, Mayor Harrison certainly voiced public sentiment when he said: "As for bus lines over the streets of the city, no franchise is needed for them. I know everybody seems to take it for granted that a franchise would be necessary, but the streets are as free for private motor buses as for any commercial vehicles."

If there is a possibility of controlling the jitney bus because of its regularity, there is scarcely any of controlling the light jitney even when it is found imperative to do so. The following taken from the *Oakland Tribune* is characteristic of the uncontrollable jitney:

When the owners of four large motor cars went to a theater recently their chauffeurs drove around the corner, put jitney signs on the wind-shields and started to reap financial rewards, returning before the show ended.

All the efforts of the street car companies to arrest the growth of the jitney invasion were futile in face of the tremendous success and the universal favor the jitney met every-



Lester C. Kimmell

WAITING FOR THE NEXT ONE



Brown Brothers

SHOPPING BY JITNEY



Underwood &amp; Underwood

NEW YORK'S FIRST JITNEY EXPERIMENT

where. In Kansas City alone 40,000 passengers were carried by the jitneys in a single day several weeks after the first car began operating there. In San Francisco the United Street Railroads were losing \$5000 daily about four months after the jitney service had been inaugurated in that city. When this is being written more than a thousand jitneys operate on the streets of Los Angeles, while the jitney receipts in Seattle, Washington, are nearly \$4000 a day.

These figures speak for themselves. They show that the jitney is filling a real need. They point to many advan-

tages the jitney must have posessed over the street car if it made such a success. And indeed, the advantages of the jitney over the trolley car are so numerous that they cannot be ignored by any one interested in the problem of urban transportation in our country.

The greatest advantage of the new service lies in its rapidity. It is a conservative statement that the jitney would "cover" a certain line in half the time a street car could do it. The importance of this in our age when "time is money" cannot be overestimated. Besides this distinctive advantage—

The jitney provides every passenger with a seat, doing away with strap-hanging.

The jitney makes tracks unnecessary and tying up the traffic on the entire line on account of an obstruction impossible.

The jitney reaches all the sections of the city. It is always "on the spot" at boarding houses, hotels and theaters. It will help to establish closer relations between the city and its suburbs.

The jitney makes use of all the streets and boulevards.

The jitney is more sanitary than the street car.

The jitney does not leave its passengers in the middle of the street, but lands them on the sidewalk.

The jitney is the small investor's opportunity. It creates thousands of independent business men. And finally—

The jitney demands no special franchises and privileges. It keeps the streets clean and the residence districts undisturbed.

It is evident from the above that with the coming of the jitney a new factor has entered the problem of urban locomotion, a factor that invites serious consideration and earnest thinking. Whether the jitney has come to replace the trolley as the latter in its time replaced the horse car, or whether the jitney has come to fill the needs which the street car was unable to satisfy, without aspiring to the latter's place, is a question the near future will solve.



# THE PUZZLES OF NEUTRALITY

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

THE administration at Washington in its policy of neutrality is navigating a foggy sea strewn with rocks, along coasts where the lighthouses have been put out and the buoys changed into floating mines. President Wilson is still manfully trying to use the regular charts of treaties and international law, and insists upon sailing the good old compass courses. In a world full of roarings and vaporings, the United States is the one great power in the world which continues to base its policy upon permanent lines of good will. Every belligerent has set up some new and strange doctrines of its own in international affairs, put forward in the hope to realize some small and temporary advantage over its military adversaries. While it is not true that international law has for the time being gone into "innocuous desuetude," it is true that the three powers with which we come closest into touch—Great Britain, Germany and France—all make use of what we might call an "eclectic international law," choosing the principles that suit them and filling in the gaps with new ideas of their own.

## CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED

One reason for the present confusion on this subject is that too much stress has been laid upon documentary international law, such as Hague Conferences, Declarations of London, treaties, and the generalizations of the text writers; and too little attention has been paid to the fundamental reasons why there should be neutrals, neutral rights and neutral trade. Hence an international mix-up. Germany notifies the world that the seizure of provision ships and cargoes is so contrary to all principles of international law, that it justifies the sinking of American merchantmen bound to English ports without even the opportunity for the crew to escape. Then in the "Frye" case, the Germans insist that the capture of the cargo of the "Frye" was justified because it was consigned "for orders" to Liverpool, which is a fortified port; and the German presumption was that it was intended for the British Government. Germany then turns round and politely promises reparation for the destruction of the vessel because of a treaty of 1828 between Prussia and the United States, to which the United States had not alluded. This treaty, by the way, like the Belgian neutrality treaties of 1831 and 1839, was made by Prussia but is recognized as valid by the Empire of Germany; while

*This paper by the Professor of Government in Harvard University was written before the sinking of the "Lusitania." But it contains a valuable discussion of many important points involved in the resulting controversy with Germany.—THE EDITOR.*

many German writers have insisted that the Belgian treaties ceased to have binding force when Prussia and other states joined in a federal union.

So with England. In 1908 that power asked that the question of maritime law in time of war be left out of the Hague discussions, in order that they might be treated in a separate conference in London. The resulting Declaration of London of 1911 was satisfactory to Great Britain and was signed by her representatives, but appears to have been held up by a technicality in the House of Lords. Nevertheless when the present war breaks out, Great Britain announces that she will stand by the Declaration of London; then modifies the list of contraband in that Declaration; again alters that list to the extent of including rubber as contraband, which by the Declaration is declared to be under no circumstances contraband; then throws the whole theory of contraband to the winds by claiming the right to capture any vessel bound to enemy's ports or cargoes ultimately destined to enemy's territory. This is not so much a "scrap of paper" as a scrap-heap of papers.

## DISTURBED NEUTRALITY

The only way out of this mix-up is for the United States to insist, yesterday, today and every day to the end of the war, that whatever mean or brutal thing the belligerents may do to each other, the United States stands unmoved upon its right to be a neutral and to act as a neutral. From that safe and sane position steady efforts have been made to drive the United States. Both continental Eitrus and insular Boreas have blown with all their might to deflect the United States from its steady middle course. Englishmen write with grief and disappointment of the unwillingness of the United States to realize that the Allies are fighting our battles and that we ought to come to their aid by land and sea. Their treatment of our neutral ships, however, is not prepossessing. It gives some color for the German charge that the purpose of Great Britain is to get control of all the seas and make the laws of trade for other nations. On the other

side, the Germans, officially, unofficially and German-Americanally insist that the United States makes itself one of the allies by furnishing munitions to the enemies of Germany. We are told that the blood of German soldiers killed by shrapnel manufactured in America will cry out against us. Just what would be the legal status of the blood of British soldiers who were killed for the lack of our shrapnel does not distinctly appear! Nor is it plain where the blood of the Serbians, killed by German shrapnel fired from German guns in 1912, and from Bulgarian guns in 1913, is to be classified.

Nevertheless nothing is clearer than that there is a steady accumulation of anger and hostile feeling toward the United States. The English are not altogether furious that the United States should remain neutral because they are getting the goods. The English have driven apparently the last German commerce destroyer off the seas; they are feeding and supplying themselves, notwithstanding the German submarine campaign, and they are receiving supplies of food and ammunition from the United States in any desired quantity. It is true that they have accomplished this by their superior naval power, combined with a sublime indifference to their own principles of neutral trade.

The Germans, however, are in a very different case. Quite contrary to their expectations and to the probabilities as shown by the experience of the Southern Confederacy in our Civil War, they have been unable to seriously damage British merchant commerce. Great Britain is relentlessly uprooting neutral commerce, and that means substantially the American commerce with Germany and her allies. The English hope to starve out the Germans exactly as the Germans hoped by battleships, aircraft or submarines, to starve out the British Islands. The consequent frame of mind among thoughtful Germans seems to be not unlike that of thoughtful Northerners during our Civil War. We felt a sense of passionate resentment against the British people because they were akin to us in civilization and supposed to be a lofty and high-minded people who could sympathize with the aspirations of a great nation. The Americans insisted that the British Government was bound to take precautions against commerce destroyers such as it had never taken before. The United States rolled up, and once actually presented a bill for a thousand million dollars for the



prolongation of the war. That fierce feeling which we now see to be not wholly reasonable lasted for thirty-five years. It was extinguished only by an apology from Great Britain followed by a so-called arbitration in which Great Britain accepted a hand upon which she must inevitably lose the game. Fifteen and a half million dollars for the "Alabama" claim were paid in cash, and still it was not till the Spanish war of 1898 that John Bull again became the favorite cousin.

It looks now as tho there would be a similar experience between Germany and the United States. From the first week of the war to the present time the point of view of the most intelligent German subjects in the United States has been that they were unwarrantably deprived of the natural sympathy of the American people. This is a serious state of things for America—one of the most troublesome results of the war; and it is likely to leave behind it a legacy of international irritation.

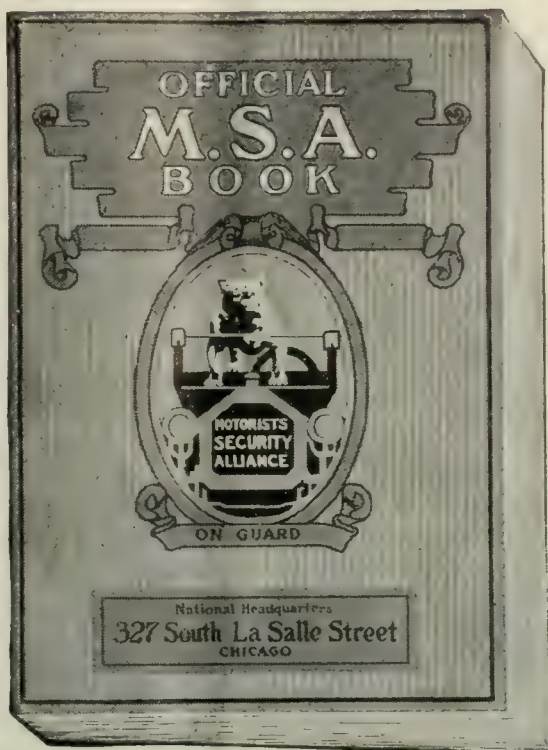
#### NEUTRAL OBLIGATIONS

Nevertheless it is impossible for the United States to avoid this distressing state of things. First because it is not only bad moral policy to rob Peter in order to pay Paul, but because Peter is likely to make himself heard on the subject in the future. Still more because it is not the duty of the people of the United States to give either physical or moral support to either side.

The United States has trouble of its own—present and impending—and may thank God that it is outside of the realm of trenches and bombs and poisonous gases. It is the duty of this country to stand solidly and continuously by the great principle that it has a sovereign, national right to stay out of a war just as much as to go into it. We cannot command the great belligerents to lay down their arms, nor can they compel us to take up arms. The United States has an unrivaled opportunity to show that personal sympathies with either side cannot push the Government from its consistent duty of preventing military expeditions, or the building of warships, or the enlistment of troops, within our boundaries; that it will allow no foreign ships of war to make the United States their base of operation. When the war is over—for that date also is written in the books of the fates—the United States will have an honorable record in this respect. The difficulties of the Washington Government during the Civil War, and its insistence then on more than common neutrality on the part of other powers, are the best examples for the present.

#### MEANING OF CONTRABAND

In spite of all efforts to befog the issue the United States has a body of neutral rights, to which it is the more entitled because of its care to fulfil its obligations. Those neutral rights do not depend upon treaties, or Hague Conventions, or the good nature of desperate antagonists. It lies in the nature of human society and the organization of states. The bottom principle in the civ-



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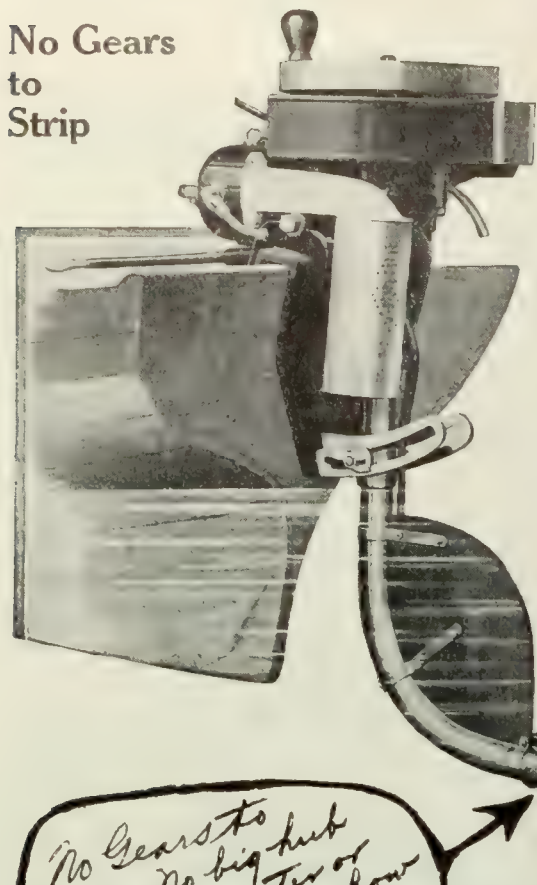
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ilized world is that peace and commercial intercourse are normal among nations, and that no two powers are required to become enemies because one of them is engaged in war.

We seem to forget that the ships of the United States and other neutrals have the same right to sail the seas and to enter the ports of all belligerents as tho there were no war going on—subject only to the principle that neutrals must not interfere with actual military and naval operations. Mines are now the ordinary defense of seacoasts and neutrals must take every precaution against them when approaching a coast or entering a port; and an area where a sea fight is going on is not a suitable place for merchant steamers of any kind. With those exceptions there are only two substantial limitations on neutral trade. The first of these is contraband—a term which every student of international law thought he understood until the present war. The reason for seizing contraband is simply that it is a direct participation in land and sea operations. Altho by the custom of nations no government is bound to prevent the shipment of contraband, no government will protect it once outside its ports or make any reclamation for its capture, if it be truly contraband.

The crux with regard to contraband is the list of contraband articles. And here the only question is whether the cargoes do actually and directly aid the recipient to carry on hostilities. The suggestion of the English that cotton ought to be contraband because a very small proportion of the cotton shipped might be transformed into explosives is ridiculously far-fetched. Copper seems to be a necessity for making of munitions, and perhaps might be added. Petrol is obviously likely under present conditions to be used in the field; but what about steel without which guns could not be cast and automobiles could not be built? Upon this whole question of the list the State Department has been weak, for while manfully protesting against delays and exasperations in the proceedings on vessels seized on the basis of contraband, it has never formally protested against the ever-expanding British list of contraband; it has never clearly applied the touchstone of actual military use to the articles held up by the British; and it has once incautiously admitted the "law of necessity" as a valid reason for altering the ordinary practises of international law.

### MEANING OF BLOCKADE

In the discussions of blockade also, there has been a hesitancy to base the position of the United States on the solid ground of the real nature of blockade. It is a very common practise of war to invest a port by sea, partly to cut off its commerce, partly to prevent supplies reaching the coast—always as a positive, active military measure. The United States during the Civil War captured vessels anywhere on the high seas bound to the ports of the Southern Confederacy, because outside each of those ports it had a competent blockading squadron.

## A MESSAGE TO PARENTS

If Education is to be preparation for complete living, boys and girls must be led to a proper appreciation of the vital interests, movements and events of the present. No one is fitted to take his place as an American citizen and voter unless he has an intelligent understanding of modern, national, political and social problems. It is surprising to see how many students are uninformed on the most commonplace news of the day. These students are not really to be blamed, for most of them have not been given the proper advice and guidance.

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That was the sort of blockade which it was supposed the immense British fleet would institute against the German coast, and the United States would never for a moment have questioned the capture of ships bound to actually invested ports. For reasons best known to themselves the British have not thought it prudent to establish such forces off the coast. They do not feel physically able to keep up such a blockade. Having failed therefore in what was supposed to be its obvious method of attack, Great Britain has now declared a blockade which is not a blockade.

The American Government has officially admitted to England that "the methods of modern naval warfare . . . may make the former means of maintaining a blockade a physical impossibility." Then instead of drawing the logical deduction that if a blockade is a physical impossibility it can neither be instituted or respected, our Government accepts the new kind of blockade, which is practically the closing of the English Channel and the water routes to the north of the British Islands which had for uncounted ages been the common property of mankind. A neutral vessel entering the North Sea without the consent of Great Britain in no way interferes with British warfare. The action of the British and German Governments in declaring areas on the high seas to be "military areas" or "zones of war" has no more justification than it would be to hold that the Straits of Belle Isle or the channel between Key West and Cuba were no longer open for American commerce.

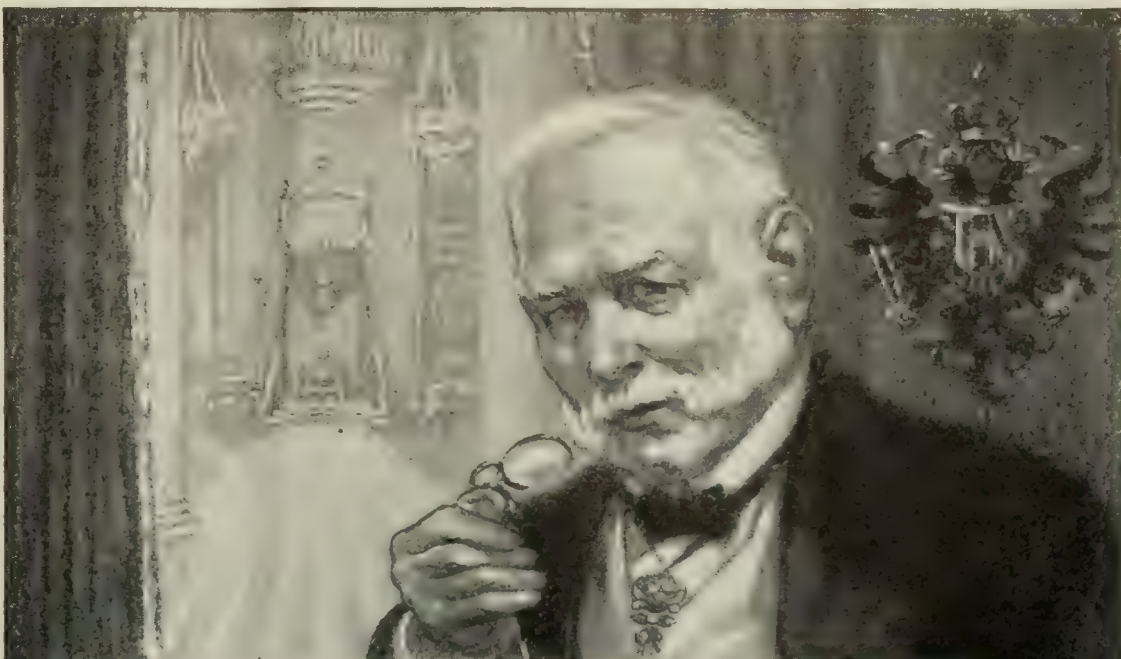
#### PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS

To protect these rights which have been so wantonly violated by two great powers is a hard matter. Certainly the United States could protest with vastly more effect if it had a navy of the same kind as that of Great Britain and Germany—that is, a navy including a number of fast and massive dreadnoughts and also including a large flotilla of destroyers and of submarines, and a suitable aerial contingent. The friendship and the trade and good will of the United States are worth having, but not sufficiently so to protect our interests in a time of crisis. The United States is standing up as the champion of the neutral world, and is maintaining principles which would otherwise go under. Nevertheless nine months of war have been a sufficient proof that unarmed neutrality is a steam launch in a cyclone. However sound or seaworthy, the most it can expect is to live thru the storm.

#### WOMEN AND WAR

The Dowager Empress of Russia is said to be using the plan that American suffragists found so remunerative on Sacrifice Day, the proceeds of this Russian Melting Pot to go to the Red Cross.

Dr. Dorothy Smyley is one of the few women in the English army. As a member of the British Royal Army Medical Corps she was ordered to report for service with the British troops.



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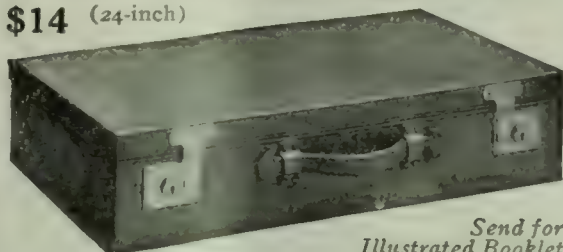
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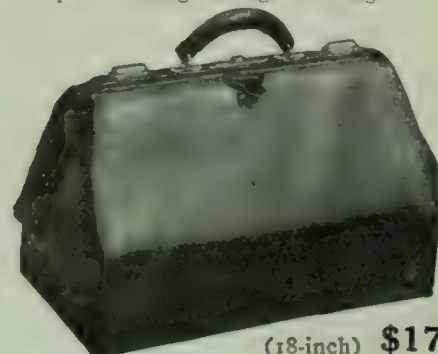
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## Cheating in Weights and Measures

BY BISHOP HATHAWAY

"Don't go elsewhere to be cheated. Come here," was one enterprising tradesman's unintentionally enlightening advertisement. There are many others who follow his policy and use short weights and measures, if they do not imitate his frankness.

Perhaps the most prone to cheat is the sharp butcher; he has more ways and chances. His is a spring scale with round face and pan beneath. A common trick is to stick fat under the pan to make the hand stand ahead. He kneads it in under the rim. Fat is the handiest; sometimes wax, tallow, putty, an iron strip, a nut or a screw, whatever can be slipped off when detected.

He may have the scale hanging so high you can't see in the pan, with an iron ring inside, covered with feathers, if he is a chicken butcher. It can be brushed off or slipped into the pocket. If you are buying fish, there are three or four ounces you pay for and don't get. He blandly empties them out as "schmutz" when the scale is tested. The vegetable man has a heavy paper in the pan or a bunch of bills may be filed on the hook with a nut hid in them.

To permanently set the scale fast, as we say, he bends the hand ahead. He can't bend it back again quickly, under the glass face of the dial, so he has a screw adjuster on the side which he can turn up and back instantly. Half a turn, the hand moves four ounces or more. To weigh short, turn up; right again after the sale. The so-called family scale is this type, a little square-shaped instrument, with the screw on top under the pan.

Weighing the hand is a trick of butchers, not so much of grocers. The butcher weighs a piece of meat and leaves his hand on as he reads the weight, standing meantime between you and the scale. If he is caught, it was accidental. Or he drops the meat on and reads as the hand shakes. The customer can't read a bouncing scale and rather than be called "a cheap skate" won't ask.

The trick of giving a certain money worth when weight is asked, is a cheat on its face. A customer asks for two pounds at twenty cents, and is given thirty-eight cents worth. If he insists, the butcher says he can't cut fine enough. If actual weight is read a fraction over, charged for, the customer is none the wiser. It is a mode of small scalping, but it brings certain and large gain on the whole.

The computation scale is a new kind, where the weight is shown on a chart, and alongside, the price, or computation. The older makes had the objectionable feature that the chart was made so the same price was shown for, say, eight, nine, and ten ounces. If ten cents was the right price for ten ounces, the same was marked for nine and eight ounces, always in the butcher's favor.

A computing scale company formerly put out this advertisement:

Can you do this? Buy twenty pounds pork loins at nine cents a pound, retail them to your trade at the same price and



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When you pass a store and see a tin quart in a box of cranberries, you see one of the commonest cheats in gro-ceries. Berries are a dry commodity, but they are being measured in a liquid quart. A liquid quart is ten cubic inches less than a dry quart, so berries sold in a liquid quart are short by as much as a heaping cupful. Dry measures are usually made of wood and liquid meas-ures of metal or papier mache.

The most elusive cheater is the ped-dler, here today, away tomorrow. He can't be gotten to court except by ar-rest. If he is reported civilly, he gives a wrong name and finds a new place. Or if his sawed and filled weights are seized, he loses himself in the crowd and then gets more.

The customer has three ways of safe-guarding himself from all these dis-honest devices. The municipal bureau of weights and measures does its part in condemning false scales and meas-ures before they can be put into use. The city inspectors of weights and measures watch the tradesmen and try to prevent them from introducing any system of cheating in their daily busi-ness. But the customer must supplement these agencies by careful, personal su-pervision and check up the goods he buys for accurate count and weight.

==

**WHAT THE WAR COST**

The financial resources of the war-ring countries and the war debts that will have been created have been made the subject of careful investigation by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington. Some of the results are:

1. Per capita debt July 1, 1914 July 1, 1915

Great Britain.....	\$72	\$106
Germany.....	18	57
France.....	166	212
Belgium.....	17	114
Austria-Hungary..	35	83
Russia.....	15	36
Serbia.....	44	88

2. War Loans

Great Britain.....	\$1,560,000,000
France.....	1,815,000,000
Germany.....	2,600,000,000
Belgium.....	130,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1,815,000,000
Russia.....	2,600,000,000
Serbia.....	130,000,000
Total.....	\$10,650,000,000

3. Daily Cost

England.....	\$7,500,000
France.....	8,750,000
Germany.....	12,500,000
Austria-Hungary.....	8,750,000
Russia.....	12,500,000

==

**CRICKET**


Cricket, chirping in the autumn twilight,  
Little kinsman,  
I, like you, the unknown path must follow  
Into darkness.  
Would I might, with your ecstatic buoyance,  
Fare forth singing!  
(Houghton Mifflin).  
—From Poems, by Clinton Scollard

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## TRUSTEE'S SALE

For benefit of creditors, \$200,000 Jewelry Stock of Bauman Jewelry Company, of Chicago, CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday, May 28th, 1915, commencing at 10.30 a. m., at 539 Broadway, New York City: Gold Jewelry, finest line ever offered, including gold mesh bags, vanity cases, pins, rings, lavallieres, bracelets, etc. Sterling Silver, flat and hollow ware, novelties and large pieces. Diamonds, consisting of platinum mounted and single stones, ranging from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 5 karats in unusual quantities. Watches, large line of high grade watches, such as Howards, Hamiltons, Groens, repeaters, stop-watches, etc., also an exceptionally fine line of ladies' bracelet watches. To be sold absolutely without limit or reserve. By order of Franklin N. Wood, trustee.

## DIVIDENDS

### OFFICE OF FEDERAL MINING AND SMELTING CO.

32 Broadway, New York, May 17, 1915.

A dividend of One (1%) per cent. on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable June 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 24, 1915.

F. R. FORAKER, Assistant Secretary

### MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, May 18, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 30, 1915, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 5, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer

### CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.

15 WEST 38TH ST.

New York, May 17, 1915.

At a meeting held this day a dividend of TWO PER CENT. payable out of the net earnings for the SIX MONTHS ENDING April 30, 1915, was declared on the capital stock issued of this company, and ordered paid on June 4th next to stockholders of record on June 1, 1915.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer

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## THE MARKET PLACE

### THE MARKET FOR SECURITIES

In the securities market, the reaction which began when the American ship "Gulflight" was attacked by a German submarine, and was sharply emphasized after the sinking of the "Lusitania," has been followed now by great dullness, with an advance of prices in the closing days of last week. In the week's first three days, the market was neglected because investors and traders were waiting for Germany's reply to our Government's note concerning the "Lusitania." Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange were in the neighborhood of only 200,000 shares a day. The million-share days which made the month of April a memorable one in the history of the Exchange were not forgotten, but there was no indication that such activity could be expected in May.

The recovery and advance shown in the last three days of the week—with 363,000 shares sold in the two hours' session of Saturday—were due mainly to the news from Italy, whose action, it was thought, would shorten the war and might affect favorably the reply of Germany to the American note. Due consideration was also given to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's large order for cars and to reports that other companies were making inquiries. Many were convinced that the car and engine manufacturing companies would soon be very busy on domestic and foreign orders. Among the net gains for the week were the following: American Car and Foundry Company, 4; American Locomotive, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Baldwin Locomotive, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bethlehem Steel, 12; Crucible Steel, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; General Motors, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; New York Air Brake, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Pressed Steel Car, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Studebaker, 6; Westinghouse, 9. With these additions, however, prices are much below the summit reached in the April movement. A majority of the copper mining stocks showed smaller gains, and prominent railroad shares were higher by from 1 to 2 points. The week's business was only 1,706,000 shares, which may be compared with the 5,000,000 weeks in April.

Sterling exchange fell to figures a shade lower than the record low quotation of March 23, which was 4.78 $\frac{1}{8}$ . The foreign debt is steadily growing, with the orders for war supplies. It is plain that London must speedily provide for large credits in New York, or send gold. For some reason the expected negotiations for credit have been delayed. If the British Government sends gold, it will come from the Bank of England's reserve at Ottawa, in Canada. In the early months of the war, when we were the debtors, about \$100,000,000 of gold was sent to Canada from this country. We have drawn back more than \$40,000,000 of it, and probably the

amount remaining is not less than \$60,000,000. But the shipment of it can easily be avoided by credit arrangements in New York. Some weeks ago it was expected that a British credit of \$100,000,000 would be established here before this time.

### IMPROVEMENT AND CONFIDENCE

At the annual convention of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York, last week, 250 members were present. In the addresses of the president and others, the prevailing tone was one of optimism and confidence. Several pointed to what they regarded as signs of approaching prosperity.

A commercial agency has procured reports from ninety cities. These show improvement at nearly every point in the last few months, with a feeling of confidence as to the future. While a considerable part of the gain in manufactures is due to war orders, there is evidence of an increasing domestic demand. This is also the substance of reports procured by two or three daily newspapers.

### WAR METALS AND CHEMICALS

The price of spelter has been rising rapidly. Before the war it was four or five cents a pound. Sales were made last week at various prices ranging between sixteen and twenty cents. There are four grades. Spelter is needed for the manufacture of cartridge cases. More than one-third of the world's output has been produced in Belgium and Germany. As the Allies cannot get the metal, or compound of metals, from either of these countries, they seek it in the United States, where one-third of the world's supply can be found. It is said that in three days of last week contracts for the sale of from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds were made. One of the sellers was the American Zinc Company. Another was the Butte and Superior Company, the price of whose shares was increased by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  points on the Stock Exchange. There was also a gain of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  for National Lead shares. This was due to the demand for spelter, 200,000,000 pounds of which have been exported since the beginning of the war. Dispatches from the mining district say that our Government, because of the great demand from abroad, has engaged the output of two large producing companies.

The price of copper has not declined. In the Lake Superior district large orders have greatly stimulated production. The current output of the Calumet and Hecla Company has never been exceeded in the history of the corporation. This country produces a little more than



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half of the world's supply, and Germany's output is very small. Artillery experts say that her ammunition now suffers for want of copper.

Prices of the chemicals used in the manufacture of powder and miscellaneous explosives have been greatly increased by the war, the additions ranging between ten and 500 per cent. The price of picric acid has been multiplied by four, and that of benzol by five. Large advances for guncotton, saltpeter, quicksilver and chlorate of potash are shown. The war has affected in the same way many antiseptics, disinfectants and surgical supplies. The prices of some of these have been doubled, and for others the additions are from fifteen to sixty per cent.

## CONGRESS AND THE DEFICIT

The national deficit for the current fiscal year is now nearly \$110,000,000. Altho it has been said that the receipts from income and corporation taxes, soon to be due, and estimated to be from \$65,000,000 to \$80,000,000, would give the Treasury all needed relief until the assembling of Congress in December next, there is now much talk about a special session. The new Democratic leader of the House, Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, said last week that he would not be surprised if a special session should be called, to consider the revenue problem.

There are reports that the Government may decide to provide for its necessities by an issue of short-term notes. If there should be a special session, it would take into account not only the current shortage but also the effect next year of the proposed removal of the duty on sugar. When the tariff was revised, the duty was reduced by one-quarter, and it was provided in the act that the remainder should be taken off on May 1, 1916. A very considerable part of the revenue is derived from this duty. To compensate for the loss of it next year there must be new taxes.

There is a great demand for freight ships to carry war supplies from New York to ports held by the Allies. Because of this demand, the French Line last week chartered thirty-seven steamships. Other ships are to be engaged by Russia. It is said, however, that Russia is unable to move war freight from Vladivostok as fast as it is unloaded there, because the railway service is inadequate. For the improvement of this service Russia has placed large orders in this country.

Within the last three weeks \$9,250,000 of gold has been imported from France. The latest shipment was \$2,500,000. These imports, with \$2,500,000 engaged from Ottawa, make a total of \$63,165,000 imported since January 1. The shipments have been distributed, in part, as follows: Canada, \$40,490,000; China, \$5,200,000; Japan, \$3,625,000; France, \$9,250,000; Holland, \$2,000,000; England, \$1,100,000; South America, \$1,000,000; Denmark, \$300,000.

The following dividends are announced:

Southern Pacific Company, quarterly, \$1.50 per share, payable July 1.  
Union Pacific Railroad Company, common, quarterly, \$2 per share, payable July 1.  
Federal Mining and Smelting Company, preferred, 1 per cent, payable June 15.  
Mergenthaler Linotype Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent, payable June 30.  
City and Suburban Homes Company, 2 per cent, payable June 4.



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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,964,578.109.00  
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....287,324,890.99  
Paid losses during that period 143,820,874.99  
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....90,801,110.00  
Of which there have been redeemed.....83,811,450.00  
Leaving outstanding at present time.....6,989,660.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....23,020,223.85  
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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### THE LIFE INCOME POLICY

It was in 1893, I think, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company put before American insurants for their consideration and acceptance a form of policy which, now in general use by all companies, differed in one essential particular from all others theretofore issued. Instead of providing that the capital sum of the policy be paid entire on the death of the insured, it was so arranged that the beneficiary would receive its equivalent in the shape of an annual, semi-annual or quarter-annual income. The idea of thus conserving the provision made by a policyholder originated with Mr. Emory McClintock, at that time the actuary of the Mutual Life, a man whose services and contributions to the science of life insurance have been of inestimable benefit, both to the institution and to all policyholders.

The continuous income policy has been steadily growing in favor with the public, but much more rapidly of late than usual. This is probably due to the increased attention it has been receiving from the managements of various companies. They have urged it more vigorously on agents, and the latter have made prompt responses. In their turn insurants in constantly growing numbers have been impressed with its advantages. The success of the crusade reacts on the companies, resulting in new features embodying additional conveniences to policyholders and beneficiaries.

One of the latest of these developments was made by the New York Life, which will now open an account with any beneficiary by issuing to him or her what is called an "Agreement and Account Book." Demands may be made against it at any time by the owner of the account, the company responding by sending a wallet of signed checks of \$20 denomination, negotiable for cash after being endorsed by the payee. The balances in the custody of the company are credited with interest at not less than three per cent.

In a way this is a modification only of the "lump-sum" withdrawal of the insurance benefit, for the whole amount stands at the demand of the owner—it may be taken in small sums periodically or all at one time.

The regular continuous income contract, on the other hand, can be so drawn under the direction of the insured person himself as that his beneficiaries cannot alter either the amount of the instalments or their periodicity. Here, the object aimed at—the conservation of the provision—is attained. Inexperienced beneficiaries cannot squander it, and it remains to them a sure income, safe against loss or diminution and free of taxation. Any substantial citizen thru this policy may easily

leave his wife or other dependent a life income of \$100 a month, at a very reasonable premium expense.

### HOW IT WORKS

An examination by the Insurance Department of Nebraska of the branch in that state of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a fraternal assessment order, illustrates the sun-down road which all reserveless life insurance takes. Several years ago, the order's funds being at ebb, the rates were raised with the result that a surplus was steadily built to a maximum of about \$600,000, when Old Mortality again caught up and the dwindling process is in full swing. The examiner's report shows that in the last four years the deficit as between income and outgo has aggregated \$363,607. In 1914 the total income was \$798,896; the total disbursements, \$921,174. Of course, there must be another advance in rates to keep pace with the augmenting mortality due to the increasing average age of the membership.

Rev. H. C. H., Atlanta, Ga.—The company about which you inquire is financially sound; has had a natural growth; possesses a management of average ability; its policy forms are satisfactory; its lapse ratio is excessive and the acquisition cost of new business is high. As it is a stock company of course it is controlled by the proprietors—an especially weak point in comparatively new and small life companies.

E. L. S., Mayville, N. Y.—The surest and quickest way to learn any branch of the insurance business is to enter its working department. Secure an agency or a sub-agency and solicit business. You will first read the literature the companies furnish explanatory of their various plans and in a gradual, natural way work forward, as your needs enlarge, thru the more general technical literature of the business.

F. R. W., McKeesport, Pa.—The New York company you mention is sound financially and maintains all proper reserves for the protection of its policies. Legal reserve life insurance companies do not go into bankruptcy—they reinsure their policies in another life company with the approval of the State Insurance Department. Policyholders in a poorly managed reserve company do not suffer an impairment of their insurance—they get small or no dividends, and thus increase the net cost. The Standard Life is a comparatively new company with an authorized capital of a million (\$324,275 paid up) and a struggle ahead of it. Financial condition good; expense ratio, high; mortality experience, favorable. The Pittsburgh L. and T. is pretty well established, with over a hundred millions of insurance in force, most of which came from the Security Trust and Life and the Washington Life, both of which it reinsured. Management expenses, moderate; cost of new business, low; mortality rate too high; management, conservative and capable.

Miss F. L., Troy, Kan.—Company fully solvent, has a small surplus and maintains proper policy reserves. Its policies compare favorably with those of other companies. I do not believe the net cost during a term of years will average better than most companies nor as low as in ten or twelve of the best dividend payers.



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## WHERE ART FALLS DOWN

BY W. G. BOWDOIN

The other day a man went to the Century Opera House to see Isadora Duncan dance. The performance as he subsequently described it, was beautiful. It was the poetry of motion and art of the highest type.

The man was so transported, his soul was so carried away by means of the psychology of art, that he became quite inconsiderate of the material things. One result of his frenzy that the graceful Isadora superinduced, was that he lost his purse. This was of course very sad as there was real money in it. However he had confidence in the refining influence of art and went with much confidence to the box office to await the return of his trashy purse.

The clock slowly ticked the minutes away, but still the purse finder lingered. He is still lingering and will probably continue to linger.

We have all heard of "art for art's sake," and have revelled in it, as a well turned phrase, but when it comes to the returning of a money laden purse, art suddenly becomes insufficient.

It is indeed a mighty pleasing thought that a Whistler etching might be uplifting in its influence. No one who visited the recent Knoedler exhibition of the grand paintings of El Greco and Goya, could help feeling something of the glorification of art. But when the God's gift is a well filled purse, and no one is looking, Art can go hang!

It is a mistake to suppose that if the walls of a penal institution are painted with colors having a religious symbolism, that regeneration will magically take place.

It is safe to say that not even Rembrandt or Titian or any other old or new master, could ever successfully take the place of good old fashioned bolts and interlocking bars.

Music has been credited with an ability that is inherent to sooth the savage breast, to make hens lay eggs, and cows give milk, but that does not mean that ragtime is a crime preventative or that if our night courts were opened with musical masterpieces rendered by trained orchestras offenses against the law would cease.

Alas, no! "Art is long," it is true, but, "money talks" and a purse that belongs to another, if its contents can be converted to the use of a finder, passes quickly beyond the realm of art with all of its ultra refinement.

This, of course, does not mean that New York should eliminate the Metropolitan Museum of Art, or that we should abjure free concerts and ignore the frozen music of architecture. By no means! It only shows the insufficiency of art, as applied to the finding of a lost purse. It ought to mean restoration, but it does not always do so.

Art ministers to the taste; beauty and propriety, according to Arnold W. Brenner, sometime president of the Architectural League, go hand in hand, but the time has not yet come when the most inspirational art can safely be relied upon to do police duty or to insure the restoration of a lost pocketbook.

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## LITTLE TRAVELS NUMBER

of June 7th, 1915. Eight all-in-America trips will be described in detail, with pictures, complete itineraries and exact cost of daily program.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## POEMS PLEASANT AND UNPLEASANT

*A Florentine Cycle and Other Poems*, by Gertrude Huntington McGiffert, are wistful, musical, pensive and untouched by the unrest and passion of the world. Especially lovely is the cycle called "The Homestead," with its woven memories and cherished traditions. Perhaps the most remarkable poem in the collection is the last, "The Aged Christ," a strange and repellent fancy of the Master saved from death and dwelling concealed among his disciples, grown old, decrepit and disheartened, doubtful of his Messiahship; he who had been incarnate Life and Hope in his youth, distrustful of life itself and of his mission. The poem has at least the good result of making the reader rejoice that Christ *did* die in his splendid young manhood, to live on in the hearts of men and to be alive forevermore.

*A Florentine Cycle and Other Poems*, by Gertrude Huntington McGiffert. G. P. Putnam Sons. \$1.25.

## THE TRAGEDY OF LONELINESS

Truly did Boston lose the last opportunity to redeem slipping literary laurels when to the English at second hand, was left the discovery of the best interpreter New England life has had in a generation. English literary "finds," particularly when they are Americans,—despite John Bull's most cherished traditions of conservatism—are to be accepted hesitatingly; they suffer, as a rule, from a tendency toward exaggeration, which renders them peculiarly catching on this side of the Atlantic. But there can be no occasion to quarrel with the judgment in the case of Robert Frost and *North of Boston*, no matter how erroneous at other times it may be. For this "discovery" at least can be accepted, not for what the British have extravagantly said of him, but for the sheer inability of his light to stay hid under a bushel.

The New England that *North of Boston* introduces is the same bleak land that Mary Wilkins Freeman and Alice Brown have made so thoroly their own in fiction; the bare hill-tops, and cold, harsh winds, where human beings, like the plants, must grapple close with roots deep in the flinty soil, to withstand the struggle for existence. It is a conflict that strips life of non-essentials, that under its barrenness locks up molten drama, which is the more portentous for its suppression.

From out the dreariness of life on these rugged farms, the motif that Mr. Frost has chosen is its tragic loneliness. And the pictures he presents are not abstractions, their detail is that of the cameo, their vividness and sympathy drawn from experience. For Mr. Frost, before he felt the literary call that took him across the now submarine-infested seas, tilled New Hampshire's flinty soil. The "Servant of Servants," "Home

Burial" and "The Hired Man" are perhaps the most notable poems in the volume. Take, for instance, the picture of the farmer's wife in "The Servant of Servants," who feels herself slowly being driven mad by the monotony of her life; or the woman's sympathy, given in a few bold strokes, with the poor derelict of the Hired Man, who has come back to die:

With nothing to look backward to with pride,  
And nothing to look forward to with hope,  
So now, and never any different.

And how, in the opening lines, she seeks to shield the old man from her less sympathetic husband:

Mary sat musing on the lamp-flame at the table  
Waiting for Warren. When she heard his step,  
She ran on tip-toe down the darkened passage  
To meet him in the doorway with the news  
And put him on his guard. "Silas is back."  
She pushed him outward with her thru the door  
And shut it after her. "Be kind," she said.

And thus in a sentence is revealed the whole psychology of a woman. The chief charm of these poems—if the word can be employed somewhat loosely—is not in the pithy verse, but in the psychological insight they reveal, in the Browningsque quality of their drama. Indeed, analyzed on the score of verse, the poems would be almost negligible; they suffer all the halting awkwardness

which is ever the handicap of *vers libre*; but they are gripping, they are powerful; rime would have spoiled them, robbed them of the homely atmosphere, as it does "Blueberries" and most of the poems of "A Boy's Will," an earlier and unconvincing volume of Mr. Frost's rimed poems which has also just been published.

In the necessity of this atmosphere, it may be believed, that we strike the reason for Mr. Frost's English debut, for we cannot help but be a little piqued at having been passed for our cousins. It is the bond with Masfield, with Housman, and with Wilfrid Gibson, and others of the newer English school, that has given strength and promise to his own work. And very great promise indeed, it is, if *North of Boston* is but the second guide-post.

*North of Boston*, by Robert Frost. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25. *A Boy's Will*, by Robert Frost. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

## A WELSH CONEY ISLAND

One does not look for a blatant seaside on the mystic coast of Wales, but Oliver Onions in *Mushroom Town* describes how such a place grew in thirty years from a huddle of huts and thatched cottages into a pretentious summer city with all the old mystery and charm lost in a pandemonium of crowds and noise. The story of how this transformation or bewitchment took place is full of studies of Welsh character, contrasted with the pushing people from Manchester and the North in general who carve their initials on the rocks that had been sprinkled with the blood of Merlin. "You mustn't come here if you want a couple of miles of beach to yourself" the reader is warned in the first chapter, and the book shares the restless and unformed state of a town in transition, barely saved from stupidity by the stretches of sea and the overshadowing mountains.

*Mushroom Town*, by Oliver Onions. G. H. Doran Co. \$1.25.

## MEMOIRS OF A BROTHER

Characteristically, Mr. A. C. Benson begins his memoir of his brother, *Hugh*, with a detailed description of a house and a garden. The nomadic American reader gets a surprised sense of how much a part of himself an Englishman's house and garden are. Robert Hugh Benson, the youngest of the three gifted brothers, became a Catholic, and his Anglican brother-biographer has a wholly sympathetic altho slightly wondering attitude toward his conversion. The book draws a most attractive and intimate picture of an exceptionally interesting family: the father, an Anglican bishop; the mother, a great-hearted and broad-minded woman; sisters and brothers singularly united in affection but independent in thought and action. *Hugh* is an unaffected and unexaggerated record of an unusual life.

Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

## THE NEWEST BOOKS

*Sketches of Great Painters*, by E. W. Chubb, are interesting essays, full of anecdotes and excellently illustrated, on fifteen masters of art, from Raphael to Whistler.

Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd. \$2.

*Naples and Southern Italy*, by Edward Holton, tells pleasantly of those lovely but less visited coast towns south of Genoa, down to Reggio, now a heap of ruins.

Macmillan. \$2.

*American Literature*, by Leon Kellner, is a most interesting short study of American writers by an Austrian professor of English philology, a Hebrew, with Puritan sympathies.

Doubleday, Page. 60c.

*Wolfine*, by X., and *Sundown Slim*, by H. H. Knibbs, are two stories that will attract dog lovers, for a great Irish wolf-hound is the good angel of one and an Arizona wolf-dog of the other.

Sturgis & Walton. \$1.25.

Houghton Mifflin. \$1.35.

*The Poets Laureate of England*, by W. Forbes Gray, rescues from oblivion some amusing figures, once London notables, who at least could write as poor odes as any by those real poets, Johnson and Dryden.

Dutton. \$2.50.

*Christianity and International Peace*, by Charles E. Jefferson. Not prepared under the spur of the present, but the fruit of years of thoro study and constant speaking and writing, on a topic for which at last there are listeners.

Crowell. \$1.25.



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try devoted to business and professional instruction by mail.

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Without placing yourself under any obligation whatever, write today to the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., and you will hear from us—straight.

THOMAS J. FOSTER

President



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FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
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## J U S T A W O R D

The Independent considers itself fortunate to be able to reproduce for the first time the autochrome photograph by Arnold Genthe which adorns the cover of this number.

Dr. Genthe's work in color photography has probably reached the highest point acquired by any student of the Lumiere process.

This subject, a cypress tree above the blue waters of the Pacific, gives him a rare opportunity to practise his art. The photograph is literally a snapshot, all the colors of Nature being recorded at one exposure of half a second on a single negative.

The plates from which we print were made directly from the colored original. This is the first of a series of master covers which The Independent will publish during 1915 and 1916, thereby marking a new development in cover art.

James L. Slayden, a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a Representative in Congress from the State of Texas, and an official delegate from the United States at the centennial celebration of Mexico in 1910, has written an article for The Independent, calling upon the United States to join not only the A. B. C. Powers, but the other Latin-American republics so disposed, to help us put an end to the sufferings and audacity of Mexico. It is a strong article, and will attract wide attention.

## P E B B L E S

A tourist without money is a tramp, and a tramp with money is a tourist.—*Kansas City Times*.

Steve They say that waiters can always size a man up.  
Lillian I suppose they measure him from tip to tip.—*Judge*.

Caller—Pardon me, sir, but is there another artist in this building?  
Artist—There is not. There is, however, a man on the fourth floor who paints.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

When tumult agitates the scene,  
We sigh for peace once more;  
When life is placid and serene,  
We say that it's a bore.  
—*Washington Star*.

"When water becomes ice," asked the teacher, "what is the great change that takes place?"  
"The greatest change, ma'am," said the little boy, "is the change in price."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

"I understand that you have a new motor car."  
"Yes."  
"Do you drive it yourself?"  
"Nobody drives it. We coax it."—*Washington Star*.

The One with the Eyeglass—I went into a restaurant and said: "What have you for dinner?"  
"Everything," said the waiter.  
"Bring it in."  
"One order of hash," yelled the waiter.—*The Auk*.

An undersized Italian grocer in Hoboken, married to a strapping big German woman who is vociferously loyal to the Fatherland, received a Black Hand letter last week which read:  
"If you do not give \$1000 to our messenger who will call on you Sunday night, we will kidnap your wife."  
He replied promptly: "I haven't got \$1000, but your proposition interests me greatly."—*Everybody's*.

Yells from the nursery brought the mother, who found the baby gleefully pulling small Billy's curls.  
"Never mind, darling," she comforted. "Baby doesn't know how it hurts."  
Half an hour later wild shrieks from the baby made her run again to the nursery.  
"Why, Billy!" she cried. "What is the matter with the baby?"  
"Nothing, muzzer," said Billy, calmly. "only now he knows!"—*Harper's*.

Young Bagley married the charming Olive, and after the wedding breakfast he chanced to notice one of the guests, a young man, who appeared to be extremely gloomy and was evidently not having a good time. He stepped up to the young fellow with the idea of cheering him up.  
"Er—have you kissed the bride?" he asked.  
"Not lately," replied the gloomy one, with a faraway expression.—*New York Times*.

The social caste of customers is not commonly supposed to be regarded in quick-lunch restaurants, but a Philadelphia paper tells this story:  
A fastidious person made his way into a steaming, fly-infested little restaurant. The young woman behind the counter placed a tumbler of water before him with a thump.  
"What's yours?" she asked sharply.  
"Coffee and rolls."  
She set before him a mug a quarter of an inch thick and as heavy as iron, filled with a brown fluid. The man seemed dazed. He looked under the mug and over it. "But where is the saucer?" he asked.  
"We don't give no saucers here," replied the waitress. "If we did some low-brow'd come pilin' in and drink out of his saucer, and we'd lose a lot of our swellest trade."—*Youth's Companion*.



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# The Independent

VOLUME 82

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915

NUMBER 3470

## A REPLY THAT DOES NOT ANSWER

**T**HE German note on the sinking of the "Lusitania," which we print in full on another page, is ostensibly friendly in tone. In reality there is not the slightest modification of the attitude of defiance and provocation steadfastly maintained by the Imperial German Government since its unprecedented proclamation in February of a so-called war zone in the waters about the British Isles.

It purports to be at least a partial reply to the firm demands of the American Government for "prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter" of the preservation of the rights of the United States and of its citizens upon the high seas. In reality it is nothing of the sort.

The note first deals with the cases of the American steamers "Cushing" and "Gulflight." The intention of making such attacks by submarines upon neutral vessels is disavowed; and indemnification is offered, provided further investigation, possibly by an international commission of inquiry, shows the facts to justify the demand for it. Such a disavowal and such an offer would carry better assurance of good faith if precisely such attacks upon neutral vessels had not been accurately predicted in the original German proclamation of the "war zone"; if the American ship "Nebraskan" had not been the victim of a similar attack only two days before the sending of the present note; and if a new warning from the German Government to neutral vessels of these same dangers had not preceded this note by only a few hours.

In the case of the "Falaba," thru whose sinking an American citizen lost his life, the German contention is that she was not sunk until she tried to escape. This is a question of fact which might well be made a matter of investigation by an international commission as Germany proposes.

But the case of the "Lusitania" is the one which in the mind of the American people has overshadowed all others. On this case they have awaited with well-tempered eagerness but with determination a satisfactory reply. It is precisely on this case that the German note is unsatisfactory.

The Imperial German Government, by a flimsy tissue of fine-spun technicalities interwoven with statements of fact of more than doubtful accuracy, seeks to assert that the "Lusitania" was not an unarmed merchantman. The attempt is fruitless. If she had not been precisely that, she would have visited American ports only on condition of immediate departure or of being interned for the

duration of the war like the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" and the "Kronprinz Wilhelm."

The "Lusitania" was a passenger steamer, pursuing her regular and lawful vocation exactly as she had pursued it ever since she went into commission eight years ago. In carrying ammunition in her cargo she violated no law of the United States. As a British ship she was, of course, subject to capture by the enemy, but her carrying of ammunition no more made her subject to destruction on sight than if she had been carrying Bibles. It is impossible to read the German assertions on the subject with patience; it is difficult to speak of them without indignation. But our Government should at once reply correcting the false charges in the German note and agreeing with such statements in it as are found to be correct.

The United States has demanded two things—reparation for the past and assurances for the future. In the words of the American note to Germany, "It confidently expects . . . that the Imperial German Government . . . will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare."

There is no hint in the German note of compliance with this righteous demand. Indeed, there are two significant sentences in it that point unmistakably the other way. They are these:

"German commanders are . . . no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this."

"The German Government believes that it acts in just self-defense when it seeks to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition destined for the enemy with the means of war at its command."

To neither of these contentions can the United States accede. It must and will insist that, in so far as American ships and American citizens are concerned, the usual rules of capture shall be observed. It must and will insist that the German exercise of its undoubted right to destroy ammunition intended for the enemy shall not be accompanied by the wanton destruction of American lives.

The Imperial German Government would do well to read again with close attention the solemn adjuration of the President of the United States: "The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."





*Photograph by E. M. Boulton*

*WHILE THE SUN SHINES*



## A VACATION FROM YOURSELF

THE difference between a business trip and a vacation tour is that the aim of the former is to get to something and the aim of the latter is to get away from something. Now the something from which one would escape when released from daily duty is not a place but a state of mind. It is an axiom of metaphysics that all space is alike. Consequently it does not matter where one is if he carries with him his environment and his personality unchanged. The snail and the tortoise are so afraid that they will miss home comforts when they travel that they bear their houses on their backs wherever they go. Therefore, the snail and the tortoise can never take a real vacation and they show the effects of the limitation in their gait and manner.

If during your vacation time you live the same life, keep the same hours, eat the same food, wear the same clothes, see the same sort of people, read the same books and papers, and think the same thoughts, you might just as well stay at home. It would be cheaper and less bothersome. For that is not travel; it is merely change of position relatively to the imaginary lines of latitude and longitude. The labels on your trunk do not measure the extent of your tour. Tho you may proudly display the sphinx of Egypt and the chrysanthemum of Japan your neighbor who took to a hammock and a book in the backyard may have gone farther and fared better.

Getting away on vacation does not mean that you like to leave your town or your business or your home or your friends, for we hope you love them all. It means getting away from yourself, whom also, we hope, you love. But no matter how nice you are, you will be the better for being somebody else once in a while. It will give you a rest. Now we would not be understood as advising you to adopt an alias and leave all your principles at home. This is too often done. But do what you can to break up your habitudes and get out of the rut of routine. Start out on the first day with your mustache curled or your hair waved. If you belong to those who have neither a mustache nor long hair to do differently, you may at least change the expression of your face. Make a tour of the provinces in a new rôle. This is your chance to exercise that dramatic talent which you have always secretly known you possess but which the world has failed to recognize, even on those occasions when you appeared upon the amateur stage. In fact we all have

in the mysterious realms of the submerged self various secondary personalities who are dying for a chance to live. Among them are some who might be worth while bringing out and getting acquainted with. Vacation is a good time to try the process, for if the new friends prove annoying you can relegate them to the subconscious when you return home more easily than you could shake off undesirable acquaintances from the outside of yourself.

So, shuck your environment and shed your skin as you leave on your vacation. Recreation does not mean the re-creation of the same old self. To get away from your home town requires nothing more than a railroad ticket or a pair of legs, but to get away from yourself needs a strong will and constant watchfulness. That is why we suggested that attention must be paid to costume and make-up in the creation of a new character. "All habits are bad habits," says Chesterton. But one who took Chesterton literally would soon get into trouble. Doubtless James is the safer guide when he advises us to form as many habits as possible because they save the time and mental energy expended in many frequent decisions on individual cases. But it was James, too, who recommended that we "take a moral holiday" once in a while. By that he did not mean an immoral holiday, but a relief from that sense of personal responsibility for the universe which the New Englander like an Atlas bears on his own shoulders.

Perhaps these contradictory injunctions may be harmonized without being compromised if we say that there are very few habits too good to be broken. Said a model citizen to an erratic youth: "For twenty years I went to bed at ten and rose at six and never took a meal outside the house." "What were you in for?" was the irreverent reply. We complain of the restrictions imposed upon us by business and society, but after all our prisons are mostly of our own making. When we get a little liberty we do not know how to use it. We stand outside the barred gate on vacation day like a pardoned convict, blinking in the sunlight, frightened by the unaccustomed noise and bustle, uncertain which way to turn or what to do, and secretly longing to turn back into the accustomed ways. In our life imprisonment impulse has been suppressed and caprice has taken wings to vanish in the blue. It is only when we are freed that we realize how much of freedom we have irrevocably lost.

## STANDING BY THE PRESIDENT

IN our editorial on the sinking of the "Lusitania" we said, "We must trust the President. . . . In the hands of the President of the United States the honor and integrity of the United States are secure. Every American, without distinction of party and with no thought of personal interest, should hold up the President's hands, and in calmness of thought and carefulness of speech and with rigid self-restraint do his part to help him in the grave responsibility it is his to bear."

We see no reason to alter a word of this statement. But unfortunately there has been growing an uncritical readiness to "stand by" the President, not only in this right and proper sense, but also in a meaning of the

words which is highly objectionable and is full of evil import for that kind of political freedom which this nation preëminently stands for.

That the citizens of the United States would support their Government in any hour of peril, to the limit of human sacrifice and endurance, is certain. But we are not in that plight yet, and we ought vigorously to resent those who in substance assert a political or moral duty to stand by the President or any other minister of the sovereign people, irrespective of what that President or other minister himself stands for or advises.

The supreme duty of good citizens, in this emergency or any other, is to stand by American principles of re-



publican constitutional government, within and for the morally responsible state. These phrases, we are quite aware, are big and meaningless unless the individual minds of American citizens translate them into concrete ideas of specific obligation. American citizens are quite competent to make the translations under normal conditions. In particular, they are quite competent to grasp and hold by the idea that it is their duty to think and to speak freely. They are not to accept from a governmental or other source, command or direction upon their personal reactions to events upon which public opinion must form. And they are not to forego their right to pass individual judgment upon the words and acts of their representatives and executives.

The theory of the responsible republican state assumes that citizens not only will, but should, make their preferences known, and that they should make them known not in emotional outbursts or irregular action, but in frank, straightforward, plain-speaking, hitting-from-the-shoulder discussion. They should speak their minds on all debatable questions, without fear. The graver the issue, the more fearless, the more searching, the more open should be the discussion.

Never in our history has there been a time when discussion according to these standards was more necessary, more obligatory. The Government in all its branches—and not the President only—is charged with responsibility to decide and to act, in the hour of crisis. But let us never forget that the Government of this country, in all its branches, is a constitutional government, responsible to a people. This people has not yet waived its right to hold its agents accountable. The imperative and inalienable moral obligation rests upon the people to form its own opinion, and to acquaint its agents with what that opinion is.

This fact was well expressed by President Wilson in his Memorial Day address:

Duty for a nation is made up of so many complicated elements that no man can determine it. No group of men without wide common counsel can possibly determine what the duty of the day is. That is the strength of a democracy, because there daily rises in the great body of a democracy the expression of an untrammelled opinion which seems to fill the air with its suggestions of duty, and those who stand at the head of affairs have it as their bounden duty to endeavor to express in their own actions those things that seem to rise out of the conscience and hope and purpose of the great body of the people themselves.

In every proper meaning of the word we shall stand by the President. Let us also stand by our ideals and our own responsibilities as citizens of a sovereign republic.

### STARVING MEXICO

**M**EXICO, like Belgium, is starving. It suffers, not at the hands of an invader, but from the brutal selfishness of rival warring factions. But the effect upon the Mexican people is the same.

President Wilson has made an appeal to the American people for aid for their distressed neighbors across the Rio Grande. It is intimated that if the armed bands fighting in Mexico should attempt to interfere with the distribution to the suffering non-combatants of food and supplies from this country forceful measures would be taken to nullify their efforts.

It is profoundly to be hoped that the President's appeal for assistance, to be furnished to the people of

Mexico thru the American Red Cross, will receive the ready and generous response characteristic of the people of the United States at such a time. It is no less strongly to be hoped that a more positive and constructive plan of dealing with the Mexican problem will be devised by our Government.

While we have watched and waited, Mexico has slipped irresistibly into anarchy and misery. It can no longer be even pretended that what is going on in Mexico is the struggle of the Mexican people to determine how they shall be governed. We have held our hand these many months in the name of democracy and self-government. Has not the time come when we must act in the name of humanity and civilization?

### THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF BRITISH PARTIES

**G**REAT BRITAIN has, after nine months, followed the example of Belgium and France, by calling upon all parties to share in the responsibilities of Government during the war. Liberals, Unionists and Laborites unite in the new ministry, and the only reason why the Irish party is not represented is because John Redmond, preferring to maintain his independent attitude, declined a portfolio.

Such a combination of political opponents is not so surprising in England as it would seem elsewhere. The front benches in Parliament are never very far apart. The genius of the British political system was never more neatly or exactly expressed than by that statesman who coined the phrase, "His Majesty's Opposition," to match that of His Majesty's Government. That the leaders of opposing parties should be on terms of personal intimacy and should confer and coöperate on occasion is in the United States regarded with such suspicion that it may be brought forward in a libel suit to justify an accusation of corruption. But in England such relations are considered normal and advantageous. The change in the ministry is therefore not so great as it seems. In those anxious days immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, when the Liberal ministry was hesitating whether Great Britain should enter, when two of its members had resigned because of their unalterable opposition to the war policy and others contemplated similar action, Mr. Law wrote to Mr. Asquith to assure him that he would have the cordial support of the Opposition.

This promise has been kept. Parliament has voted with practical unanimity for the enormous appropriations asked by the Government and has refrained from captious criticism or partizan maneuvering. But this truce could not be expected to last much longer. The smoldering dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war could not be repressed. The failure to keep up the supply of ammunition, which French laid to Kitchener and Kitchener laid to drink, was at least undeniable and serious. The naval attack on the Dardanelles, which was to effect the capture of Constantinople by Easter, has instead cost the Allies seven battleships. Lord Fisher, crusty old sea-dog as he is, the idol of the people and the sailors and the annoyance of his colleagues, resigned in disgust and is apparently no more disposed to work under Balfour than he was under Churchill.

If there is any truth in the old saying that "compromise is the science of government" the British have,



in their way of managing affairs, more science than they seem to have. Leaving this factor out of his calculations was perhaps the biggest of the many blunders the Kaiser made. He knew that on July 17 King George had used the words "civil war" in referring to the impending struggle over the Irish question. He knew that Sir Edward Carson had an army of upwards of a hundred thousand Ulster men, armed with German rifles and ready to fight the British Government in case it should attempt to put into effect the Home Rule law thrice passed Parliament. What he did not foresee was that on the day that he declared war John Redmond would join hands with the leader of the Ulsterites and that Sir Edward, who then was liable to arrest for treason, would within a year be called to the Cabinet by his bitterest foes and given the office of Attorney General of the realm. But the Kaiser is not the only man who has made a mistake in his interpretation of British character, for it is not the easiest branch of psychology in the world.

### WHY WE DISCRIMINATE

**I**N considering the case of the "Lusitania" the champions of the German side lose sight of one vital distinction.

In all their warfare against merchant ships, the British have not killed a single non-combatant.

Not so the Germans.

The British have not thus far killed a single American citizen.

Not so the Germans.

Property is merely property, but human life is human life.

The British may have violated property rights.

The Germans have struck at life itself.

We cannot view the two acts with an equal mind.

### WAR GAMES WHICH PROVE NOTHING

**A**SO-CALLED naval war game has recently taken place wherein the Atlantic fleet under Admiral Fisher essayed to prevent a (mainly imaginary) hostile fleet under Rear Admiral Beatty from effecting a landing on the coast. The landing having (theoretically) been accomplished, arguments galore are filling the Big Navy newspapers as to the inadequacy of the navy, the immediate need for more big battleships, and so on.

War games under such conditions as the above prove practically nothing; or, perhaps more accurately, they may be made to prove anything by simply increasing or diminishing the numbers of one fleet or the other (on paper), or by agreeing that a small cruiser shall represent a squadron of Dreadnoughts, or a gunboat one of fast battle cruisers. The working out of battle problems—strategic and tactical—with all the units on each side actually present and following prescribed rules and conditions wherein the skill elements are increased and the chance elements (sometimes decided by throwing dice) are diminished—are valuable and useful. They have been practised for years by the British and German navies, but, up to a quite recent period, were disgracefully neglected by our own. Of this sort of work we cannot have too much—and the less we let shows and parades interfere with it the better. But it is a far cry

from this to games of the sort which have just taken place—and there is even wider disparity between the deductions to be drawn from the one and those which are now being drawn from the other. And certainly there are no reasonable conclusions which help the existing efforts to scare us into the enormous expenditure required for more big battleships of the existing type, which, even if begun now, could not be completed for about three years, during which period no one can tell what radical changes in naval construction the war may develop.

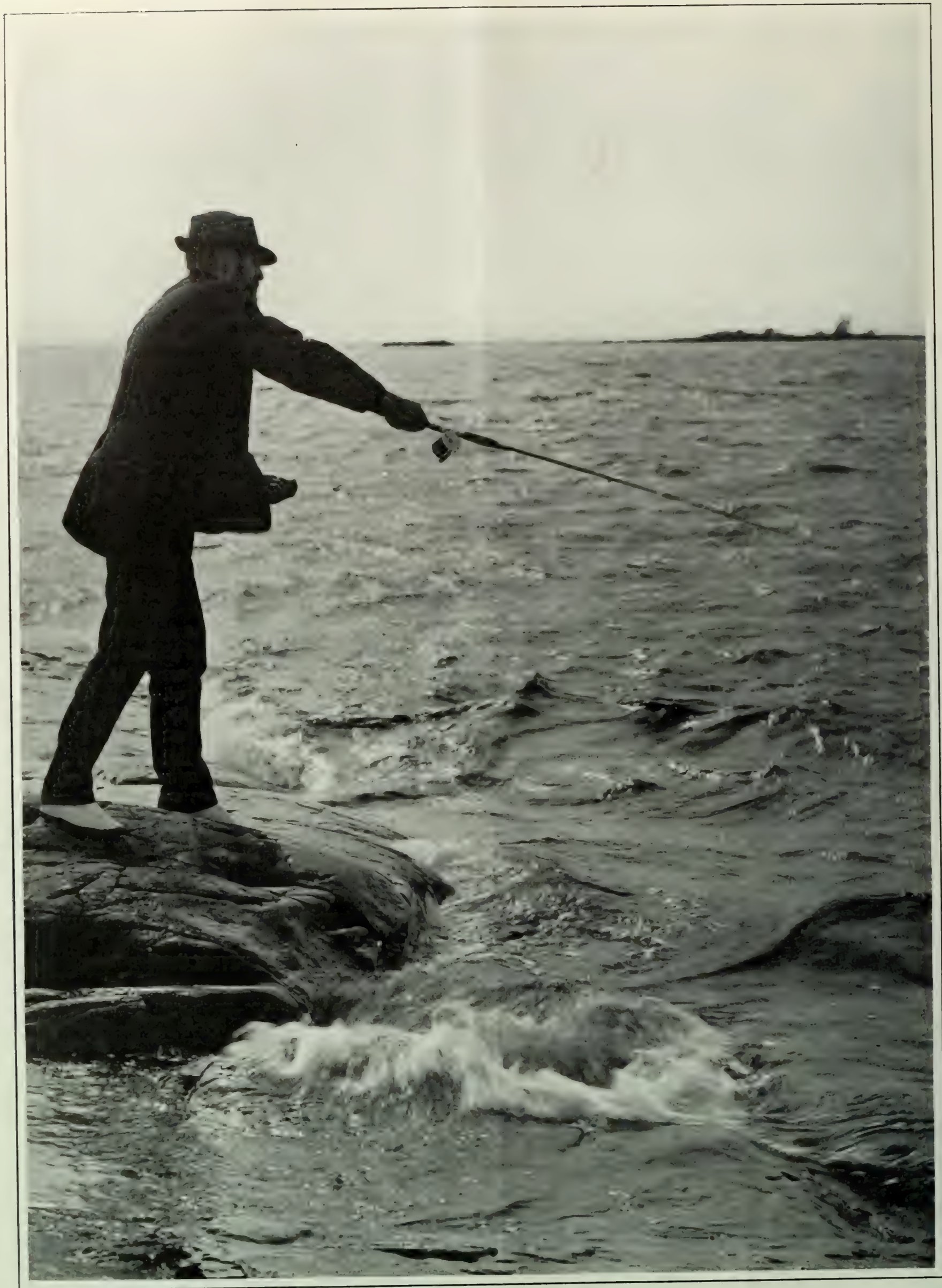
The failure of several of the submarines is somewhat disturbing, but was fully foreshadowed in the testimony of the commander of the submarine flotilla given before Congress last winter. Congress authorized a very substantial number of new boats, including some which are to embody the latest ideas in sea-going submersibles. It would be better if the navy construction corps were not left to itself to devise the latter. In fact, there is a growing opinion that we should get much better results if the engineers of some of the great industrial corporations—such as the Westinghouse or General Electric Companies—were directly asked to help.

### LESSONS FROM THE ASSEMBLIES

**A**T last the Northern Presbyterians have learned that Union Seminary, in New York, does not belong to the General Assembly, nor to the Presbyterian Church, nor to any denomination at all, but to the Christian Church Universal. That chapter may be considered closed. Union Seminary is not bound by the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith, nor by anything but Christian truth, as it can be best learned from the three sources of authority, the Bible, the Church and the human reason. From the beginning Union Seminary was what its name implies, union; and it had from the beginning and has had ever since professors of various denominations, and no legal authority and no endowments bind it under any control besides that of its trustees. If, as charged, it wanders from the Christian faith, the Christian Church as a whole will condemn it and cease to make use of it. It has the experience and the liberty which Vanderbilt University has had since its escape from the control of the Southern Methodist General Conference.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, has in its late session harked back to what we hoped it had forgotten, the evil principle that no religious denomination has the right to express a judgment on any matter in political discussion. It separated from the Northern Presbyterians of the old school because in the Civil War the latter condemned secession; and whenever the question of reunion has come up the Southern body has demanded that the united Northern Church should repudiate what the Old School body did. Now the Southern Assembly has condemned the Federal Council of Churches because it has thru its officials taken action in favor of arbitration between nations, and on certain measures for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Have they forgotten, conservative as they are, that the Old Testament prophets are full of politics, even attacking treaty arrangements with Babylon and Egypt?





*Photograph by John Kabel*

*A GOOD CAST*



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The German Note

On the 28th of May, two weeks after the dispatch of the diplomatic note of the United States dealing with the sinking of the "Lusitania" and other kindred cases, the German reply was returned. It is only a partial reply, for the German Government announces that it begs to reserve a final statement of its position with regard to the demands advanced by the United States in connection with the sinking of the "Lusitania" until this Government shall have replied to the present note with its presentation of what Germany alleges as facts. The full text of the note is as follows:

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of His Excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States of America, dated the 15th inst., on the subject of the impairment of many American interests by the German submarine war.

The Imperial Government has subjected the statement of the Government of the United States to a careful examination and has the lively wish on its part also to contribute in a convincing and friendly manner to clear up any misunderstanding which may have entered into the relations of the two Governments thru the events mentioned by the American Government.

With regard, firstly, to the cases of the American steamers "Cushing" and "Gulflight," the American Embassy has already been informed that it is far from the German Government to have any intention of ordering attacks by submarines or flyers on neutral vessels in the zone which have not been guilty of any hostile act, on the contrary the most explicit instructions have been repeatedly given the German armed forces to avoid attacking such vessels.

If neutral vessels have come to grief thru the German submarine war during the past few months, by mistake, it is a question of isolated and exceptional cases which are traceable to the misuse of flags by the British Government in connection with carelessness or suspicious actions on the part of captains of the vessels.

In all cases where a neutral vessel thru no fault of its own has come to grief thru the German submarine or flyers according to the facts as ascertained by the German Government, this Government has expressed its regret at the unfortunate occurrence and promised indemnification where the facts justified.

The German Government will treat the cases of the American steamers "Cushing" and "Gulflight" according to the same principles; an investigation of these cases is in progress, its results will be communicated to the Embassy shortly, the investigation might if thought desirable be supplemented by an international commission of inquiry pursuant to Title III of The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In the case of the sinking of the English steamer "Falaba," the commanding officer of the German submarine had the intention of allowing passengers and crew ample opportunity to save themselves.

It was not until the captain disregarded the order to lay to and took to flight, sending up rocket signals for help, that the German commander ordered the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes; as a matter of fact he allowed them twenty-three minutes, and did not fire the torpedo until suspicious steamers were hurrying to the aid of the "Falaba."

With regard to the loss of life when the British passenger steamer "Lusitania" was sunk, the German Government has already

expressed its deep regret to the neutral governments concerned that nationals of those countries lost their lives on that occasion.

The Imperial Government must state for the rest the impression that certain important facts most directly connected with the sinking of the "Lusitania" may have escaped the attention of the Government of the United States. It therefore considers it necessary in the interest of the full and clear understanding aimed at by either Government primarily to convince itself that the reports of the facts which are before the two Governments are complete and in agreement.

The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the "Lusitania" is to be considered as an ordinary unarmed merchant vessel. The Imperial Government begs in this connection to point out that the "Lusitania" was one of the largest and fastest English commerce steamers constructed with Government funds as auxiliary cruisers and is expressly included in the navy list, published by the British Admiralty.

It is moreover known to the Imperial Government from reliable information furnished by its officials and neutral passengers that for some time practically all the more valuable merchant vessels have been provided with guns, ammunition and other weapons and re-enforced with a crew specially practised in manning guns.

According to reports at hand here, the "Lusitania" when she left New York undoubtedly had guns on board which were mounted under decks and masked.

The Imperial Government furthermore has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty by a secret instruction of February of this year advised the British merchant marine not only to seek protection behind neutral flags and markings, but even when so disguised to attack German submarines by ramming them.

High rewards have been offered by the British Government as a special incentive for the destruction of the submarines by merchant vessels, and such rewards have already been paid out.

In view of these facts, which are satisfactorily known to it, the Imperial Government is unable to consider English merchant vessels any longer as "undefended territory" in the zone of maritime war designated by the Admiralty Staff of the Imperial German navy, the German commanders are consequently no longer in a position

to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this.

Lastly, the Imperial Government must specially point out that on her last trip the "Lusitania," as on earlier occasions, had Canadian troops and munitions on board, including no less than 5400 cases of ammunition destined for the destruction of brave German soldiers, who are fulfilling with self-sacrifice and devotion their duty in the service of the Fatherland.

The German Government believes that it acts in just self-defense when it seeks to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition destined for the enemy with the means of war at its command.

The English steamship company must have been aware of the dangers to which passengers on board the "Lusitania" were exposed under the circumstances. In taking them on board in spite of this the company quite deliberately tried to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition carried and violated the clear provisions of American laws which expressly prohibit and provide punishment for the carrying of passengers on ships which have explosives on board. The company thereby wantonly caused the death of so many passengers.

According to the express report of the submarine commander concerned, which is confirmed by all other reports, there can be no doubt that the rapid sinking of the "Lusitania" was primarily due to the explosion of the cargo of ammunition caused by the torpedo. Otherwise in all human probability, the passengers of the "Lusitania" would have been saved.

The Imperial Government holds the facts recited above to be of sufficient importance to recommend them to a careful examination by the American Government. The Imperial Government begs to reserve a final statement of its position with regard to the demands made in connection with the sinking of the "Lusitania" until a reply is received from the American Government and believes that it should recall here that it took note with satisfaction of the proposals of good offices submitted by the American Government in Berlin and London with a view to paving the way for a *modus vivendi* for the conduct of maritime war between Germany and Great Britain.

The Imperial Government furnished at that time ample evidence of its good will by its willingness to consider these proposals. The realization of these proposals failed, as is known, on account of their rejection by the Government of Great Britain.

The undersigned requests His Excellency, the Ambassador, to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, etc.

(Signed) VON JAGOW  
Minister for Foreign Affairs



Paul Thompson

## THE LEADER OF THE ITALIAN ARMY

While the King is *ex-officio* commander-in-chief of the Italian Army, the actual control is in the hands of Count Luigi Cadorna, Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff. He is now sixty-five years old, that is to say, three years younger than his most redoubtable opponent, Von Hindenburg. Like many of the men who have made the new Italy, he comes from Piedmont.

There are strong indications that the German communication will not be accepted as satisfactory by the people of the United States. The prevailing note in the press is displeasure at the way in which Germany has failed to meet the main issue and has attempted to confuse the question by arguments more ingenious than straightforward. The action of the German Government is looked upon as a deliberate trifling with a subject of the utmost seriousness. Germany appears, in the opinion of most American commentators, to be playing for time and hoping to avoid the necessity for a prompt and categorical meeting of the American demands by endless disputation. It looks as though Germany had mistaken the temper and



the determination of the people of the United States.

#### The War on the Sea

A second American steamship has been struck in the war zone. The "Nebraskan" of the American Hawaiian Line, when forty-eight miles west of Fastnet, Ireland, was hit by a mine or a torpedo. The explosion occurred at 8:24 on the evening of May 25. The American flag had been hauled down a few minutes before, but the steamer's name was painted on both side in letters six feet tall. The derrick was hurled thirty feet in the air and the hatchways blown off, injuring two quartermasters and the boatswain. Four boats were launched with all on board, but after a while it was seen that the vessel was in no danger of sinking, so after an hour the crew went on board and took her into Liverpool. No submarine was seen, so there is doubt whether the vessel was struck by a German torpedo or by a British floating mine. The "Nebraskan" was one of the first cargo vessels to pass thru the Panama Canal.

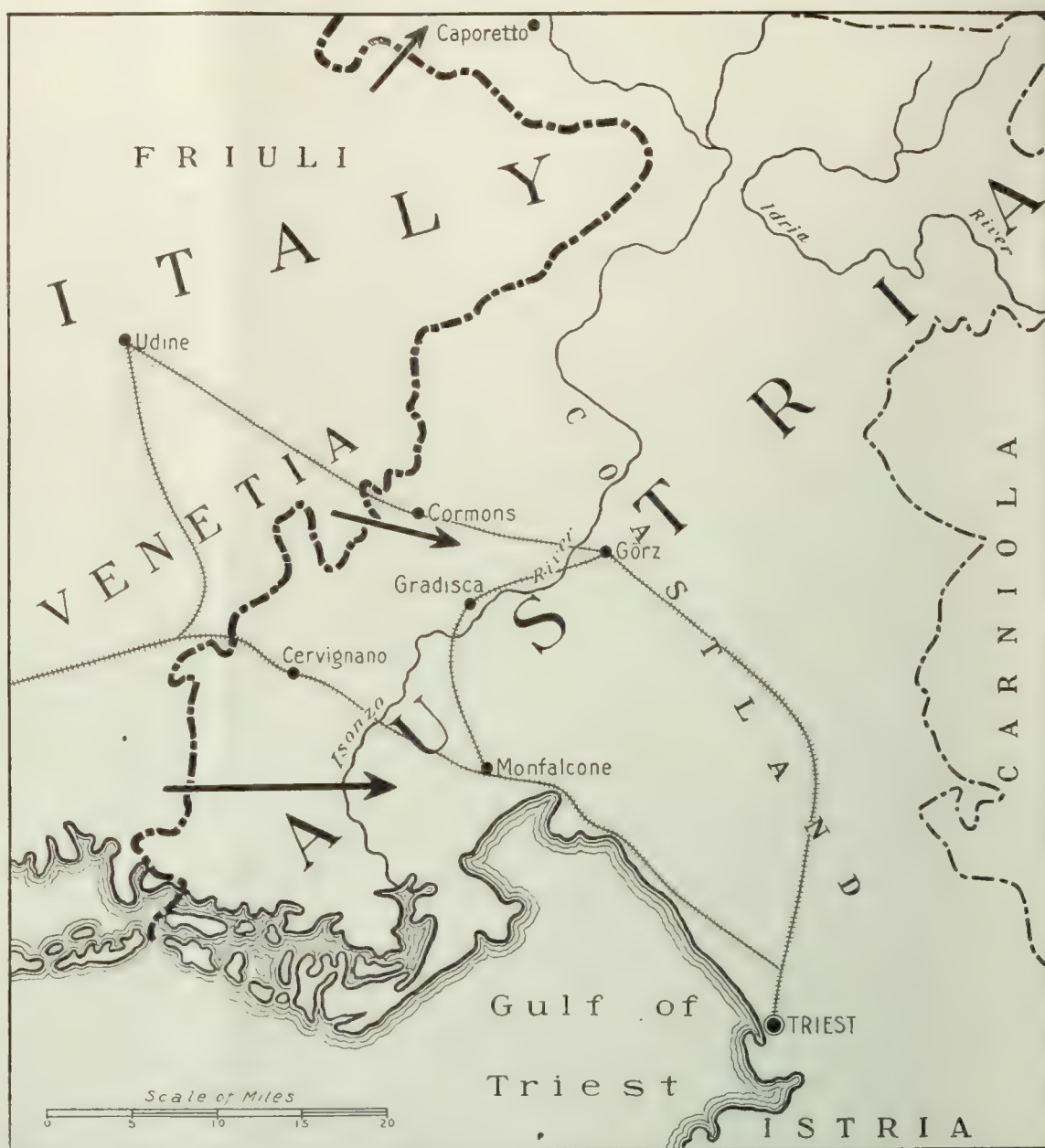
A second British naval vessel was blown up in the harbor of Sheerness at the mouth of the Thames on the morning of May 27. This was the "Princess Irene," of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which had been converted into an auxiliary steamship of the British navy. The explosion was so tremendous as to topple over chimneys and break windows for a long distance around. Large fragments of the vessel were thrown high into the air and scattered over an area of several miles. A little girl hit on the head by a piece of the wreckage was instantly killed. There were seventy-eight dockyard hands and a crew of 170 on board at the time and they all perished. The only man who escaped from the vessel was a stoker, who was picked up in the river badly burned.

The "Princess Irene" was moored on the same spot as the British battleship "Bulwark," which was blown up on November 26 with the loss of over 700 officers and men. The cause of neither disaster has been explained, but is officially asserted to be an accidental internal explosion.

#### The Invasion of Austria

The Italians began the war by crossing the Austrian frontier at a number of points between Switzerland and the Adriatic. So far they have met with no serious opposition and have succeeded in establishing themselves a few miles inside the border. The Italian Alpine troops, the Bersaglieri, whom all tourists know from their swift march and wide plumed hats, have distinguished themselves by scaling the heights on the western side of Austrian Tyrol. From these points of vantage, six or seven thousand feet high, they hope to be able to command the passes leading into the Trentino. With the aid of gunboats on Lake Garda the Italians have captured the hills to the north of Mount Baldo.

The chief efforts of the Italians, however, seem to be directed to that part



#### THE ITALIAN INVASION

The Italians demanded as the price of neutrality that the Isonzo River be made the boundary line, but that Görz be ceded to them. The Austrians were willing to concede the first demand, but refused the second. Now the Italians are trying to get by force what diplomacy failed to give them. They have advanced along the two railroads, in the direction shown by the arrows, half way to Görz and nearly to Monfalcone.

of the frontier which lies north from the head of the Adriatic. Here for a distance of some forty miles from Caporetto to the coast they are on Austrian territory. Their destination is obviously Trieste, toward which they are proceeding along the two railroads which here cross the boundary. On the line from Udine to Görz (Goritz) they have occupied Cormons, just over the frontier, and on the other line which goes along the coast they have advanced to the Isonzo River, which they demanded of Austria as the frontier, and they have occupied the hills commanding Monfalcone, some ten miles inside Austrian territory. On the coast they have taken the fishing town of Grado, which is situated near the boundary line. An air raid was made on the night of the 26th on the Austrian railroad leading to Trieste.

#### Closing Around Przemyśl

The Galician fortress of Przemyśl, which the Russians captured after one of the longest sieges in modern history, is now almost surrounded by the Austro-German forces. The railroad leading to Lemberg (Lvov) has been cut and a further advance in this direction may lead to the recovery of that city, which is the capital of Galicia and the only place of im-

portance taken by the Russians in the present war. Lemberg is not a fortress, but it would be necessary to defeat the Russian army in the field before it could be safely occupied.

The Russians as soon as they perceived that they could not keep the enemy away from Przemyśl, have been busily engaged in repairing the fortifications and putting it in a state to stand a second siege. Eight thousand men have been employed for the last two months in cementing together the remains of the concrete bastions and mending the gaps in the entanglements which the Austrians did not succeed altogether in destroying when they evacuated.

General Mackensen's forces are now in possession of both sides of the San River north of Przemyśl, tho on the left bank one division had to give way and lost six guns. On the 27th he reported that his captures from the Russians in his recent advance amounted to 27,000 men, ten heavy guns, fifty-four light guns and seventy-five machine guns. This advance movement of the Teutonic forces which carried them over four rivers in rapid succession was due chiefly to their superiority in artillery and likewise the retreat of the Russians may be laid to the failure of their ammunition supply.



At various points along the Russian front north of Galicia the Germans are showing renewed activity. In the hills about Kielce, in Russian Poland, they report the capture within a few days of thirty officers and 6300 men. The Germans have also resumed the bombardment of the fortress of Osowiec, northeast of Warsaw.

**The Russians in Azerbaijan** The Russians have defeated the Turks who invaded the Transcaucasian province during the winter and now are carrying the war into the enemy's country. An advance southward has enabled them to occupy the Armenian town of Van and the Persian town of Urumiah. The region about Lake Van and Lake Urumiah was recently devastated by hordes of Kurds and Turks and thousands of Christians were massacred. Immense numbers of the peasantry fled for refuge to Urumiah, where Dr. Harry P. Parkard of the Presbyterian Mission has been feeding and protecting them. Since January 2 the city has been completely cut off from the outside world and the efforts of the missionary societies and of our Government to send relief to the Americans there have been fruitless.

**French Gain Lorette Heights** South of the Belgian boundary the British and French keep pounding away on the German lines and making repeated tho slight advances. The chief gain is that of the French in the region north of Arras and southwest of Lens. Here the fighting has been going on continuously since last October with no considerable change in position. On the hills known to the French as Notre Dame de Lorette and to the Germans as Lorettoberg, fortifications had been constructed as strong as modern military engineering could make them. The earth parapets were reinforced with concrete and the trenches connected by a system of subterranean passages so as to form a veritable labyrinth. Double and triple lines of entanglements of barbed wire the thickness of a finger protected the trenches and concealed batteries were arranged to bear upon their own lines so that each trench captured would become a trap. Tunnels were run forward of the lines in such a way that a force advancing to the attack might be cut off by Germans rising out of the ground behind.

These positions were made the object of a persistent attack during the month of May. By means of heavy artillery fire the entanglements were swept away. The French soldiers advanced by leaping from one shell-hole to another and used the bayonet when they got within reach. After thirteen days of uninterrupted fighting the chief line of trenches, known as La Blanche Voie, or the White Way, was taken by assault from three sides and finally the French were in possession of all five spurs of the Lorette hills. On the plateau three thousand German corpses were counted and a thousand prisoners were taken.

## THE BRITISH COALITION CABINET

*Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*—HERBERT H. ASQUITH, Liberal.

*Minister Without Portfolio*—Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Unionist (new member).

*Lord High Chancellor*—Sir STANLEY O. BUCKMASTER, Liberal (new member).

*Lord President of the Council*—Marquis of CREWE, Liberal (former Lord of the Privy Seal).

*Lord of the Privy Seal*—Earl CURZON of KEDLESTON, Unionist (new member).

*Chancellor of the Exchequer*—REGINALD MCKENNA, Liberal (former Home Secretary).

*Secretary of State for Home Affairs*—Sir JOHN A. SIMON, Liberal (former Attorney General).

*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*—Sir EDWARD GREY, Liberal.

*Secretary for the Colonies*—ANDREW BONAR LAW, Unionist (new member).

*Secretary for India*—J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Unionist (new member).

*Secretary of State for War*—Earl KITCHENER (no party).

*Minister of Munitions*—DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Liberal (former Chancellor of Exchequer).

*First Lord of the Admiralty*—ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, Unionist (new member).

*President of the Board of Trade*—WALTER RUNCIMAN, Liberal.

*President of the Local Government Board*—WALTER HUME LONG, Unionist (former President of Board of Trade).

*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*—WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, Liberal (former First Lord of the Admiralty).

*Chief Secretary for Ireland*—AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, Liberal.

*Secretary for Scotland*—THOMAS MCKINNON WOOD, Liberal.

*President of the Board of Agriculture*—Earl of SELBORNE, Unionist (new member).

*First Commissioner of Works*—LEWIS HARCOURT, Liberal (former Secretary of State for the Colonies).

*President of the Board of Education*—ARTHUR HENDERSON, Labor (new member).

*Attorney General*—Sir EDWARD CARSON, Unionist (new member).

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE NEW CABINET WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE

**Bombardment by Gas** The new weapon introduced by the Germans seems to be successful in this close trench warfare altho it is not so irresistible as it appeared to be at first. The British in Flanders are getting used to it and are talking of employing similar means. Its composition is still in dispute and doubtless different gases are in use. One is quite certainly chlorine, as shown by its strong bleaching effect and irritation of the lungs, but apparently nitric fumes are also generated, for the reports speak of a reddish brown smoke which turns the hands and face yellow, the "xanthoprotetic reaction" familiar to all chemistry students.

The gases are emitted from steel cylinders placed along the foremost line of trenches with their nozzles projecting over the parapet. To reach the gunners in the rear shells are fired which

generate asphyxiating gases as they explode. If there is a steady and moderate wind in the right direction the fumes are carried forward over the ground like a low fog, so dense that a man in it cannot see his hand when held before his face. As it sweeps over the trenches the soldiers are stifled or stupefied, or at least have their eyes so irritated as to be in no condition to repel the charge that follows this gaseous bombardment. But the British troops have their eyes protected by motor goggles and their noses with respirators so they have been able to stay in the trenches while the cloud swept over them and when the Germans advanced expecting to find them incapacitated they were met by a steady storm from rifles and machine guns. Then, too, a sudden shifting of the wind has carried the fumes back over the German lines and compelled them to evacuate their own trenches. Another difficulty is experienced in timing the charge. If the Germans charge too soon they are involved in the gases they have generated. If they wait till the air is clear, the British being nearer and the first to know of it, are apt to have reoccupied their trenches.

The noxious vapors were used on the most extensive scale on May 24, for the generators were kept running for four and a half hours along the five-mile front east of Ypres. The cloud that covered the ground was forty feet high in places. With the aid of this the Germans took the first line of British trenches which brings them within two miles of Ypres. Their recovery of Hill 60, three miles southeast of Ypres, gives their guns command of the city and beyond. On the north of Ypres, however, they have been forced to relinquish the foothold they had gained on the western bank of the Yser Canal.

**British Lose Two More Battleships** The Turkish troops have again inflicted serious loss upon the Allied fleet attempting to force the Dardanelles. The victims are the British battleships "Triumph" and "Majestic." The former was sunk on May 25, while operating in support of the Australasian troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The "Majestic" was sunk early on the morning of May 27 off Sedd-el-Bahr at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. In both cases most of the officers and crew were saved. No details are given out so it is not known how the attack was made. The most plausible surmise is that a Turkish submarine from Constantinople made its way thru the Dardanelles and around into the Aegean Sea and the Gulf of Saros. It is suggested, however, that the attack may have been made by a German or Austrian submarine from the Austrian naval base at Pola on the Adriatic. The French battleship "Leon Gambetta" was recently sunk at the mouth of the Adriatic by a submarine from Pola.

This makes six battleships which have been lost by the Allies at the Dardanelles since March 18. On that date the British battleships "Irresistible"



and "Ocean" and the French "Bouvet" were destroyed by floating mines, and on May 13 the British battleship "Goliath." Three submarines at least have also been lost here. The "Triumph" was a ship of 11,800 tons which was originally built in England for the Chilean Government but purchased before completion by the British Government for \$4,225,000. She carried four ten-inch guns. The "Triumph" took part in the bombardment of the German fortress at Tsing-tao in October in conjunction with the Japanese fleet. The "Majestic" was an older but larger vessel of 14,900 tons displacement and armed with four twelve-inch guns, built in 1898.

In spite of the mines and obstacles which have been placed in the narrows of the Dardanelles at least three British submarines have been able to enter the Sea of Marmora. The "E-14," which ran the Dardanelles about April 29, sunk two Turkish gunboats and two transports full of troops returning in safety on May 18. The submarine "E-11" got as far as Constantinople and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal pier. She also sank two ships in the Sea of Marmora carrying ammunition and supplies. The first attempt of this kind was made by the British submarine which on December 13 passed thru the straits and sunk the Turkish battleship "Messudiyeh."

#### The Situation in Mexico

It has been impossible to ascertain the results of the fighting between Villa and Obregon in the vicinity of Leon and Silao. Each side claims victory, but the decisive battle has not been fought. If the reports of Carranza's agents are to be believed, Villa



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#### FROM DICTATOR TO COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

General Huerta mows the lawn on his new country place at Forest Hills, Long Island

has been driven back, and an army from the northeastern states is menacing his base at Torreon. But if Villa's representatives are telling the truth, he has been successful in several skirmishes. Unfortunately, there is evidence of falsehood or misrepresentation on both sides. While Carranza asserts that he is gaining territory and force, it is said that he fears attacks upon Vera Cruz

by bands of Zapatists, and is preparing to move his residence from the fortified lighthouse which has been his home to an island in the harbor. He has recently made overtures to President Wilson for recognition of his so-called Government. Duval West, the President's agent, has returned to Washington. It is said that his report about the condition of Mexico and the character of the factional leaders is a dismal and pessimistic one. At the end of last week the dispatches from Vera Cruz asserted that Carranza had decided to move against the capital, and that Zapata would not defend it.

The condition of the capital and of the greater part of the whole country is deplorable. Business and industry are paralyzed. In many places there are people on the verge of starvation, and they take part in bread riots. The Red Cross will appeal to the American public for help.

A commission of fifty-five persons, forty-four men and eleven women, sent by Carranza to study popular education in this country, has arrived in New York. An inquiry will be made concerning the schools and libraries, and it is said that the commissioners intend to remain in the United States for a year.

For some time General Huerta, formerly President of Mexico, has been very quiet. Having decided to make New York his home, he recently leased a large estate at Forest Hills, on Long Island, and brought to it from Spain his family of thirty persons—his wife, sisters, eight children and more than a dozen grandchildren. It is reported that he plans to lead a movement supported



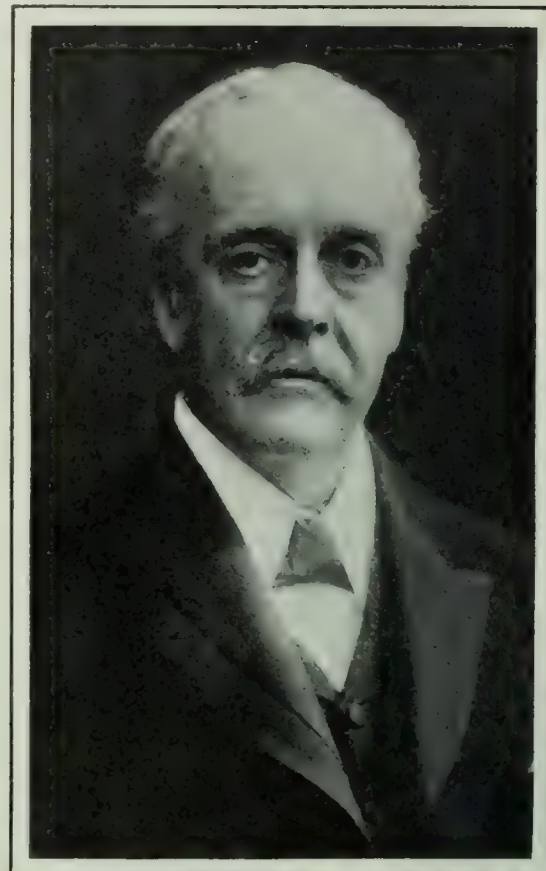
Lafayette

SIR EDWARD HENRY CARSON



Underwood & Underwood

ANDREW BONAR LAW



Underwood & Underwood

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR

#### THREE TORIES IN THE COALITION CABINET

The three leaders of the Opposition who have been called into the British Cabinet are men of ability and experience. Mr. Balfour first entered the Government in 1885 and was Prime Minister from 1902 to 1905. His successor as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons for the past four years, Mr. Bonar Law, is an iron merchant from Glasgow. Ireland, the third part of the United Kingdom, is represented by Sir Edward Carson, who just before the war was threatening to raise an insurrection in Ulster if the Home Rule Act was carried out.





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#### THE MOST EFFICIENT OF HUMAN MACHINES

Whichever way one's neutrality may lean he cannot help admiring the organization of the German Army. Here is scientific management carried out on a larger scale than ever before in the history of the world. To equip and maintain in the field for three-quarters of a year four million or more men on fifteen hundred miles of frontier without a breakdown anywhere involves a coordination of effort and attention to detail that is difficult to imagine. From the tip of his cloth-covered helmet to the soles of his hobnailed shoes the German soldier is thoroly prepared for what he has to do. In these photographs, fresh from France, we see the German reservists, the older men who have now been called to the front, as they kneel beside a stream in the rear awaiting the call of *Vorwärts*, and as they are lying in the firing line

by rich Mexican exiles and the old soldiers of his army, and that Eduard Iturbide is the candidate for the provisional presidency.

President Wilson, on the 28th, gave notice that a statement from him "on the present situation in Mexico" would be published within a few days. After his recent conference with Duval West he said that no change of policy was contemplated. It is thought at Washington that while he will not recommend intervention he will describe the intolerable condition of the country and warn the warring factions that if they do not speedily make peace they

must expect sharp protests and even interference from this side of the boundary. It is asserted that his statement and warning will have the approval of Argentina, Brazil and Chili.

#### Mr. Taft's Opinions

Ex-President Taft, guest of honor at the annual dinner of the National Manufacturers' Association, last week, made an address in which he sharply criticised the Federation of Labor and expressed an unfavorable opinion of the Clayton Trust act and the act creating the Federal Trade Commission. He gave hearty support to President Wilson for the lat-

ter's course in international affairs, and congratulated the association upon the message of loyalty it had sent to Mr. Wilson. The Clayton act, he said, referring to its provisions concerning "violations of the Anti-Trust law of labor organizations and agricultural associations," was passed for political purposes to satisfy the demands of the Federation leaders and with the hope of securing the votes of labor union men. In his opinion the Clayton act and Trade Commission acts added very little to the effectiveness of the Sherman law.

Inquisitorial methods for investigat-



ing business he condemned. Fear of such inquiry was a legitimate cause for alarm to business interests. The Trade Commission was merely a glorified Bureau of Corporations with larger salaries. The members appointed were not such men as could inspire public confidence in their judgment. Not one of them had national standing as a business man or as a lawyer. The power exercised by the leaders of the Federation of Labor was excessive and detrimental to the public welfare. They did not condemn the criminal acts of union men, and they sought immunity in general statutes against offences.

#### Pan-American Financial Conference

The address of welcome at the beginning of the session of the Pan-American Financial Conference in Washington, last week, was made by President Wilson, whose reference to measures for promoting communication between this country and South America by steamship lines have been the subject of much comment. "We are not trying," said Mr. Wilson, "to make use of each other, but to be of use to one another." He was surprised that such a conference had been so long delayed. If there was any one happy circumstance arising out of present distressing condition of the world, it was that "it has revealed us to one another and shown us what it means to be neighbors." He hoped that the conference would show the world in part the path to permanent peace. "There is only one way," said he, "in



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#### A GOOD HAUL

A pair of German foragers have luck

which we wish to take advantage of you, and that is by making better goods, by doing the things that we seek to do for each other, if we can, better than you do them, and so spurring you on by so handsome a jealousy as that to excel us." There was one thing, he continued, that stood in the way:

The theory I have chiefly in mind is the physical lack of means of communication, the lack of vehicles, the lack of ships, the lack of established routes of trade, the lack of those things which are absolutely necessary if we are to have true commercial and intimate commercial relations with one another. And I am perfectly clear in my judgment that if private capital cannot soon enter upon the adventure of establishing these physical means of communication, the Government must undertake to do so. We cannot indefinitely stand apart and need each other for the lack of what can

easily be supplied, and, if one instrumentality cannot supply it, then another must be found which will supply it.

Secretary Bryan, in his address, spoke of the President's assertion at Mobile that this nation has no desire to take one foot of land from another nation. Secretary McAdoo said nothing could so stimulate trade and investment by the United States in South America as uniform laws relating to commerce and finance. A committee to consider uniform laws was afterward appointed. Postmaster General Burleson urged development of international parcel post. Mr. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, of New York, pointed out that the Federal Reserve system here and the great surplus of reserves due to it gave an unusual opportunity for the United States to engage in foreign loans. His bank has recently established a branch in Buenos Ayres. South America, he said, needed capital for their enterprises, and our loan could be greatly expanded.

At subsequent sessions many addresses were made. Mr. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, advocated an American union of transportation and credit systems, so that these could be a unit in case of emergency. Much work was done by committees behind closed doors. One of the committees was appointed to consider the establishment of fast and frequent ship service, and it is understood that a prominent delegate from this country proposed the promotion of such service by the bond guarantees of the United States and the east coast countries of South America.



AND STILL THE DARK FLOOD SPREADS OVER EUROPE



# BEAUTY THAT WAS

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

Roses are beauty, but I never see  
Those blood drops from the burning heart of June  
Glowing like thought upon the living tree  
Without a pity that they die so soon,  
Die into petals, like those roses old,  
Those women, who were summer in men's hearts  
Before the smile upon the Sphinx was cold  
Or sand had hid the Syrian and his arts.  
O myriad dust of beauty that lies thick  
Under our feet that not a single grain  
But stirred and moved in beauty and was quick  
For one brief moon and died nor lived again  
But when the moon rose lay upon the grass  
Pasture to living beauty, life that was.

## THE POISON OF WAR

BY ARTHUR SWEETSER

I WONDER if people in this country comprehend the effect of modern warfare on human character. Returning from three months with the German, the French, and the Belgian armies, I am struck more and more each day with the fact that we over here have failed utterly to grasp the tremendous force of the shock to human nature occasioned by the modern battle, with its machine-like slaughter at great distances. The war is putting a stupendous strain on character.

I have seen men just fresh from the front who had a sadness, a pathos, a bewilderment in their expressions which all too well bespoke the whirlpool into which they had been drawn. I have seen hundreds of wounded hobbling away from the Marne and the Aisne or herded in foul-smelling freight cars and rudimentary hospitals, who had a blankness and a dulness in their eyes which betokened almost complete mental dismay. At the same time, I have seen on all sides reactions almost too unreasonable and too out of perspective to be believed. That delicate something within man, call it soul, spirit, psychology, what you will, has in thousands of cases been smashed so completely that future generations will suffer far more from its effects than from all the physical injuries and disabilities put together.

Many men, kindly and gentle in appearance, have actually boasted to me of the most gruesome of deeds—deeds which ordinarily would have shocked them even in the telling. I remember talking once with an English Tommy in the midst of a group

*Mr. Sweetser was the only American correspondent with Von Kluck's division on its dash to Paris. Cutting in on the German flank at Valenciennes on the Belgian border, he journeyed by bicycle thru Cateau, St. Quentin, and Compiègne to the burning city of Senlis, where he was held prisoner for two days. Regaining his liberty, he crossed the lines to the French, who at once arrested him as a spy and held him for two days without water and with only a few crusts of bread. Finally liberated, he rested in Paris for a week and then made his way, again by bicycle, thru the French guards to the Battle of the Aisne. Here again he was arrested on the edge of the firing line and marched under heavy guard for twenty-eight kilometers, handcuffed to a German prisoner, soaked by rain and mud, and almost without food. Again freed after three days, he journeyed from Paris to Antwerp, arriving for its siege and fall.—THE EDITOR.*

of excited French soldiers in a field near Compiègne. Shortly he took an empty cartridge shell from his pocket and looked at it fondly.

"I say," he said, "what do you think of that?" It's jolly nice, you know. It got my first German. We'd just got out from England that day and less than eight hours after were in the trenches. It was opposite a little village on the crest of a hill—I haven't any idea where. Pretty quick work, eight hours, wasn't it?"

"It certainly was," I replied. "How did it seem?"

"Beastly unpleasant," he went on. "I thought I'd funk out at first. It wasn't the shells that bothered me so

much—somehow we'd come out expecting them. It's the little things you don't expect that give you a turn. I suppose it's because you're a bit nervous anyway. Take the rain-water—it was up to our knees in the trenches and we couldn't get away from it. There wasn't a bally thing to smoke either—not a fag in the whole company. And you get fearfully fed up when there isn't a bloody thing to do but be a target—it gets on your nerves."

He seemed to be losing the thread of his story, so I asked him how long he stayed there.

"God knows," he replied. "Years, I fancy, and yet I don't suppose it was so long either. I felt so cramped and nervous it seemed like I'd blow up—and then some one started sniping. There was an officer in the nearest German trenches—I could just make him out—and I drew my gun on him. It's a funny feeling the first time you shoot at a man, and it was quite a time before I let go. I caught him cold—he crumpled up as if he hadn't a bone in his body." He paused a moment, juggling the empty shell in his fingers. His expression was proud and joyous.

"Well," he went on, "I slipped that cartridge out on the spot. It was my first German, and I thought what a bully souvenir it would make for the wife. First-class, isn't it? Don't you think she'll like it?"

Weakly I nodded assent. Yet I could not help wondering what a wife, and perhaps a mother, would say to it. Would she, too, glorify in this man-killing, or would she, as I did, shiver at this "first class souvenir?"



Shortly after I met another Tommy who had been in a bayonet charge a little while before. He was leaning listlessly against a wall, his eyes fixed in unseeing gaze on an open field beyond. A sadness enshrouded his still figure which made me hesitate to intrude. As I spoke in a soft, impersonal voice, he looked up indifferently and relapsed almost at once into absorption. Then unexpectedly, in droning, mechanical fashion, he told me how his company had become trapped in the trenches by a German cross-fire.

"We were going down like flies," he said. "It would have been the end of all of us to stay any longer in that trap with machine-guns squirting on us from both ends. About the only thing we could do was make a run straight at 'em—at least we'd die standing up. God knows anything was better than crouching there till we were all cleaned out. We couldn't even fight—it was just waiting."

By now the dulness had left his eyes and a ring came into his voice.

"It's funny," he went on, "how little things count. When the order came, I jumped over the earthwork and then went sprawling over a head of cabbage. It seemed as tho I'd never get to my feet again. Bullets were zipping all about me; the enemy's trenches looked like a long line of red; it seemed to me I was as big as a giant, with some one catching at my feet and all those guns going at me alone.

"I don't remember much more. There was one big final crash, and I leaped on the top of the trench and began to stab. Once I remember reaching out to get at some one and stepping on the face of a dead man at my feet. God knows how long it lasted—not long, I fancy—and then they broke and ran.

"It was an awful mess all about. Dead and wounded all mixt up—lots of Germans and many of us. Then those bloody machine-guns opened on us again. I tried to pull one of our fellows into shelter, but my right arm was out of commission. First I thought I was wounded. Then it came to me. I'd been swinging my bayonet so hard there wasn't any strength left."

His eyes clouded again.

"My God," he went on softly, "if I could only forget. It's all a nightmare now—still I can't help wondering—maybe the blows didn't get home—maybe—"

He turned his face away.

Just one more case. It happened outside Antwerp when the Belgians were fighting a hopeless fight to save their last stronghold from artillery they could not reach. I was having a

rough lunch in a dirty little inn on the edge of the fighting zone when a *sous-officier*, gray with mud and startlingly pallid, entered the room and dropt into a chair.

"Pardon, Monsieur," he said to me, "may I rest here a moment?"

"Certainly," I answered, and after a pause, "it's pretty rough outside today, isn't it?"

"*Mon Dieu*, it's terrible," he replied. "Those Germans, ah—"

He shuddered, and then looked resentfully at the small grimy window with its large, heavy curtains. Suddenly he burst out:

"That noise, always that noise—even in this quiet little room. They pound away night and day, night and day, till it seems as tho I'd go crazy. Can't I ever get away from it—can't I ever get where I won't hear those guns again?"

"You're just back?" I ventured.

"Yes," he replied, wistfully. "And I almost wish I weren't, almost wish I'd stayed out there with Jacques. Jacques was my best friend, Monsieur—he's dead now—yet I wonder if he isn't better off? At least he won't always have to remember."

His head fell into his hands. It seemed during a long silence as tho he were sobbing. Then he murmured:

"Ah, Monsieur, what a ghastly thing war is! How brutal! What things it makes us do! Two days ago I was happy—now I can think of nothing but Jacques—hear nothing but that roar.

"You see, it was night before last at midnight that they got us out to dig a trench. There was Jacques, who'd been my friend for years, myself, and about 120 others. We worked with terrific speed for we only had a few hours before dawn.

"Before we were half done it began to get gray. Suddenly there was an awful crash—then the hellish zip-zip-zip of a machine-gun. We all dropt where we stood in the half-dug trenches—Jacques and I were together—and in a second we saw the Germans had caught us from both ends. There wasn't anything we could do—to have tried to run would have been sure death—so we squashed down into the half-dug holes. I remember digging with my hands—burrowing like a mole to get myself under ground away from that ghastly fire. Any way I lay part of me was exposed and it seemed as tho any second might be the last. Hours and hours it seemed to me that those guns kept going.

"Suddenly there was a little gasp beside me. Jacques crumpled all in, limp and strengthless. I spoke—then I turned up his face. Ah, Monsieur, it was the look I've learned too well

recently—and yet to have it come to Jacques—*Mon Dieu*, it was too much!

"And the Germans kept right on with that hellish noise. It seemed as tho they might have let up a few minutes—it would have been a little thing to do—and it seemed as tho I'd go wild with fury that they didn't. I started burrowing again. I thought I'd never get away from it. Then my eye fell on poor Jacques. No, I couldn't do it—it was too much—and yet why not? It meant no harm to him now, poor lad, and I knew he'd want me to.

"Monsieur," he continued, almost in a whisper, "I pulled Jacques up, carefully, from the hole he'd been in, and doubled him up between me and the Germans. He'd done me many a good turn in life—yet how, I've asked myself ever since, could I have asked this of him in death?"

His voice broke, then—

"Heaven knows how long we lay there, Jacques and I—it seemed years. Several times there was a thud against the cold body beside me and each time I thought I'd go crazy. If only I could jump into the air, dance feverishly about, and then crash into that machine-gun with poor Jacques—

"Then at four o'clock in the afternoon came the order to retreat—twelve hours afterward. Somehow they'd got the Germans out and we had a few minutes' chance. I moved Jacques back and fixed him as well as I could. Then we ran—when we united in a little wood some way behind there were only twenty-two of the 120 left.

"Ah, *Mon Dieu*, to think of those twelve hours—and of what I did to Jacques. I wonder if it's true—certainly it isn't possible I could have profaned him in that way. Yet I know it is—I did it—I know I did it—can I never forget—"

It was enough to make one's heart bleed—that shaking, dust-covered head and shoulders and the grim silence broken only by quick breathing and the ever-present rumble of the guns. I could not but feel that here was another of those several million men who have experienced psychological and spiritual shocks in this war which would have made it far better if they too, could have fallen as Jacques fell, on the spot where they received their fatal wounds.

How much, I wonder, will Europe be retarded when all these men return home to live in mental anguish and to cause it, to continue on as mental derelicts and to pass on their sufferings to those about them and their children?

Such is the poison of war.

New York City





*Photograph by W. H. Ballou*

TENTING BENEATH THE SNOWS



*Photograph by W. H. Ballou*

THE LAST LAND





*Photograph by George G. McLean*

DOWN TO THE SEA



*Photograph by George G. McLean*

A COUPLE O' KIDS



# YEW BOW AND CLOTHYARD SHAFT

BY WILL H. THOMPSON

FOUR of us, all eager to test the efficacy of bows and arrows in a hunting expedition where rifles and shotguns were to be banished, started from Seattle in a gasoline launch, thoroly equipped and provisioned, for a five weeks' trip into the best game region of British Columbia. When our little floating lodge turned its prow to the north we could not repress a cheer. Above our heads eight mighty yew and lancewood bows swung by straps, and underneath our bunks nearly three hundred arrows rested in boxes. Our stove was a complete success and we took turns in cooking.

For two days we made full speed to the north along the mountainous shores of the mainland, and finally we came to anchor in Vanguard Bay. A trail one-fourth of a mile long leads from the bay to a wonderful lake in the interior of Nelson Island. Over this portage we carried two canoes, and along thirty miles of the shore line of this nameless lake we found the best shooting of our entire trip.

With the exception of the writer, none of the party had ever used the bow to hunt any larger game than jack-rabbits, and it was hard to convince them that a very powerful bow was unnecessary for deer, cougar, or bear shooting. Our hunting arrows, with few exceptions, were made of the dark, hard wood of shell-bark hickory, dry and very stiff, twenty-eight inches long, deep notched for the string, fledged with three white turkey feathers, which were three inches long by one inch wide, and finished with a head of steel two inches long by one inch wide at the base, tapering to a needle point and ground and whetted until each edge was as sharp as a knife-blade. The finished arrow weighed six hundred grains. The arrows used for shooting grouse and other small game were precisely similar, except that the heads were round masses of Babbitt metal, weighing about one-half ounce each, molded upon the ends of the shaft. Mr. Jackson, who had done much

*Older readers of The Independent will remember the delightful outdoor articles that we frequently published from the pen of the gifted Maurice Thompson, for many years one of our literary editors. Many of these articles dealt with archery—a pastime at which Mr. Thompson was an adept. The following article is from Mr. Thompson's brother, who was the champion archer of America in 1879, 1885, 1888, 1901 and 1908. The two brothers served side by side in the Confederate army during the Civil War and then practised law in Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1889, when Will moved to the Pacific coast. The brothers wrote a book jointly entitled "How to Train in Archery." Both were poets, and altho Will did not publish as much as Maurice, his poem "High Tide at Gettysburg," written in 1888, is recognized as one of the Civil War poems that will live.—THE EDITOR.*

shooting at coots along the sloughs of the Missouri River, had fashioned some shafts of fir-wood, light and less finely finished, with steel heads filed to rough edges but not ground nor whetted.

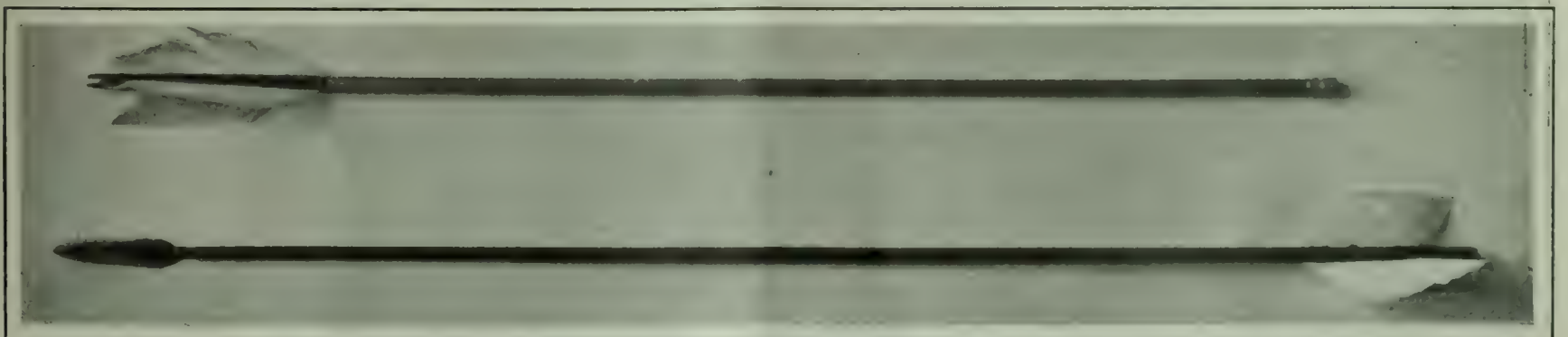
Each of us when afield wore at his back a quiver made of heavy tarpaulin or soft leather, containing about fifteen arrows. Among those in Jackson's quiver could usually be found three "coot arrows" for use against the hundreds of crows and ravens that feed along the reaches of these North shores. Challiss, six feet four inches in his stockings, two hundred and fifteen pounds of clean bone and muscle, clung to his sixty-five pound bow and the shrill hiss of the big white feathers proclaimed the lightning speed of his shafts.

The first evening at Vanguard Bay we spent in preparation for all possible contingencies. Boots were softened with oil and their laces looked after. Arrows were selected with care and an extra string for each bow was pocketed. The leather "tips" for the first three fingers of the drawing

hand were examined, and the small luncheon that each should carry was decided upon. It was determined that we should hunt in couples, as should always be done in rough and strange woods, so that one suffering an accident might have a comrade within call.

Two and two we sallied forth the next morning, Challiss and Richardson taking a sweep around the northern shore of the lake, and Jackson and I plunged into the dark woods far to their left. Keeping well apart and yet occasionally marking each other as we crost comparatively open spots, we slowly and silently traversed many miles of this fine game region without seeing a living creature or hearing the sound of hurrying hoof or flutter of going wing. Jackson and I came together at the noon hour on the crest of a ridge, and here, finding a great stone to our liking, we spread our luncheon and while eating it compared notes. Both had found trails innumerable, fresh tracks in damp spots, beds in the dense bracken where deer had lately lain, and many other signs known to the wood-wise, that told of the recent presence of deer. Both were tired, for these woods are rough with stones and logs concealed by a cloak of bracken ferns and scarred with deep ravines filled with almost impenetrable brush. After an hour of rest we swung around to the left and followed back a course parallel to and half a mile from the one upon which we had come.

Challiss and Richardson came in late, talking excitedly of two deer that they had *almost* killed. Hunting together, they had just climbed upon a huge log when a big buck and a small doe arose from the ferns at their feet and ran straight away. Both shot, and Challiss' strong bow sent its missile hissing along the big fellow's back, just missing the neck. Challiss declared that that arrow was "going yet." They found a flock of blue grouse and got a shot or two, but did not make a kill. And so, had we depended upon our skill for our



TWO PERFECT ARROWS

The upper one is such as are used for rabbit and grouse; the lower one a big game arrow, which a good fifty-pound bow would drive thru a horse



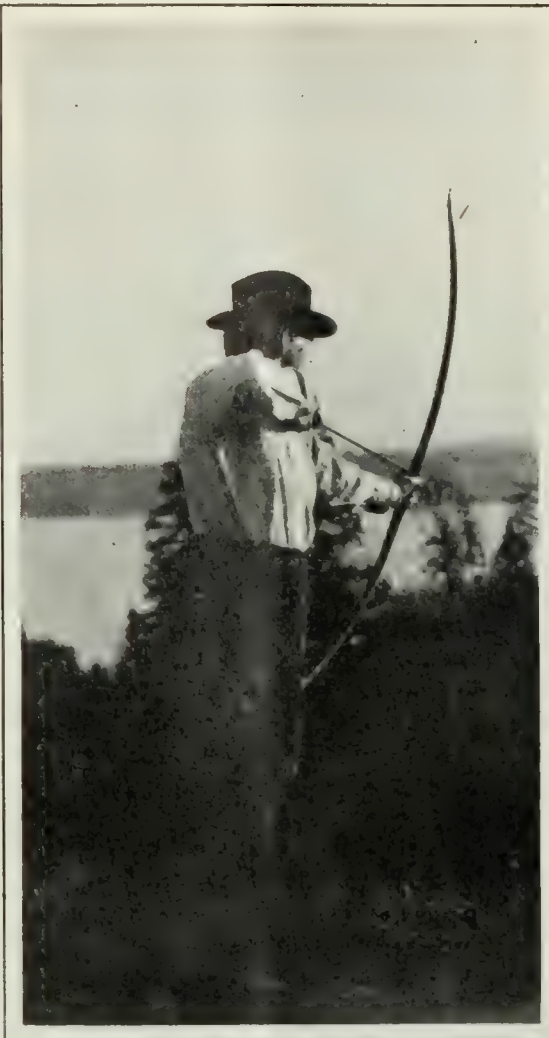
food we should have gone to bed supperless.

The next day Challiss and Jackson paired, going to a small island after blue grouse, while Richardson and I once more searched the woods along the lake shore. Both parties returned in the evening with weary legs and empty hands. Only a few grouse were seen on the island and they were in thickets so dense that the bow could not be used. Richardson and I saw two deer, but only for a moment, as they waved their black tails for a parting salute while crossing a distant range.

Fresh meat was becoming a necessity, and Jackson and I planned for the morrow a trip around the lake in a canoe, one of us to sit astern and paddle the craft, the other to sit amidship with bow and arrow ready. Challiss and Richardson were to go fishing for red-snapper.

When morning came Jackson and I were away early. We walked over the portage to the lake, took one of the canoes and paddled along the left shore, in order that the archer might have his left side opposed to the shore and thus be able to shoot without turning around. Jackson took the paddles first and until the noon hour gave me full opportunity to scan the steep mountain side that lifted from the water's edge. But luck was not with me.

When it was time for luncheon we drew the canoe ashore and demol-



THE BOW IS BENT

ished our store of food with an appetite as keen as if we had earned it by success. Satisfied that the deer would not again come down to the water until late in the afternoon, we climbed along the mountain side for a mile, found a favorable ambushade

near a trail, and waited like two Indians for a wandering deer or bear. But neither came and five o'clock found us in the canoe, with Jackson holding the old fifty-pound yew bow and the writer at the paddle.

The hunting ground was ideal and the hour propitious. A weak wind blowing in shore rippled the water upon the rocks and drowned the slight sounds made by the paddle. Two hundred yards ahead of us I noted the mouth of a ravine opening at the water's edge, and a doe standing knee-deep in the water in the midst of the white branches of a fir tree. I whispered to Jackson: "A deer! see him? At the mouth of the ravine! At the edge of the water! Be ready!" The cool Bowman quietly nodded his head and as quietly reached behind his back, drew an arrow from his quiver, fixed the nock on the string, slowly lifted the bow and with half-drawn shaft waited upon my efforts to give him a shot. When the bow of the canoe was within seventy yards of the game. Jackson's left arm slowly raised, his right shoulder and elbow came back and there remained, one second, two seconds, three seconds, and then the limbs of the bent bow leaped! I heard the "tong" of the arrested string, the low, vicious whisper of the arrow feather, marked the white line of the flying arrow, and heard with a sigh the sharp "click" as the flat steel point split a hard fir branch that



DEEP INTO THE RIVEN BREAST OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS



crost the doe's body just below the right shoulder. The shot was a perfect one, but it had failed. The doe quietly dropt upon all fours, shrank low, and keeping the treetop between us and her, slipped into the ravine.

Within one hundred and fifty yards we passed between a small island and the lake shore along a waterway only fifty feet wide, and I was scanning the island when I heard Jackson's warning "shsh." I backed the boat as noiselessly as possible. He had his gaze fixed upon a patch of thick bushes surmounting a ledge fifty feet above the water and sixty-five yards up the mountain side.

His tense body and alert eyes told that he had marked game, but I could see nothing. Presently he signalled for me to move him forward. As I did so he raised his bow, as if to shoot, but quickly reversed his signal to "back the boat." This pantomime was repeated many times, until I finally said in a low voice: "I guess it has gone, Jackson." His right hand shook in violent disapproval of my action and again came the signal "Forward." I had not taken more than one slow stroke when I saw Jackson's

face light up. His lifted shoulders became tense. The extended left arm, holding the bow full-drawn, was as steady as a bar of steel, and his eyes blazed with triumph. The drawing fingers were directly below the right eye and placed firmly against the jaw-bone. Again came the seemingly interminable pause. My own arms and shoulders ached from the protracted strain. Just then the loosed string rang and the eager arrow went to its goal. I heard the missile strike. Then came a crashing of brush, the strong bounding of a deer, and then the low "smash" followed by silence.

We sat for a minute listening and then pushed the prow of the canoe on shore, and Jackson leaped out. Climbing the wooded slope for a few yards, he stopped, and then his exultant cry rang out, "Dead as a mackerel!" The deer had plunged off a ten-foot precipice of rock.

We drew the deer out of the hole in the rocks and looked for the arrow. But none appeared. In bounding thru the brush the deer had broken the arrow square off at the surface of the skin, and this fact amazed us, for the tough hickory should not snap despite any amount

of thrashing in the brush. Jackson went back upon the rocky trail, found the feathered portion of the arrow, about twenty inches long, and brought it to me. The wood was fir! In drawing his arrow from the quiver he had drawn a "coot" arrow. It was this inferior shaft, with the steel head far less keenly pointed than the "deer arrows," that the fifty-pound yew had driven thru the body and both shoulders of the deer.

So our adventures grew as we followed the wonderful inlet deep into the riven breast of the Cascade Mountains. We fished at the foaming mouths of mountain streams that came roaring down from snowy domes uplifted in the distance. We anchored close to granite walls thousands of feet high and watched the white goats on narrow shelves half a mile above us. We followed the trails wild feet had made, and harried the game with as much zest as did the savage men who were born to the wilderness and schooled in its ways. Whoever has not killed his game with the bow has missed the keenest thrill of the hunter's heart.

*Seattle, Washington*

## PEACE ON THE KIJIKON

BY IVAN SWIFT

We ain't been pipin' po'try much  
Sinct me an' fall was in the green,  
'Cause double-trouble wabble-clutch  
Ties up a skidder's lingosine.

It's grumble days and tumble nights  
An' double-shift an' fever-cramp,  
An' nothin' goin' right to rights  
Around a winter cedar-camp.

But now the crow is rowin' back,  
The fern is trimmin' up the streams;  
An' caulkin' work is gettin' slack—  
I'll take a drink o' dreams!

They's red-bush where the timber growed  
An' nary boss to chalk the time;  
An' what's the crime agin a toad  
In shakin' down a jag o' rhyme?

The river's bottle's full o' rye,  
An' beetles bumps along the bank;  
An', *say*, a bull finch in the sky,  
A-singin' sunlight, hips a tank!

In growin' troubles, dry or wet,  
A keg o' forty-acre song  
Can make a human jack forget—  
An' soberin' of it ain't so long.

We ain't a-braggin' what we does  
Is sinkin' ships with bump-the bumps;  
Nor just apologizin' 'cause  
We're carvin' kingdoms on the stumps.

It's Spring—an' what we done is done,  
To stack a shack or brace a rail.  
Most any gent can wad a gun—  
It's us as packs the dinner-pail.

But rackin' ribs is slumpin' now  
An' timber-thieves has solemn signed  
To split the swag an' *end* the row.  
It's *Spring*, I says, God help the blind!

We're s'posin' skeeters, mebbe fleas,  
Comes after this—but what's the use  
Of apin' monkeys over-seas,  
A-chasin' hawk an' losin' goose?

We hear they're choppin' yet in France,  
An' drivin' wedges in an' out,  
An' ain't averse to turkey pants  
Or plantin' lead instead o' kraut.

We puts a hand to pluggin' chinks  
Or punchin' blizzards 'twixt the eyes;  
But stickin' cant-hooks into ginks  
As good as us, is under size.

It's Spring along the Kijikon,  
The pijun's roostin' on the camp;  
They's johnny-jump-ups in the sun—  
An' Buster John's a *tramp*!



# THE WORLD OVER

## The United States Over

"See America First" has always been good advice, but like most good advice it has been proffered more often than taken. This summer, however, owing to certain difficulties in the way of seeing Europe, we shall have to take this advice unless we propose to do no wandering at all from our own firesides.

Of course, seeing America first this year means seeing both of California's great expositions, for it would be as mortal an offense to the Californians to visit San Francisco and omit San Diego or vice versa, as to express a doubt that California's climate is the best in the world or that California's oranges are no better than Florida's.

We therefore make this suggestion to our readers. Why not go to California by automobile, and return by rail or by the Panama Canal? The automobile ride will of course consume most of the time. But traveling leisurely, say about one hundred miles a day with a full day's rest on Sunday, the automobile part of the trip can be made in six weeks. Certainly there is no pleasanter way imaginable of seeing the United States and his wife than from the upholstered cushions of a noiselessly gliding touring car. And if one is courteous and friendly one can learn much of one's fellow citizens at ranch houses, inns and at country four corners.

Probably the Lincoln Highway route with such deviations as take in special points of interest is the best for summer travel. The southern route, traversing as it does, Texas and Arizona, is likely to be warmish, to mention no stronger word. The Lincoln Highway goes thru fifteen states and if one starts from Boston one would naturally go via New York, Philadelphia, Gettysburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Reno, Lake Tahoe, Yosemite, and San Francisco to San Diego.

If one does not want to use one's own

car on so long a journey there are responsible tourist agencies, whose European business has been cut off this summer, who are making up automobile trips of this kind in which a whole flock, or herd or school, or whatever is the name, of automobiles are "conducted" to the coast. And one can book a seating with them that includes all expenses and first-class hotel accommodations for about eight hundred dollars.

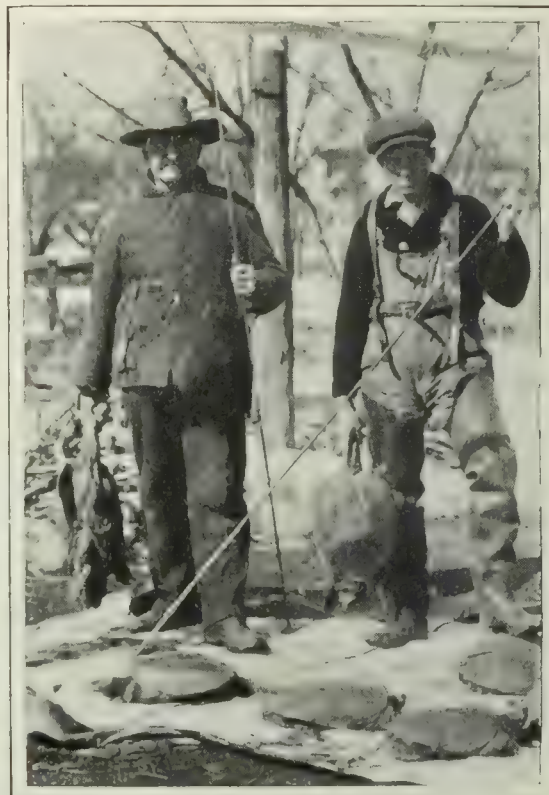
The return trip can be made on any of the ten transcontinental lines for about one hundred and fifteen dollars, taking in such scenic marvels as the Canadian Rockies, the Yellowstone National Park, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, etc. The return by way of the Panama Canal costs one hundred and twenty-five dollars up.

In other words, one can make this two months' trip across the United States and back, traveling strictly first class, stopping over a week at the exposition and an extra day here and there, all for about a thousand dollars. If there is a pleasanter and more profitable way of spending one thousand dollars we have yet to hear of it.

## Every "Bike" a Motorcycle

An interesting invention is the motor wheel, which can be attached in a few minutes to any bicycle and which does away with all necessity for tiresome leg work on the part of the rider. It consists of an exceedingly compact power plant which is mounted on a small wheel fitted with a heavy motorcycle tire. This wheel is attached to the bicycle frame beside the rear wheel and furnishes enough power to carry the rider 100 miles on a single gallon of gasoline.

The motor is a one-cylinder four-cycle with high tension magneto and carburetor. The driving gear and gasoline tank are also carried on the motor wheel. The motor is controlled by a



A GOOD CATCH OF SOUP STOCK

lever attached to the handle bars and both bicycle and motor are under perfect control of the rider.

It is predicted that this simple little device will help to restore bicycling to its former position as the most popular of all outdoor sports. Certainly, the motor wheel provides a simple and inexpensive means of locomotion and will be especially interesting to those who like to get out into the open.

## A Novel Industry

Catching snapping turtles for the market is the odd but profitable enterprise engaged in by J. S. and Max Bassler, of Darien, Wisconsin, who claim to be pioneers in the business. For a year or two now they have been engaged in hunting turtles and readily dispose of all they can catch at from six to twelve cents a pound. The turtles are used to make the turtle soup which is commonly supposed to be derived only from a turtle of more aristocratic rank.

The season for catching the turtles begins about September 15 and lasts ten or twelve weeks, an average catch for this period being four or five tons. The best field for the work, according to the Basslers, is in southern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and northern Iowa and Illinois. Along the small streams in these sections the snappers are abundant, altho it takes an expert to locate them in the deep mud beds where they go to spend the winter. The Basslers use a slender steel rod about six feet long, with a hook at the end. Wading along in the streams, they "probe" every likely looking place for turtle signs. When a turtle is struck the end of the steel rod is hooked into its shell and the creature then pulled



MAKE YOUR OWN MOTORCYCLE



out. As fast they are caught by one man, another washes and packs them into bags. A good hole will frequently yield 200 pounds of turtles. When they are shipped to market the turtles are packed one above another in barrels, which have small holes for ventilation.

### A Month's Traffic Thru the Canal

It is interesting to watch the monthly reports of the commerce going thru the Panama Canal. A recent issue of *The Canal Record* analyzes the traffic for February, from which it appears that 274,730 tons went from west to east and 145,551 tons from east to west. There are sixty-five different kinds of goods specified, but the most important are those represented graphically in the accompanying diagram. In almost every case the shipments are either from or to American ports, so, contrary to the previous expectations of many, the United States is getting the chief benefit from the Canal. This is largely due of course to the war, which has curtailed the British shipping and cut off the German altogether.

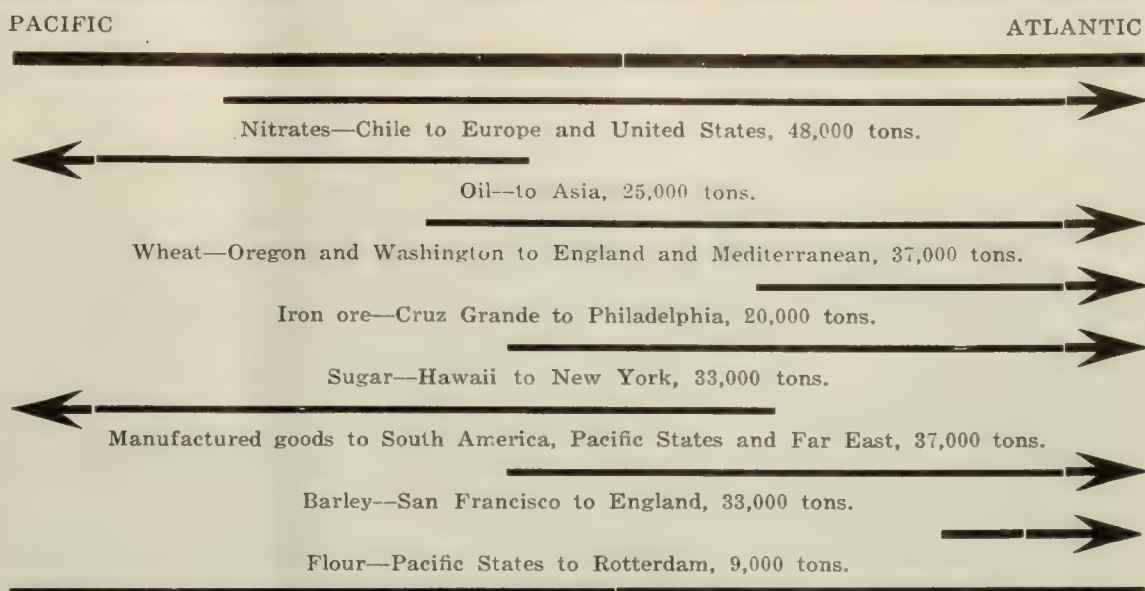
As will be seen by the diagram the chief shipments of eastern states are petroleum products and manufactured goods, mostly machinery, railroad material and other products of iron and steel.

In the reverse direction we find the current of commerce carries largely foodstuffs; barley from San Francisco, wheat from Portland and Seattle, and flour from our Pacific ports. The Dutch have, it appears, developed enormous appetites since the war began. We might almost class the Chilean nitrates as crude foodstuffs since they are necessary as a food for crops, but nowadays the "villainous saltpeter" is largely going into gunpowder.

### By the Light of the Moon

To the seeker after fresh impressions night photography in its varied phases offers a broad field for interesting work. Many unusual pictures of great artistic value may thus be obtained, entirely different subjects from those of daylight photography. One of the least practised phases of night photography is the making of moonlight studies.

All that is necessary for this work is a camera of sufficiently simple construction to permit of easy manipulation in dim light; a fairly rapid lens, preferably of rather long focus for the size plate in use; and a stand firm enough to support the apparatus without vibration when there is a breeze. Fast plates should be used, but not necessarily of the backed or nonhalation kind, since there is



A MONTH OF TRAFFIC THRU THE PANAMA CANAL

The head of the arrow shows the direction in which the goods were carried; the arrow's length the proportionate tonnage

very little chance for halation to occur. I generally employ a good brand of rapid color-sensitive plates, the same as for daylight work.

It is a good idea to obtain the gen-



THE VILLAGE STREET

Taken half an hour after sunset in January.  
Exposure, five minutes



THE SILVER GLEAM

Made on a June night by an exposure lasting from a quarter to ten o'clock to five minutes past

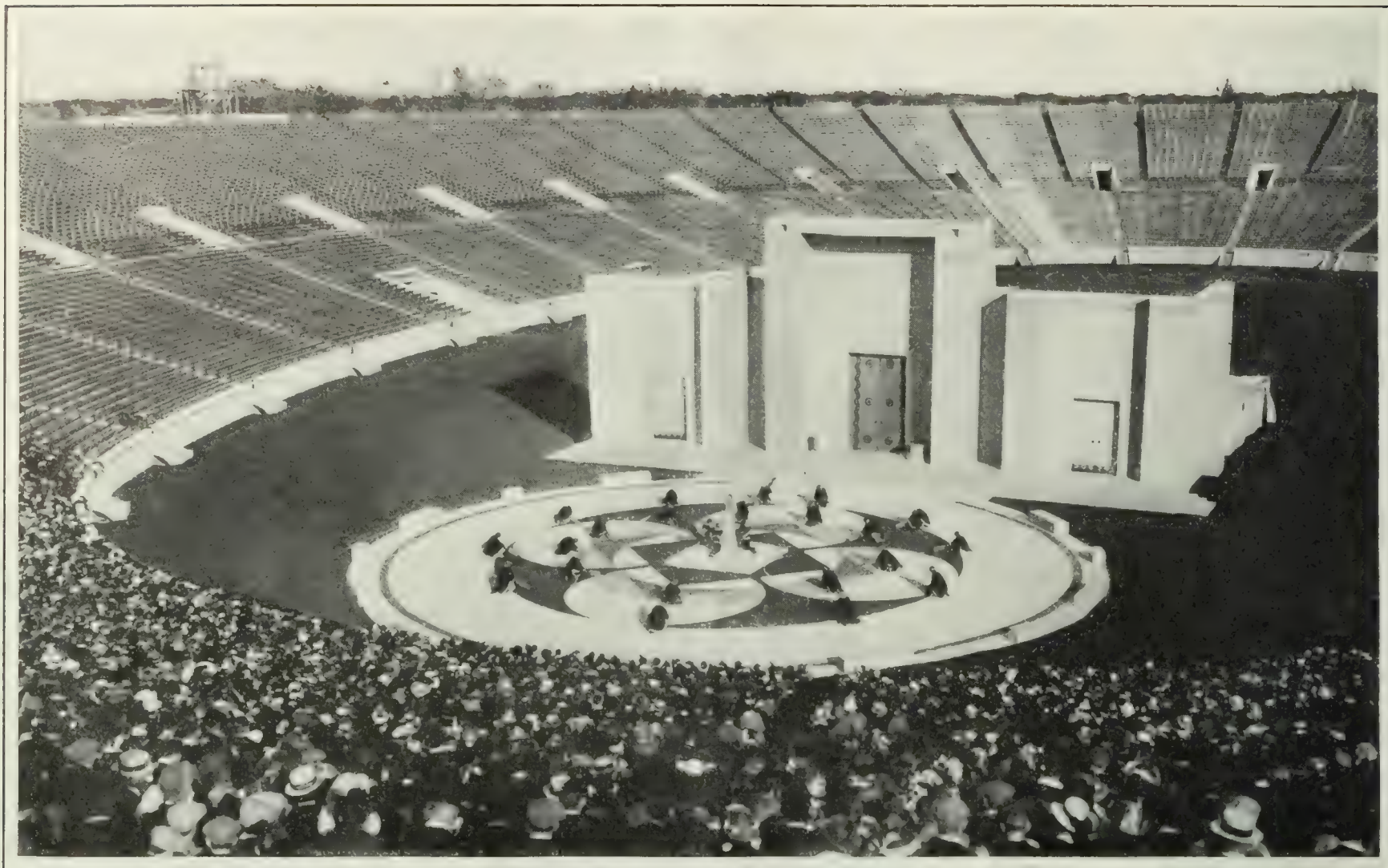
eral compass bearings of the moon, and then look for suitable subjects by daylight, to save time later. The principal thing to remember in such a case is the necessity of obtaining a simple composition presenting a pleasing pattern against the sky, since the details in the masses, which are of considerable importance by day, are largely, if not totally, submerged in the broad flat shadows characteristic of a night view. The best time for work each month is usually one or two nights before the moon is full, as it then rises early enough to allow one to make several exposures during the evening. In summer exposures range from 10 to 30 minutes, with stop F. 8, and extra rapid plates, for full night effects. Winter scenes can be secured with about half as long exposures if there is snow or ice present to reflect the light. By taking advantage of the diffused daylight which remains for some time after sunset the time of exposure can be considerably reduced, and in cases where there is no water to furnish bright reflections from the moon the results obtained are usually as good, and sometimes better, than those which are made later in the evening.

On account of the long exposures which have to be given, it is not practicable to include the moon when taking the landscape, but it can be secured on the same plate immediately afterward by removing the dark-slide and tilting the camera until the image appears in the desired location, and then exposing again for five or ten seconds. Such was the method followed in making the accompanying illustrations. To facilitate matters in locating the moon in the required spot a bit of gummed paper with a small hole in the center may be slightly fastened to the focusing-screen just before the camera is moved. This will exactly mark the position of the moon in relation to the rest of the picture, and the effect is good.



# THE STADIUM AND THE GREEK PLAY

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES



*Underwood & Underwood*

"IPHIGENIA" IN THE YALE BOWL

**A**N acknowledged feature of many of our colleges and universities is the Stadium, and no greater crowd can be gotten together than when the Yale Bowl or the Harvard Stadium are full to overflowing. I know of no function that could ever hope to occupy the gaping rows of seats unless it be the yearly football contest between Yale and Harvard, or some "world series" contest of organized baseball. In their palmiest days, the Greeks never dreamed of concentrating at one time an audience of forty thousand on a drama, and the consequence was that their playhouse on the hillside was a well-proportioned amphitheater, designed for a distinct purpose. One might well ask what the drama has to do with a discussion of stadia, were it not for the fact that Mr. Granville Barker has been and is still making the rounds of some of our leading universities, and using the athletic fields for the presentation of plays by Euripides. When his experiment has ended, he will have had an opportunity of comparing various forms of stadia in their relation to Greek drama. Whatever that opinion may be, we, who have been to Harvard and to Yale—imbued with a desire to have him succeed in his most commendable effort—come away sorely disappointed with the pros-

pects for Greek drama in such an immense receptacle as the Bowl or the Stadium. For it must be remembered that Euripides is caviare to the masses, and when the very large audience was assembled on that sunlit afternoon a few weeks ago to witness "Iphigenia in Tauris"—a healthy sized audience for theatergoers—it was a mere drop of humanity in the bucket of space. So, too, a few segments of seats in the Harvard Stadium were packed with the cultured few, and all the rest was emptiness.

Now, Mr. Barker never thought of utilizing the entire Bowl at Yale; he cut it directly in half by means of his portable scenery, with its towering gold doors; yet still the circling tiers of vacant benches seemed to hug the stage, and to mock its majesty. He never for one instant supposed that "The Trojan Women" would so attract crowds in Boston and Cambridge that the Harvard Stadium would be filled to capacity. So he used but an arc of that impressive structure; and even then the voices of the actors reverberated to right and left of them. Truly these Stadia cry out, "Why try to make a saucer of a bowl?" In California there is a Greek theater built on classic lines; the stage is permanently wrought in marble and stone. But

in the East we have to trump up our ancient playhouse, and we go to the least likely edifice for assistance. Rather better would it be for Mr. Barker to build for each occasion a temporary amphitheater, such as I understand they are to have in Philadelphia, when the University of Pennsylvania stands sponsor for "Iphigenia" and "The Trojan Women." Rather do as Ben Greet or the Coburn Players do with their outdoor Shakespeare, than foreshorten a really noble structure, such as a stadium is, with an idea of making of it such a perfect whole as the Greek theater was.

Yet, notwithstanding the drawbacks of a physical nature which were Mr. Barker's inevitable handicaps, the wonder is that he was able so well to overcome them, and to project into the vast throngs engulfed by those vaster auditoriums, a sense of the grandeur of Greek drama. For the proverbial theatergoer it is a relief to bask in the sunlight of a perfect day, to let the eye rest peacefully along colonnades, to drink in the sweetness of the greensward, and to know that on such a day there is to be given him some of the noblest specimens of dramatic art. It is good to get away from the artificialities of the footlights, of the stagey voice, and to hear words spoken under the





# More than 10,000 Eight-Cylinder Cadillacs are now in the hands of users and dealers have placed orders for 10,000 more

**M**ORE than ten thousand Cadillac "Eights" are now in the hands of users.

Dealers can see a demand ahead so great that they have placed orders for ten thousand more.

Figures so large—involving a sum of money so vast—point irresistibly to one conclusion.

The conclusion is that the usual large Cadillac clientele has been enormously augmented by this Cadillac "Eight."

The demand is not merely the normal Cadillac growth, but it is the opening up of new spheres of influence, and an inrush of new Cadillac admirers and enthusiasts.

It has assumed the proportions of a national movement, at least among those who own, or wish to own high grade cars.

This excess over normal comes from many sources but it is chiefly made up:

First, of the great number who are glad to pay more for the Cadillac because of the Cadillac "Eight" advantages, and Second, a very great number who are glad to pay less for the same excellent and satisfying reason.

It is frequently said that no company, other than the Cadillac, could have won such immediate and universal acceptance for any principle representing so wide a departure from conventional practice.

And it would seem that there is verification of this in the attitude of the two classes of buyers just mentioned.

Those who are willing to pay more, and those who are glad to pay less, accept the Cadillac "Eight" with equal eagerness—because of the performance of the car itself and because of the reputation of its maker for producing only that which it knows to be right.

They are no more insistent on a "demonstration" than old Cadillac owners—though it is only fair to say that a drive of but short duration immensely increases their enthusiasm.

This latter experience arouses even the most phlegmatic and non-committal.

The reports which they carry home, and to their clubs and to their places of business, largely explain why Cadillac dealers have ordered ten thousand more of these cars.

Has the full wonder of this demand been borne in upon you?

Have you thought of it in the light of the fact that the Cadillac is not a "low-priced" car,—as the term is commonly used?

The huge volume attained by cars of low price is a wonderful thing in itself—a sort of economic phenomenon.

But is it not much more wonderful that a high grade car should command such a market as this Eight-Cylinder Cadillac has won?

There is no other situation at all like it in the automobile industry.

It is not merely a figure of speech to say that the Cadillac "Eight" stands alone.

It does stand alone—absolutely and unapproachably alone—in point of performance.

It likewise stands alone in point of demand and of sales among high grade cars.

And, of course, it would not be so, if it ought not be so.

As you ascend in the scale of prices, the number of those able to purchase grow fewer.

If the Cadillac "Eight" had not preserved every Cadillac tradition and added new and potent powers of attraction—this great market would simply not be here.

There would not be and could not be the marked disparity in volume between the Cadillac "Eight" and those immediately above and below it in price.

It is a sort of a re-adjustment of the national view-point—a re-alignment of buyers—some leaving one field, and some leaving another, and most of them concentrating on the Cadillac.

Thus far we have found no one who has ridden in the Cadillac "Eight" who does not say that this is precisely as it should be.

With the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac performing in ways distinctly its own, performing in ways which have heretofore been believed impossible in any car, there is nothing strange in the fact that the dealers recognize that the visible demand is not yet half satisfied.



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open sky, with a beautiful quality to the tones that proclaims the absence of roof. It was thus I felt on that afternoon at New Haven. There was no mystery of a curtain—white walls standing high, with three gold doors, an altar like a miniature skyscraper with its innumerable windows, a huge circular canvas, painted to represent marble, and serving as the orchestra. That was all. And as the sun proclaimed the hour of the afternoon when it was customary for the Greeks to take their drama—nearing five of the clock—a flare of trumpets bid the audience quiet down.

The golden doors swung open, revealing Miss Lillah McCarthy (Mrs. Barker) as Iphigenia, dwarfed against the gigantic height of a dull red background. As for myself—one of twelve thousand spectators—there swept over me an overpowering sense of the dignity of Greek drama.

I believe that had the play retained the dignity of its first impression in its outward garb, the audience would have remained held in silence to the end. There were moments in the exquisite Euripidean lines, made euphonious and poetic in translation by Professor Murray, which held the soul in thrall, and brought back the ancient religious significance of the theater; likewise, in the details of acting and in the imaginative handling of scenes—the work of Mr. Barker—there was evident a splendid creative force. But as actor followed actor, as group came upon group, the audience lost its gravity; they became expectant of new marvels rather than reverent. The investiture of the piece was Mr. Norman Wilkinson's contribution to the performance. It will be remembered that he was also responsible for the oddity of scene in the Barker production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." In Greek days, authorities tell us that the costumes were often of brilliant design and color. But Mr. Wilkinson's imagination ran riot in his effort to impress upon us that Iphigenia was in a Taurian country.

The text came to me as a fresh creation, and for this Mr. Barker deserves our warmest praise. We cannot say that Mrs. Barker infused into Iphigenia the warmth or mystery that is in the part; there was a tendency to be dead level. She was decorative, but Euripides requires something more than pose. This detracted from the beautiful recognition scene—the brunt of which was carried by Mr. Ian Maclaren, who made of Orestes a loyal figure, torn between joy at finding his sister, and determination to escape the fate of all strangers on Taurian shores.





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Now, at Harvard, we were given practically the same set, with similar details of music and chorus chanting. But the play was of more heroic mold. "The Trojan Women" is one of the greatest Peace plays; it exploits the futility of conquest, and brought down upon the head of Euripides the wrath of his own people.

There is no more poignant story than that of the tragedy of Andromache—which wrings the heart, and which at Harvard was beautifully depicted by Miss Edith Wynne Matthison. There is nothing more delicately lyrical than Cassandra, as played by Miss Chrystal Herne; nothing more coldly beautiful than Helen, as assumed by Miss Gladys Hansen. Mrs. Barker, as Hecuba, was still lacking in human sympathy—rapid in speech and wanting in color of tone. There is a mechanism about her technique which is hard.

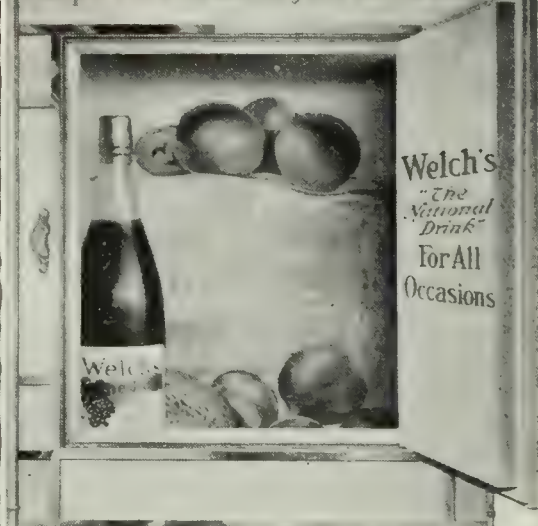
But the surprise was the production of Norman Wilkinson, who was here as much in beautiful taste as he was lacking in "Iphigenia." It may be that tragedy does not afford much scope for brilliancy; or it may be that in the first play he was led astray by the barbaric opportunity. But here the blacks and white, the olive greens and the grays, the splendid regal and warlike tone of Menelaus, all added to the dignity of the piece, and did not shock the conventional idea of classic costume.

As the play ended with the last shafts of the golden sunset, one felt a civic sense of responsibility. Coming at this time, "The Trojan Women" should create a profound impression. Wise indeed were Mayor Mitchell and his committee for selecting this piece as the opening spectacle in the new Stadium of the College of the City of New York. It is a play filled with lines that might have been written yesterday. The thousands who saw it at Harvard went away with grief in their hearts, and a stinging sense of the futility of arms.

Altogether these are worthy occasions Mr. Barker is giving the universities in the East. He is helping to breathe new life into the popular conception of Greek drama. Thanks to Professor Murray and to him, we are being made to feel the undying humanity and simpleness of a "high-brow" literature. Moved as we were on both afternoons—feeling that there was a contemporaneity about it all—we suddenly began to realize that it was the same old Euripides, the same sunshine of an ideal afternoon fading into quiet evening, which used to appeal to an older civilization in the ancient long ago.

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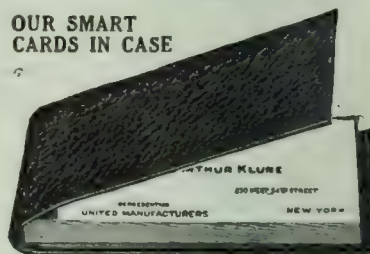
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## WHY I AM AN OLD MAID

**M**UCH as I dislike the term, and much as I resent the unwarranted insinuations and derogatory suggestiveness of the appellation, I shall nevertheless apply the title of "Old Maid" to myself in these lines that I may make quite evident the fact that I am forty-five years old, and I am unmarried and that I realize the fact that, whether I am willing to concede it or not, the term is often applied to me by others.

There is probably no unmarried woman of twenty-eight in the United States who has not had this title of opprobrium applied to her, and there is probably not one of them who in her inmost soul has not resented it.

And why? The man who has outgrown the callow stage when he may be called a youth expects to be called a bachelor, and if he happens not to marry, the addition of the "old" does not disturb him in the slightest.

A woman, on the other hand, never minds being called a "maid." But when the prefix "old" is added, the word maid itself seems to change subtly, and the woman to whom the term is applied cringes, in secret, if not outwardly.

One might give many reasons for this; one might mention the spinsters of a former generation, helpless pensioners on the charity of others, and descant on the lack of business opportunity afforded the unmarried woman of the past, but after all, all these threads would probably lead to one fundamental reason, "Man proposes—and woman disposes." Let me prove this, and that the stigma of the name is often utterly unmerited.

I was the oldest of a family of four children. My father was a physician in the Middle West, a scholarly man, not much given to conversation, and his natural ability and skill in his profession were greatly helped by his dignified appearance. From him I inherited the rather serious disposition and natural dignity which have always been mine, and these qualities were strengthened, I think, as the same characteristics probably were in my father, by my tender-hearted, devoted, but oversentimental and neurasthenic mother.

I think I was not an unattractive child. Both my father and mother were good-looking, and I was a healthy, normal little girl, with smooth, luxuriant brown hair, large, lustrous brown eyes and splendid teeth. There was never anything fetching or coy about me, as there was about my mother and my little sister, but I was a fairly good-looking, healthy, well-bred child. My staid, old-fashioned manners were always noticed and remarked upon, and I came to take a certain pride in them, tho in a quiet way I thoroly enjoyed childish pleasures.

It was in my junior year at the high school that I first became aware of the attractions of the opposite sex. Until then I had regarded boys rather as



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necessary nuisances than as possible companions and friends—interesting in a way, but not likely to be congenial.

Hence, I was surprised when Ralph Borden, a boy whose family had recently moved to our town, began walking home with me from school and coming over in the evening to study. He was a slender, wiry little fellow, two years older than I, and as full of life and fun as I was serious. Ralph was the youngest of the family, with a happy-go-lucky disposition and far from studious. So in our senior year I practically tutored him, and I feel sure that he would not have graduated had it not been for my help. In return, he showered upon me candy, flowers and other more costly gifts which my native sense of reserve made me unwilling to accept, but which my mother urged me to take.

When I was graduated from high school, the family was divided as to my next step. Altho she partially concealed it, my mother would have been willing for me to remain at home, and in the end I probably would have married Ralph and settled down to a more or less happy, but a probably very commonplace existence, spiritually, with him.

I, however, was determined to go to college, and my father, who had a more real appreciation of my character and inclinations, encouraged me in my determination. At last my mother yielded, and I went to Wellesley. I studied hard, loved my work and the college life, wherein I found what seemed to me an ideal atmosphere—and gradually grew away from Ralph.

He took a position of "light work and large pay" in his father's factory, and before I graduated from college, married a girl from the South, a little butterfly lady.

When I had graduated, and came home again, I tried to enter the social life of the town, but I found that difficult to do. Tho I was just past twenty when I graduated, most of my girl friends were married, or at least engaged. I had grown away from them during my four years' absence. My brave but disappointed mother did her best—but I was not meant for a society girl, and try as I might, I could not do the things she wanted. She used to say to me, "Don't be so formal and stiff!" "Liven up a little!" "Can't you flirt a little, Margie?"

The worst thing about it was, that for her sake, and that I might find the kind of friends I craved, I wanted to be a social success, but in the society that our town afforded I simply didn't fit. I had callers, but the girls I thought silly, and the men simply did not interest me at all.

Hence it was with a sense of delight that, the second winter that I was out of school, I received an offer to teach. My mother was horrified at the idea. The neighbors and mother's friends gossiped not a little over "Margie Milton's queerness" and "evident inability to catch a husband," but I didn't mind—at least, not a great deal, for I was still young—only twenty-two—and



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I myself did not regard my case as "hopeless."

Have I given the impression that I did not care for men? I did not, as some girls do, but I had the deep-seated hope that some day the right man might come to me, that lodges in the heart of every woman worthy of the name.

It was when I was preparing to go away to teach that I first realized that I was beginning to be called "an old maid." And at the advanced age of twenty-two! At first, however, it did not hurt—it was only a little prick—a reminder of what might be ahead—and my interest in my work was so great that I soon forgot it.

The happiest four years of my life were spent at M—— College. I was engrossed in my work, my friends and my ambitions. I advanced steadily, and, having entered the literary field, first as a critic and then as an original investigator, I was promoted rapidly. At the beginning of my fourth year at M—— I was given an assistant professorship, and my work gave promise of a real career.

It was at M—— that I met the man for whom Fate seemed to have destined me.

Harold Jackson (as I shall call him) came to M——, a fine, strong fellow of twenty-nine, just out of a graduate school where he had received his A.M., as professor of chemistry. He had come from a family of slender circumstances, had worked his way thru college, and spent the last cent of his savings there. However, he was strong, well poised and ambitious, and his prospects for a successful career were splendid. He was a trifle shy, or perhaps diffident in his attitude toward women, but before the end of my second year at M—— we had found that we had much in common and I almost instinctively felt that the man expected had come.

All the things which had lain dormant in me for so long were aroused—the longing for husband, children, for a home of my own—all these sprang to life in the light of this new friendship, and at any time, I think, dear to me as my work and my career were, I would have renounced them for these other things.

I was very much in love with Harold, but with my old reserved disposition in control and my almost childish fear lest I should show the slightest sign of my love before he had spoken, I am sure that I gave him slight reason to think that he was or could be more to me than a most congenial friend.

The third year went by. I became almost indispensable to him, for I read proof for his treatises, discussed such phases of his work as I understood with him, and, with my equable disposition, kept him toned up and in tune with the world. He took a great deal of my time and strength, but I was glad to give them, and he was always appreciative. He acted as my escort on almost every college occasion and sent me flowers, and more often books—but he never spoke to me of love.

The fourth year came and his salary



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was greatly increased. I had thought that perhaps he was waiting until he had more to offer me, and that now, at last, he would speak. But the days and the weeks went past—and he remained the same good friend, the same comrade that he had always been.

During the Christmas vacation of that year I did not write to him, and on my return to school he took me to task for it.

"But," I replied, "I didn't think you'd really care!"

"Care!" he answered. "Don't you know what you are to me?"

I waited—and there was a silence for a few minutes. Then he said, almost casually:

"What are we going to read next, Margie? I've a lot of things on my list—but maybe you have some ideas on the subject, too." And with that he launched into a discussion of books.

Commencement time came and went, and I went home in a miserable condition of mind and body. During the summer my mother died, and feeling that my duty lay in trying to make a home for my father, and that perhaps absence and the lack of me would make Harold realize his need of me, I resigned my position. My older brother was married, the younger was away at school, and the little sister had been in the midst of her trousseau at the time of mother's death. Within a year she married, and my father and I were left alone in the old home. My duties became domestic ones and their very domesticity and the thought of what might have been made them almost unbearable.

At first I heard from Harold regularly. His letters were friendly, tender, almost touching in their recognized need of me, sympathetic in the thought that I had had to give up my career—everything that I could ask except the one thing that I desired. And I never knew why this was—whether it was because he thought that his salary was not sufficient, or because he thought that my interest in him was purely Platonic—whether he thought that I would not sacrifice my career to matrimony, or because, having spent so many years in bachelorhood, he really hated to give it up, and so kept putting off the marriage that he really intended. As time went on and his need of me became less, he evidently forgot me, the letters grew less frequent, and finally he left M—and I lost track of him.

Would you—should you call a woman who had loved—an "old maid"? A woman who would have done anything—have sacrificed anything, so great was her love, in accordance with the dictates of her education and ideals? Who would have given up a career of promise and all that she hoped to be for the man she loved?

I was only twenty-six when my mother died. Two years later my second brother married and I became indeed the "old maid" of the family. My household duties were not heavy, but, tho I might have enjoyed them in a home of my own, I chafed under them, and as a result, at the end of the third

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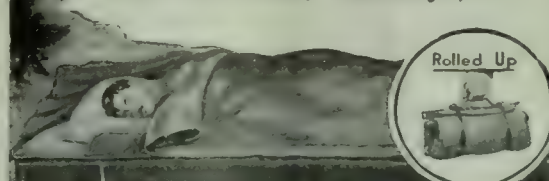
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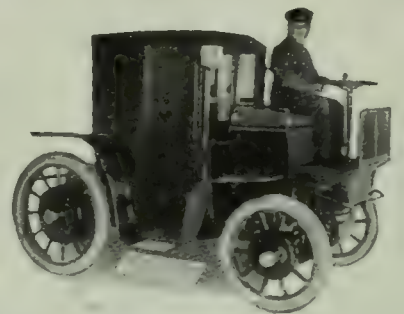
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year of struggle to re-establish myself in a town that no longer knew me, a struggle rendered doubly hard by reason of the fact that I was considered "odd" because I had not married, my sister and her husband came to live with my father—and I was free.

For four years then I lived abroad, studying and traveling. My own earnings of my college days had been considerable and my father was more than generous, so I lived the life that I enjoyed most—going, seeing, studying, trying to forget, and, in a measure, succeeding.

I was thirty-three when I came home again—home to my old father and the rest of the family. Two little ones played around my sister and made the old home merry. The boys both had families, and altho they all welcomed me sincerely, I felt almost like a stranger. My life had been so different from theirs, and mine, too, had been deprived of the very things that made theirs most happy. The poignancy of the old wound had gone, but the sight of Ethel's babies hurt a little even then, and, after a few weeks, I went to the city where it was not long before I found interesting and much needed work along educational and philanthropic lines to do. I live in my own apartment, have a dear young girl whom I am educating living with me, and with her and a maid my household is complete.

I have been here twelve years, working hard all the time. I have many friends, and my life has accomplished something, I know. I am not an "economic drawback." Someone has said that "no one who produces anything is an old maid." If that be true I do not belong in the class of the scorned. I do not anyway. I am in the full flower of my womanhood. I am strong and well. I am one of the world's needed workers. Moreover, I am a modest ornament to the world, if one's standard for women is that. I am well dressed, well groomed, well poised and active—and I am almost always happy. What if my hair is a little gray—and I have never married?

The opportunity to marry does not come to every woman. At least the opportunity to marry with love does not always come. But every woman has an opportunity to work in some way for the betterment of the world, and no woman, so working, should be scorned, even in fun.

One real chance to marry I have had. Five years ago, a man of fifty, who is one of the best of my friends and whose name, even in so large a city, is a synonym for business ability, wealth, position, and, above all, for character irreproachable, did me the honor to ask me to become his wife. Was I tempted? No. I told him frankly that long, long ago, when I was only a girl, I had made a vow to myself that I would marry only for love, and failing that, that I would never marry for position, for money, for a home, for the sake of marrying—no—not even to escape the disgraceful title of "Old Maid." And I shall keep my vow

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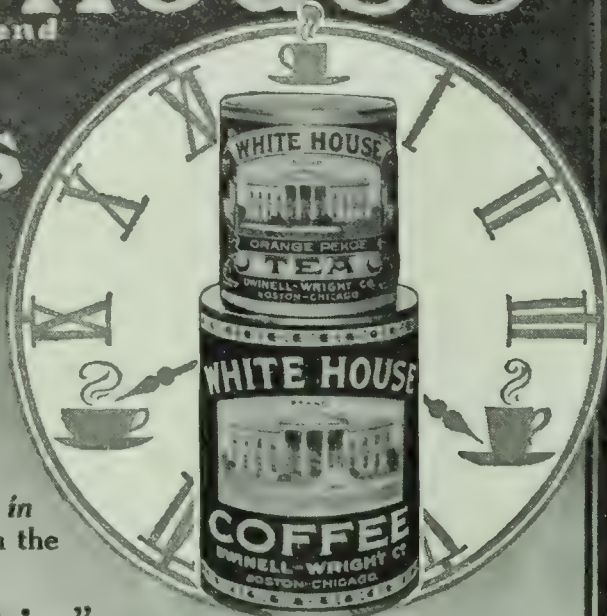
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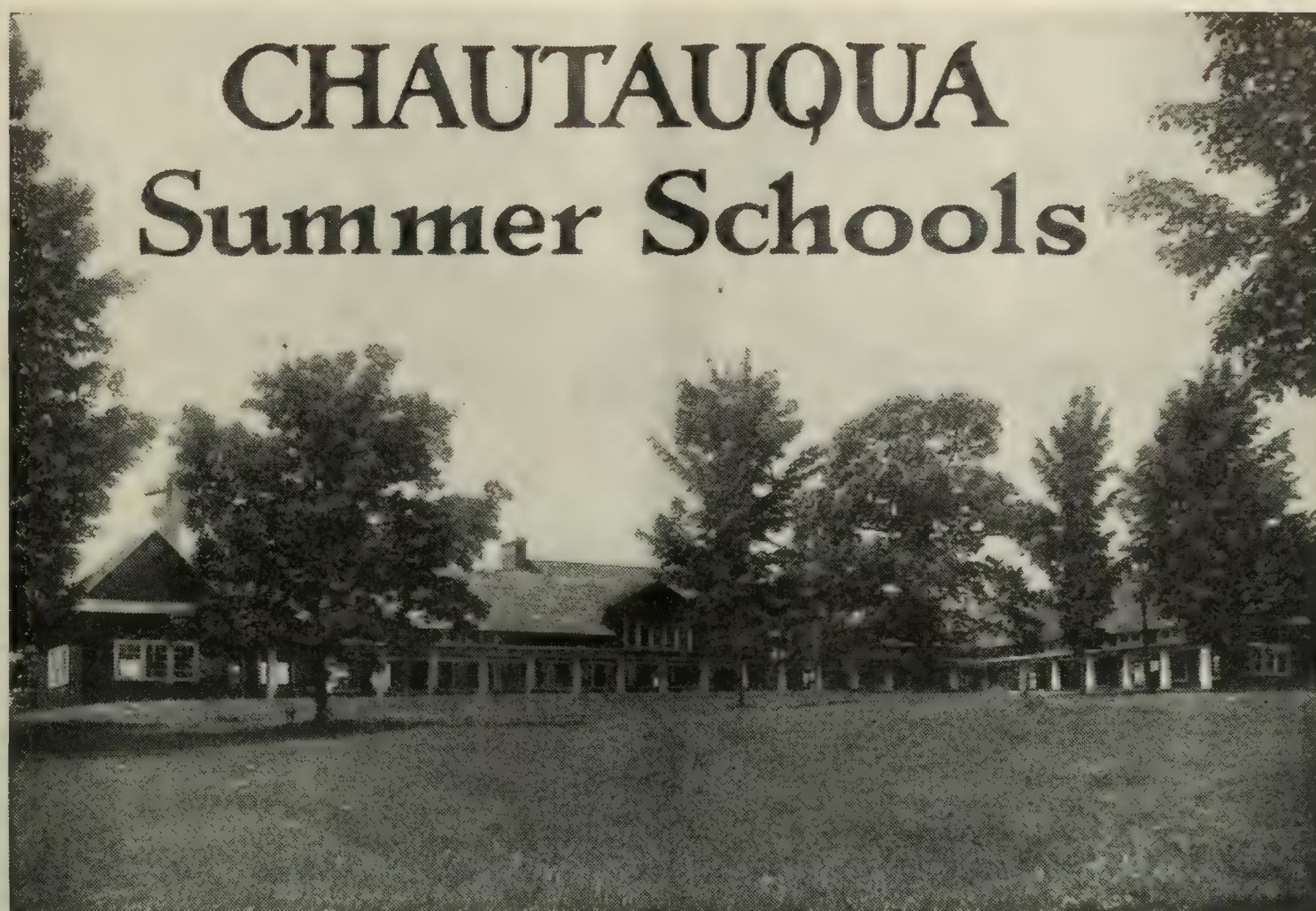
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Time To Drink

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE and TEA





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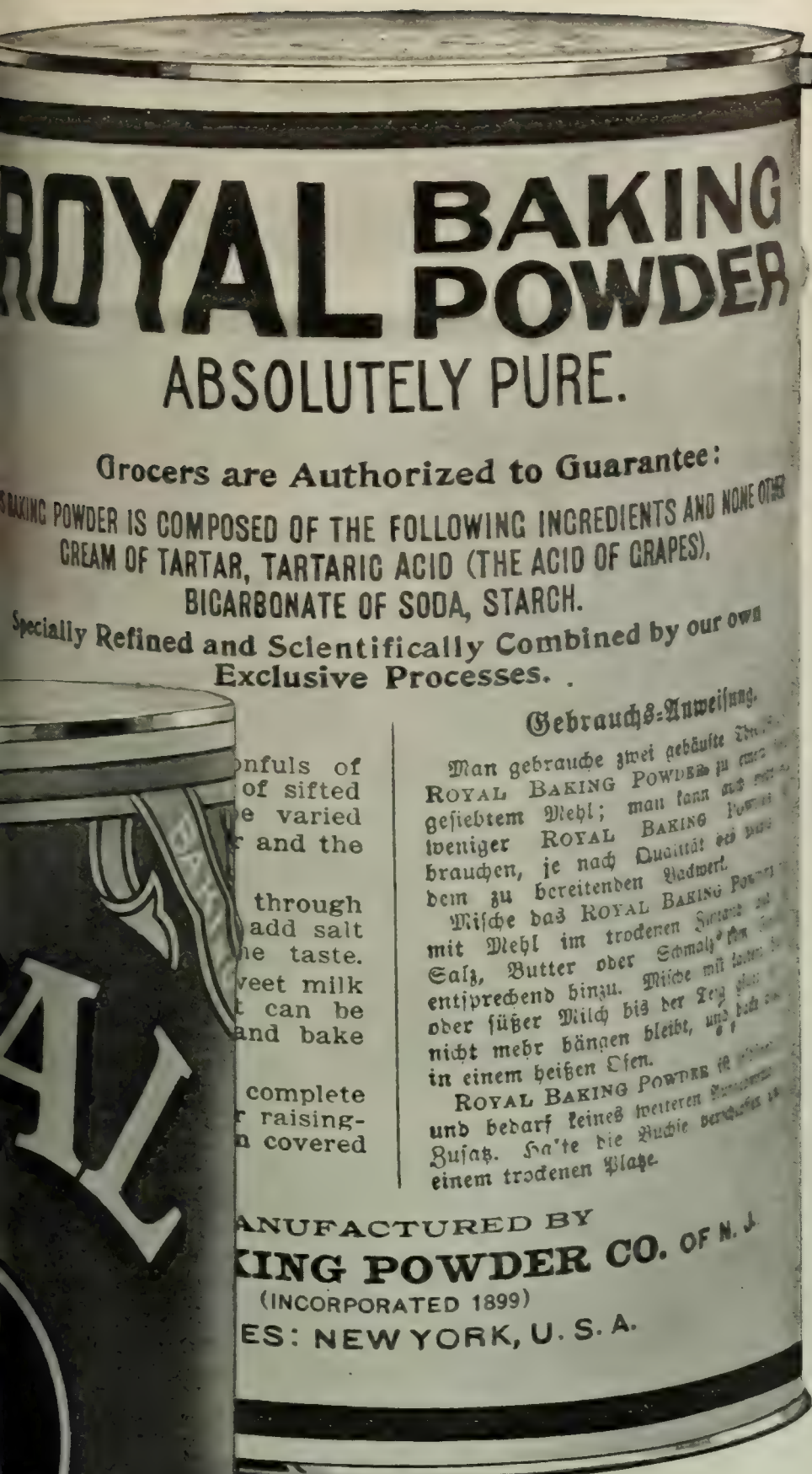
To safeguard all the family, study carefully the label of the baking powder you purchase.

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# No Alum

or Lime Phosphate is contained in Royal Baking Powder.

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# ROYAL

## BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE



# PLAY VERSUS GYM

BY PAUL H. DOWLING

WHEN a college or great university can enlist as large a percentage as half its men students in some form of outdoor athletic sport, it has done a great deal toward overcoming the usually present difficulty of having only a handful of men engaging in the major sports and the rest of the student body taking no kind of physical exercise. That is what Stanford University has done during the past semester, and in the near future, with its new gymnasium as a center for outdoor athletics rather than as a place for indoor drill, further steps will be taken toward accomplishing the worthy aim of "athletics for every student enrolled."

Keeping a large number of students engaged in some form of regular exercise has always been a problem with most of our universities. In the American colleges, it appears that athletics are utilized by a very small proportion of the students, who are in the football, track and baseball squads or in competition for some other regular team.

E. E. Slosson, writing in The Independent for April 1, 1909, criticized Stanford University in particular because it possess such excellent facilities for all the year round outdoor sports, and because only a comparatively small number of students were even taking walks out of doors to keep themselves in good physical trim and in condition to do the best collegiate work. Dr. Slosson pointed out the advantages that the colleges of the Pacific Coast possess, and showed that they were entirely overlooking their opportunities in the natural playground environment that their climatic conditions make possible. His vision for Stanford was a "spectacle such as I have never seen, a whole school at open-air play, not forced gymnastics but spontaneous movement for the joy of movement. The sunny plain, the lake, the woods and the hillsides seemed alive with people, old and young, youths and maidens, each group with its appropriate

*It is rare that a dreamer has the good fortune to see his dream even half come true. The rash prophecy to which Mr. Dowling is kind enough to refer was instigated by my delight at seeing a gymnasium in ruins. I had seen in so many universities these big, ugly, gloomy, noisy, dusty, prison-like sweat-boxes wherein young men and women were daily forced to make a business of what should be a pleasure, that I could not help rejoicing over the misfortune which had compelled the students of Stanford to take to the open for their exercise. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and nothing in the college course is more like work than the painful and compulsory drudgery of training for an intercollegiate athletic contest. It is no wonder that those who are subjected to it regard the classroom as a place of rest if not of recreation.—E. E. S.*

priate part to play, each person with all his faculties engaged."

Stanford has awakened to the opportunity for year round outdoor sport, and in the planning of her new gymnasium, which is to take the

trainers during the football season are now to keep a large number of men at the game—which, by the way, is the English Rugby style of football—thruout the entire season. It is interesting to note that of the 239 men who reported for training, more than 150 stuck it out until the end and only a small proportion dropt out of the daily practise as the Varsity men were weeded from the candidates early in the season. Four games are played each week by the "second string" men and thus interest is stimulated rather than allowed to die down as the season advances. On one Saturday, five Rugby games were offered to the university students, the first and second Varsity and Freshmen against outside teams and also teams A, B, C, D playing each other. Two turf fields are kept in use during the season for the Rugby men, besides a soccer field, lacrosse field, running track, diamond for fall baseball, and numerous tennis courts, which are often all in use at one time. And not all of these athletes are men, for the women take a prominent part in athletics, maintaining a girls' crew, and basketball, tennis and fencing teams.

Figures will show the proportion of men students engaged in fall sports in 1914:

Total enrollment of men—1250 (including graduates)	
Football .....	239
Track .....	68
Baseball .....	55
Gymnasium .....	162
Tennis (estimate) .....	50
Soccer " .....	30
	604

Thus it may be seen that more than half of the undergraduates are engaged in some form of regular athletics. The constant aim is to get the student into the fresh air. Even the usual gymnasium courses will be given as nearly as possible out of doors. A roofed drill hall, open at the sides, and an open air drill court will utilize the warm and usually sunny climate of most of the year.

Berkeley, California



A COEDUCATIONAL CREW

place of the one destroyed by the earthquake of 1906, displays her new policy. The plans call for a large building to be used as a center for the many branches of outdoor sport. Comparatively little attention will be given to the usual indoor program of athletics, and more than ample facilities will be given for shower and locker rooms for the convenience of all students "at play" on the campus or nine-thousand-acre estate.

All efforts of the coaches and



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AN OPEN AIR CLASS IN POETRY

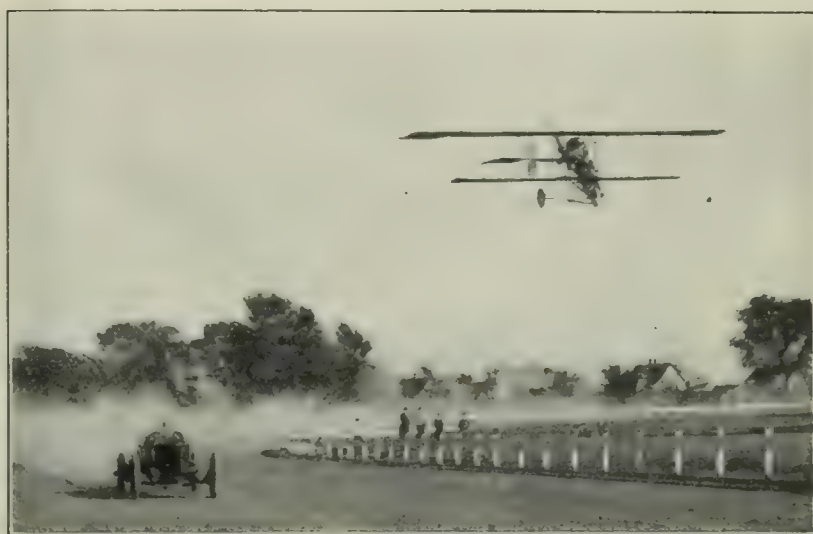


# GRAFLEX CAMERAS



You can make snapshots indoors if you use a Graflex Camera. This picture was made indoors with the shutter set at 1-35 of a second. The negative had plenty of exposure, and the shutter operated fast enough to prevent the movement of the children from spoiling the picture.

No camera equals the Graflex for high speed photography. In this picture both the automobile and biplane were going at a very high rate of speed. This made it necessary to set the shutter at 1-1000 of a second to get a picture that was clear and distinct.

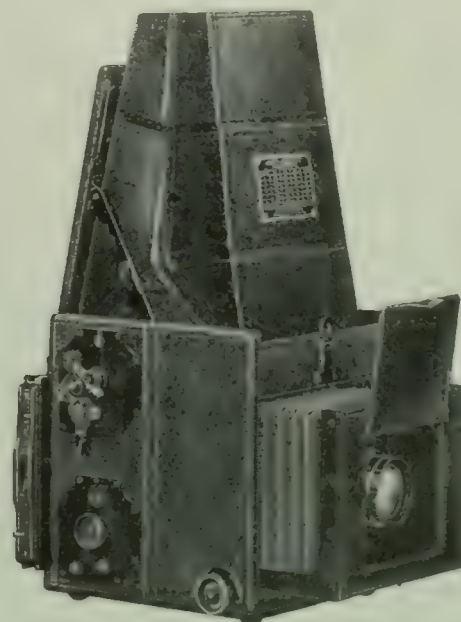


Photographs in the deep woods or in the shade offer many difficulties to those who are not equipped with a Graflex Camera. With the Graflex you can make pictures under light conditions that make photography impossible with cameras of the usual type.

With the Graflex Camera you can make exposures of any duration from "time" to 1-1000 of a second. You see the image on the focusing screen, right side up, the size it will appear in the finished print, *up to the instant of exposure.*

Our 64-page illustrated catalog tells why the Graflex is the best camera for *your* work. May we send you a copy?

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EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY  
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# LITTLE TRAVELS

A SERIES OF PRACTICAL VACATION JOURNEYS, RANGING IN TIME AND COST FROM A WEEK'S INEXPENSIVE OUTING TO THIS SUMMER'S MOST POPULAR "SEEING AMERICA" TOUR, A TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT TO CALIFORNIA'S EXPOSITIONS, IS GIVEN HERE WITH ALL THE NECESSARY DETAILS OF ITINERARY AND PRICE. THE WEALTH OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR DELIGHTFUL AND VALUABLE VACATION TOURS IN OUR OWN COUNTRY IS ADMIRABLY EXEMPLIFIED IN THESE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SUMMER'S PLEASURE. NOT ONLY DO THEY OFFER THE NATURAL BEAUTIES OF COUNTRY, OCEAN OR MOUNTAINS, BUT IN ADDITION THESE PLANS INCLUDE MANY NEW INTERESTS AND EXPERIENCES WHICH WILL BE OF PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL WORTH

THE MAINE COAST AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

THOUSAND ISLANDS, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

NEW JERSEY SHORE RESORTS

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

CALIFORNIA

GRAND CANYON

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

LAKE GEORGE AND THE ADIRONDACKS

## THE SHORE RESORTS OF NEW JERSEY

*Time—From New York—One Week*

*This coast is famed for its numerous and fine beaches, its cities by the sea, its resorts following each other closely all along the shore from Atlantic Highlands on the north to Cape May on the south, its fine roads along the shore, its charming lakes near the sea, its attractive hotels and excellent boarding houses. Added to this the fishing, boating, bathing are of the best.*

*First Day.* Leave NEW YORK in the morning by boat or train. Arrive ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS in about one hour. This resort, located on Sandy Hook Bay, is the terminus of the steamship line, the point where change is made from steamer to train. Owing to its accessibility from the city it is a favorite place for people who like to spend their entire summer at the seashore and yet have to come to the city daily. Cottages and boarding houses abound. Sailing, golf and tennis are indulged in here, while a little beyond, at Highland Beach, there are fine facilities for bathing. After spending about an hour here

Leave ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS by train. The road passes thru Navesink Beach and Normandie, which consist mainly of charming villas with well-kept grounds bordered by fine hedges; Seabright, which, owing to its fine location between the ocean and the Shrewsbury River, gives opportunity for both ocean and still water bathing; Long Branch, for many years the most noted of the resorts; Hollywood and West End, with their splendid summer residences; Elberon, Deal Beach and Allenhurst—all having the same environment, and at the end of an hour

Arrive ASBURY PARK—a miniature Atlantic City with its superb bathing beach, its board walk, casino, fishing piers and fine hotels. Of great interest are the three fresh water lakes within its borders, which provide all kinds of recreation and amusement. Elaborate plans are made each year for the entertainment of the summer visitors, the most notable being the baby parade and children's carnival. Other features are the Carnival of Venice on Deal Lake and the Queen's Ball. Spend a couple of days here sailing, bathing, fishing and walking or driving. All day, as well as in the evening, you will find the board walk with its hundreds of people coming and going most fascinating. Fine concerts are given during the season. Take time to go to Ocean Grove, which is separated from Asbury Park by Wesley Lake, but linked to it by the continuous board walk. You will find it quite a contrast to its gay neighbor. It is a popular Methodist Camp Meeting ground and still retains much of its old atmosphere, especially on Sunday. Its great auditorium seats ten thousand persons and contains a fine organ.

*Third Day.* Leave ASBURY PARK in the morning by train. Arrive SPRING LAKE in about fifteen minutes. This is one of the most beautiful of the shore resorts and its hotels are not surpassed anywhere

on the coast. It is a fashionable spot, a center of social gaiety. The lake is a beautiful sheet of clear water separated from the surf only by a narrow strip of land and its shores are fringed with the dark green foliage of the pines. Here, as in Asbury, you may indulge in bathing and fishing, also in golf and tennis. The drives are many and very beautiful whether you take the road along the sea or back in the country.

Take a day for a trip to Sea Girt, one and one-half miles south, going by trolley if you desire. It is the summer headquarters of the National Guard of New Jersey. Then go on to Manasquan, quiet and peaceful with its quaint old houses and gardens. Continue the trip to Point Pleasant with its attractive bungalow colonies on the banks of the Manasquan River. It has a favored location between the river and the sea.

*Fifth Day.* Leave SPRING LAKE in the morning. Arrive ATLANTIC CITY in the afternoon. Hotels \$2.50 a day up, American plan. This is one of the most attractive cities of America and is called "The Playground of the World." Its boardwalk, sixty feet wide, is five miles in length. There are four great steel piers crowded with features of interest, while along the opposite side of the walk are shops, theaters and hotels in almost unbroken succession. Here you may spend your time yachting, boating, fishing and crabbing. The chief pleasure is bathing, which is daily indulged in by thousands. Golf can be had at the Country Club and many of the hotels have tennis courts nearby. Trips by trolley may be taken both on the island and the main land.

*Seventh Day.* Leave ATLANTIC CITY in the afternoon. Arrive NEW YORK in about three hours.

*Cost of trip, New York back to New York* .....\$8.75

## GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

*Time—From New York—Two Weeks  
(Season, June 15 to September 1)*

*First Day.* Leave NEW YORK in the evening.

*Second Day.* Leave CHICAGO in the evening.

*Third Day.* Arrive GLACIER NATIONAL PARK in the evening. This is the newest and second largest of our National Playgrounds. The wonderful beauty of its lakes and the grandeur of its mountains are unsurpassed even in the famous Swiss Alps. There are many glaciers here and canyons, mountains and streams and beautiful waterfalls. There are many ways of traveling, for one can go to most points of interest in comfortable autos, on foot, or on horseback. Even if your time is limited and you have but one day to spare, you can see enough to make you glad you stopped.

You can plan tours of from one to seven days. These are laid out for you and itineraries are given you as well as cost. If you prefer, you can wander about at will.<sup>1</sup> Hotels, of which there are two, one at the entrance of the Park and the other in the

<sup>1</sup>From chalet to chalet or from camp to camp in comfortable autos at reasonable prices and from these centers tramp or ride all about, for the trails are many.

heart of it, make a rate of \$4 and up per day, American plan. The chalets, which are most attractive, have a uniform rate of \$3 per day, American plan, and the Teepee Camps charge fifty cents per bed per night. Food may be purchased at reasonable prices at chalets near by, utensils and use of range in the camps are allowed.

*Fourth Day.* Leave GLACIER PARK HOTEL 9 a. m., by auto. Visit Two Medicine Lake, which is reached in about one hour and a half. The road winds over several ridges and along the shores of Lower Two Medicine Lake. The Upper Lake, where stop is made, is very clear and surrounded by high mountains of wonderful shapes. Among them is Mt. Rockwell, 8440 feet high, which has one of the finest shaped peaks in the Park. Rising Wolf is another notable mountain, which rises to a height of 9270 feet. Time can be delightfully spent here either on the lake or walking about viewing the grandeur of the mountains. After luncheon (cost 75 cents) at Two Medicine Chalet, visit beautiful Trick Falls, 90 feet high, which are near by.

Leave TWO MEDICINE CHALET 4:30 p. m. Arrive GLACIER PARK HOTEL 6 p. m. This is a fine trip if you have but one day in the Park and will cost you but \$2.50 for the round trip.

*Fifth Day.* Leave GLACIER PARK HOTEL 8:15 a. m., by auto. Arrive ST. MARY'S CHALET, 10:45 a. m. This is a beautiful ride of thirty-six miles over a fine road along the foothills of the mountains to St. Mary's Lake. A half hour is given to wander about there and then a commodious launch is boarded and one of the most beautiful water trips taken, an hour's ride thru magnificent scenery. The coloring on the rocks of the mountains, the curious peaks and finally the first glimpse of a glacier awe and charm at the same time. Stop is made at Going-to-the-Sun Chalet for luncheon (cost 75 cents). The view from this chalet is one of the finest in the Park and closely resembles beautiful Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies. It is located on a rocky ledge two hundred feet above the lake, while Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, nearly a mile high, is in front of it.

Leave GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALET 2 p. m., by launch. Arrive ST. MARY'S CHALET 3 p. m. Leave ST. MARY'S CHALET 3:45 p. m., by auto. Arrive GLACIER PARK HOTEL 6:15 p. m. This is also a one day's trip and the cost of it is \$7.50. If you are making a longer trip, spend the night at St. Mary's Chalet and

*Sixth Day.* Leave ST. MARY'S CHALET 11 a. m., by auto. The road from here follows the shore of Lower St. Mary's Lake and crossing over a ridge enters the Swift Current Valley. Then it winds over and up the mountains, passing Sherburne Lakes, presenting on every side views of indescribable grandeur. The distance covered is twenty-six miles, and all too soon you arrive Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott. This beautiful lake lies nestling among the mountains whose rocks are gorgeous with coloring and whose peaks are glistening with snow. It is in the very heart of the Park, and presents some of the finest scenery to be found in it. From the hotel, as well as from the chalets, a



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This department invites inquiries from readers of The Independent and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to travel for pleasure, health or business. It will furnish any information desired regarding hotels, large and small, railway and steamship lines, trips and tours, by land and sea, summer camps and schools and all that pertains to the vacation idea.

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Booklet and map sent upon application.

TILLY HAYNES  
Proprietor

JAMES C. HICKEY  
Manager

wonderful panorama of mountains and glaciers is spread before you. After luncheon spend the afternoon in walking about, getting this view from different points. From the chalets you will get a good view of McDermott Falls, the outlet of the lake.

*Seventh Day.* Leave **MANY GLACIER HOTEL** or **CHALETS** 9 a. m. (horseback), for a trip to Iceberg Lake, which should not be missed, as it is one of the features of the Park. It derives its name from the fact that great blocks of ice are seen floating in the water in midsummer. The lake is only one-half mile long and is the only real iceberg lake known on the continent. Luncheon is carried and you may leave there at 5 p. m. or earlier, as suits your convenience.

*Eighth Day.* Leave **MANY GLACIER HOTEL** or **CHALETS**, 8:30 a. m. (horseback). This is another interesting trip because of the grandeur of the scenery, terminating at Granite Park. This park is at an elevation of six thousand feet and en route you cross Swift Current Pass, the most picturesque pass in Glacier Park. Stop at Granite Park Chalet for luncheon, returning to Many Glacier Hotel at 6 p. m.

*Ninth Day.* Leave **MANY GLACIER HOTEL** 1:30 p. m., by auto. Arrive **GLACIER PARK HOTEL** 6:15 p. m. Spend one day here.

Cost of five days' trip, including launch and saddle horses..... \$21.50  
Meals and lodging extra, depending on where you stop.

*Eleventh Day.* Leave **GLACIER PARK HOTEL** in the evening.

*Thirteenth Day.* Arrive **CHICAGO** in the evening.

*Fourteenth Day.* Arrive **NEW YORK** in the evening.

Round trip rate from New York to Glacier Park, New York Central or Pennsylvania ..... \$86.70

Other lines..... \$82.20

Round trip rate from Chicago to Glacier Park..... \$48.00

Pullman berth from New York.... \$14.00

Pullman berth from Chicago..... \$9.00

## GRAND CANYON

Time—From New York—Fifteen Days.

*First Day.* Leave **NEW YORK** in the morning.

*Second Day.* Leave **CHICAGO** in the evening.

*Fourth Day.* Arrive **SANTA FE** in the afternoon. New Mexico is aptly called "A Land in the Sky." Its many square miles are at a higher altitude above the sea than the summit of many of our Eastern mountain peaks. It contains much that is old. Sleepy Mexican villages are passed, ancient Indian pueblos and still older abandoned ruins, all this giving a charm and an atmosphere of mystery most interesting to the traveler. Santa Fe is an old city and well worth a visit. Spend a couple of days here; you will not regret it, for there is much to be seen. Visit the old Palace that faces the Plaza. It is 300 years old and has been occupied by a succession of almost 100 governors. Here you will see the Ben Hur room, where General Lew Wallace when governor wrote part of his great novel. In the east end is the Historical Society Museum, containing a fine collection of antiquities, and in the west end the Museum of Archaeology and the School of American Archaeology. Visit the Shrine of San Miguel. Inside of the old church is a bell cast in old Spain many centuries ago. Also the Garita, ten minutes' walk from the Plaza, an old Spanish fortress. Adjoining is an old Spanish cemetery. Take the Circle Drive, seven miles long, to Tesuque Divide. Spend one day visiting the Cliff Dwellings, in Pajarito Park, the most wonderful prehistoric region in this country. If time permits, several weeks can be profitably spent in and about this city.

*Sixth Day.* Leave **SANTA FE** in the afternoon. En route pass Santo Domingo and San Felipe Indian pueblos. Arrive **ALBUQUERQUE** in about four hours. Albuquerque lies at an altitude of 4935

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the largest, most exclusive and most beautifully appointed of Boston's family hotels will be opened to visiting tourists and motorists during the summer of 1915. Stop there on your way to the White Mountains. Stay over a week with your family and enjoy the countless one-day vacation trips about Boston.

The Buckminster, located at the junction of Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, at the entrance to Boston's beautiful park system, is the only hotel in Boston from which a subway car can be taken at the door. The running time by subway to Park Street, the centre of the shopping and business district is seven minutes. It is absolutely fireproof and every suite is outside. The main automobile routes to New York and the West, also to the South shore pass the door. The North shore and White Mountain routes pass within two blocks.

It is far enough from the centre of the city to avoid the noise, dirt and traffic annoyances, but near enough to be perfectly convenient. A modern fireproof garage, equipped with a complete machine shop, is run in connection with the hotel.



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## Hotel Buckminster

650 Beacon Street  
BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS



## HOTEL PILGRIM

In Historic Plymouth

Plymouth, the oldest settlement in New England, possesses points of historic interest probably superior to any town in the United States. Standing upon the Piazza of The Pilgrim and looking out over Cape Cod Bay and Plymouth Harbor, one may look back for 300 years to the time when the tiny Mayflower with its freight of sturdy pioneers, carrying with them all their worldly possessions, sailed up that harbor and cast anchor off the wooded shore of what is now a thriving and up-to-date American town. Within three miles of The Pilgrim is Plymouth Rock on which the Pilgrims first stepped.

The Pilgrim, while not a new hotel, has been remodeled by its new owners. A large number of private bathrooms have been installed, closets have been built into many of the rooms, and the house has been entirely redecorated and a large part of it refurnished. An European plan Colonial café has been opened and the service both in the main dining room and the café will be maintained at the highest point of excellence.

The grounds of the Plymouth Country Club adjoin those of the hotel, and arrangements have been made whereby the privilege of the club will be extended to the guests of The Pilgrim. The golf course is considered to be the best on the South Shore. There are several tennis courts, as well as the one connected with the hotel, and a most attractive club house all within two or three minutes' walk of the house.

The bathing facilities at The Pilgrim are particularly good, with float and bath houses for guests.

Plymouth is noted for both its salt and fresh water fishing. There are a large number of ponds abounding in black bass, pickerel and perch. Guides with boats may be arranged for any time. Both power and sail boats may be secured for sailing and salt water fishing.

Automobilists will find The Pilgrim particularly adapted to cater to their wants. The State Road to Boston is one of the finest and most picturesque runs in New England, and the new Colonial Café will be open at all hours. Plymouth is the natural stop-over for parties touring to the Cape and The Pilgrim is the natural hotel at which to stop.

### HOTEL PILGRIM

Plymouth, Mass.



Entrance to The Pilgrim



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The American "Cure" Giving the Nauheim Baths with a Natural, Iodo-ferruginous Radioactive Brine.



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are given under the direction of physicians. Complete Hydrotherapeutic Mechanical and Electrical Equipment. For the treatment of heart disease, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia, neurasthenia, diseases of the nervous system, liver and kidneys, we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

For descriptive booklets address WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, President, Watkins, N. Y., on Seneca Lake



## HOTEL MARION

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Beautifully located on West Shore. Large, bright, airy rooms with or without private baths. Charming walks and drives. All steamers land directly in front of Hotel. Adjoins the new Lake George Country Club. Unsurpassed facilities for fishing, boating, sailing, etc. Tournaments in golf and tennis, also regattas during season. Livery, Garage. Daily trips by automobile to Bolton, Lake George and Glens Falls. Desirable cottages for rent. Three of the most beautiful cottage sites on the lake for sale. A charming cottage to rent for the season.

JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

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Ave. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods.

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A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th

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Brooklyn, N. Y.

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JUNE 6, 1915

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On main road to Kaaterskill Falls and overlooking Haines Falls; elevation 2,000 feet; convenient to Post Office; telephone in house; telegraph, stores, churches; all amusements; excellent table, bountifully supplied with home farm products; fine water; artesian well; livery; extensive, shady, private grounds. House opens June 15. Rates \$12 to \$15 per week.

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457 Centre St., Newton, Mass.

feet and a day may be spent here most profitably. It has a splendid hotel, the Alvarado, which is one of the attractions of the town. It is a widespread, low building and is not only a luxurious stopping place, but contains a collection of Indian relics gathered during years of great effort. The Mexican quarter, the Old Town, is still much as it was a century or two ago.

Seventh Day. Leave ALBUQUERQUE in evening.

Eighth Day. Arrive GRAND CANYON in afternoon. This tremendous chasm in the northwest corner of Arizona has a depth of 6000 feet and a width of thirteen miles. The huge gash in the earth is the work of the Colorado River cutting thru the earth. Side gorges have cut it to right and left, forming towers and turrets, cliffs, ledges and crags. There is a grandeur and weirdness about it. It must be seen, it cannot be described, but there is surely nothing in the world so stupendous. Visit Hopi House opposite the hotel, a reproduction of the dwellings of the Hopi Indians. Here live a small band of Hopis—men and women, weaving, making pottery or hand silver ornaments. In the evening they entertain you with their weird songs and queer dances. Drive over the Hermit Rim Road, a macadamized roadway nine miles long, to Hermit's Rest. This will give you a view of the canyon from many different points. Cost, \$3 per person. If you desire an exciting and fascinating journey, go on mule-back to the bottom of the canyon via Bright Angel Trail, leaving at 8:30 a. m. Cost for trip to the river, \$5 each for three or more people. If fewer, \$5 extra for guide. The auto trip to Grand View and back costs \$4 each person. Horseback jaunts and camping trips also arranged. Hotel El Tovar, \$4 up per day, American plan. Bright Angel Cottages, \$1 up per day, European plan.

Eleventh Day. Leave GRAND CANYON in the evening.

Fourteenth Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the morning.

Fifteenth Day. Arrive NEW YORK in the evening.

Cost of ticket New York to Grand Canyon and return \$106.20

Cost of ticket Chicago to Grand Canyon and return \$67.50

Pullman berth New York to Grand Canyon ..... \$17.25

Pullman berth Chicago to Grand Canyon ..... \$12.25

## YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Time—From New York—Thirteen Days

This is the largest and oldest of our National Parks. It contains 3312 square miles and within its boundaries are mountains, plateaus, rivers and valleys; cliffs of volcanic glass, unsurpassed waterfalls and wonderful geysers. The most brilliantly colored canyon in the world is here, and Yellowstone Lake is the largest body of water in North America at so high an altitude. Three of the largest rivers in the United States have their sources here and the Continental Divide crosses the Park. These many beautiful and wonderful things help to make this a place of marvelous grandeur and beauty, and the scenic diversity makes the trip thru the Park a never ending source of delight.

First Day. Leave NEW YORK in the morning by rail.

Second Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the morning by rail. Leave Chicago in the morning by rail, thru train.

Fourth Day. Arrive GARDINER in the early morning and leave GARDINER at 10:15 by stage. Arrive MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS at 11:30 a. m. This is the first stopping place in the Park and the afternoon and night are spent here. Trunks are



left, as only hand baggage is taken on the trip. The tour of the Park is leisurely made by stages drawn by four horses, also by two horse surreys for smaller parties, stopping each night at a large and perfectly appointed hotel. On the slope of Terrace Mountain, at Mammoth Hot Springs, are the wonderful painted terraces. Jupiter is the largest of the group, while beautiful Pulpit Terrace is beneath. The chief attraction is the wonderful coloring—yellows, browns, dark green and red are seen where the hottest water flows. In the abandoned portions or where the water is coolest, they are chalk white. One cannot see all the wonders except by walking and getting close to them. To visit all the prominent springs—by easy trails—requires about two hours. Liberty Cap, an extinct hot spring cone, fifty-two feet high; Devil's Thumb, Devil's Kitchen and many other wonders are found here. Fort Yellowstone is located here, for the United States cavalry is regularly quartered in the Park during the year. The parade in connection with the lowering of the flag at sunset will interest you.

*Fifth Day.* Leave **MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS**, 8 a. m., by stage. Arrive **NORRIS** at noon for lunch. On leaving the springs, the road ascends the mountain with easy grades and many graceful curves. In three miles, without scarcely perceiving it, one rises 1000 feet, passing the Hoodoos, a most amazing jumble of rocks covering an area of about one square mile. The road passes between great blocks of limestone, some fully seventy-five feet high, called Silver Gate. Four miles from the Springs, you reach the Golden Gate, a narrow, picturesque passage. The walls are from two to three hundred feet in height and covered with a yellow moss which gives the pass its name. The government roadway was cut from the cliff, and the solitary stone pillar, twelve feet high, which marks the gate, was once part of the cliff wall. All along the route are many points of interest which the drivers point out. The most important are Obsidian Cliff, a ridge of volcanic glass 250 feet in height and geologically one of the most interesting objects in the Park. On the other side of the road lies Beaver Lake, about one mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. Here one sees several beaver dams forming artificial obstructions across the lake, showing the wonderful work done by these small creatures. The road then leads over one of the natural watersheds, passing Twin Lakes and the Frying Pan, to Norris, where stop is made for luncheon, after which time is given to walk about and see the many geysers and hot springs found here. While the geysers do not compare with those of the Upper Basin, still, being the first seen, they are of great interest. In front of the lunch station at the foot of the hill, covering a large tract, are many boiling springs. Board walks are laid all about the formation because of the many rivulets of hot water flowing from the pools and geysers. Here are found Congress and Emerald pools, both beautiful, especially the latter, which is off the main road and concealed in the timber. The water is hot and the coloring most beautiful. Black Growler and Hurricane are interesting because a large quantity of steam is continually pouring out, producing a peculiar sound. The deposit around these craters is at times very black and the water smells strongly of sulphur. Other noted geysers here are Constant, Monarch and Fearless. Leave **NORRIS** at 1:30 p. m. Arrive **FOUNTAIN HOTEL** 5:30 p. m. After leaving Norris, the road winds along the Gibbon River and Gibbon Canyon, a ride of exceptional beauty. Little puffs of steam are seen arising on all sides, and one realizes that this section abounds in hot springs. Gibbon Falls are passed and for three or four miles the road winds along pine clad terraces to the valley of the Fire-hole River. The Cascades of the Fire-hole are the next point of interest and then the road continues for some distance along the banks of the river and after crossing Nez Perce Creek, it continues on for about a mile to Fountain Ho-



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COTTAGES TO RENT. June 20 to October 1  
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New Ownership. New Management.

Open May 28th to October 1st.

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.

Modern hotel, electric lights; ELEVATOR; steam heat; beautifully located in the mountains of Orange County, 63 miles from New York City; rooms en suite, with or without bath; excellent cuisine; vegetables from own garden; golf links on hotel grounds; tennis courts; orchestra, concerts daily; dancing every evening; grill room; fine roads for motoring; fireproof garage; livery; illustrated booklet.

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Ideally situated amidst 25 acres of beautiful lawns. Golf, tennis, baseball and all outdoor sports on hotel grounds.

All vegetables used grown in hotel gardens. No mosquitoes, hayfever, malaria or invalids. Orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening. Boating, bathing and fishing. Splendid cuisine and service. Rooms with private bath, single or en suite. Illustrated Booklet. Capacity 300. Garage. \$12.00 per week.

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Beautifully situated two hundred and fifty feet above river and commanding an extended view. Opposite Tarrytown by which it is connected by trolley every half hour. Delightful drives and in easy walking distance to town, river and South Nyack Station. Frequent trains to Jersey City running in an hour—23d St. Ferry to New York. Terms moderate. A Christian, quiet atmosphere. Modern conveniences, carriage hire. Address

Miss S. Lindenberger,

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& Cottages

4th Lake. Capacity 125. Latest equipment, electricity, running water every room. Garage.  
C. S. Longstaff, Old Forge, N. Y.



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BALLSTON SPA, N. Y. (Near Saratoga Springs.)

Refined, homelike, well equipped. New bath house, swimming pool. Electric and Naubem baths. Booklets.

## Ross Health Resort and Arborlea Inn

IN THE PINES OF LONG ISLAND. Valuable for those needing quiet and rest in the country. Resident nurse and physicians. Write for booklet. Telephone 5M, Brentwood. Address Ross Health Resort, Brentwood, L. I.

NEW JERSEY

tel. The chief attractions here are the Fountain and Great Fountain geysers, the Paint Pots and Clepsydra Spring.

*Sixth Day.* Leave FOUNTAIN HOTEL 8:30 a. m. Arrive OLD FAITHFUL INN 10:30 a. m. The two hours spent in driving to Old Faithful Inn will be all too short to see the many wonders all along the route. Many geysers are seen. The stage stops for a view of Prismatic Lake, one of the most beautiful springs in the Park, noted for its wonderful coloring. Biscuit Basin, with its sapphire pool; Morning Glory Spring, a silent pool with its peculiarly shaped crater and its delicate coloring; Punch Bowl Spring, Handkerchief Pool and many other interesting points are passed. The rest of the day is spent at the unique Old Faithful Inn with its many surrounding charms. Possibly the most noted is Old Faithful Geyser, which gives its exhibition regularly every sixty-five minutes in plain sight of the house. One can view the eruptions at sunrise or sunset, by moonlight or sunlight, finding new beauties each time. At first it gives a few spasmodic spurts which throw quite an amount of water, then follows a great burst and a column of hot water two feet in diameter is thrown to a height of from 125 to 150 feet. It remains in the air for several minutes and then slowly disappears. It is on a mound terraced up about twelve feet high, and after the eruption you will find it interesting to walk about and look down into the shallow pools all about with their delicate colorings. Bee Hive, Giant, Giantess, Sponge, Oblong and many other geysers are found here and the afternoon will be delightfully spent among these marvels.

*Seventh Day.* Leave OLD FAITHFUL INN 7:30 a. m. Arrive THUMB STATION at noon. Leaving Old Faithful, the road winds along the Firehole River thru forests of tall pines to Keppeler Cascade, and a mile beyond leaves the river and follows Spring Creek for some distance to Craig Pass and over the Continental Divide. This great range of mountains, extending from Canada to Mexico, is the great watershed of the continent, and it is most interesting to see, at the same time and place, Two Ocean Pass, one of the sources of the Missouri River, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and a source of the Columbia, which flows into the Pacific. At Shoshone Point, one gets a magnificent view of the country and the snow-capped Three Tetons peaks fifty miles distant. At Lake View, a mile from Thumb, one catches the first glimpse of Yellowstone Lake nestled among the glorious hills. At Thumb Station a stop is made for luncheon. It is pleasantly situated on the shores of Yellowstone Lake. Time is given to see more geysers and paint pots and to wander along the shore. Here you have choice of routes, either continuing by stage over the mountain or by boat up the lake. Leave THUMB STATION at 1:15 p. m., by stage. Arrive COLONIAL HOTEL for dinner. The road leads around the lake and over the Mountains, passing the Natural Bridge, to the Colonial Hotel at the Lake outlet, where the rest of the afternoon and evening are spent. It is a delightful resting place. Fishing may be indulged in or boating on the lake.

*Eighth Day.* Leave COLONIAL HOTEL at 8:30 a. m. Arrive GRAND CANYON HOTEL, 11:30 a. m. The road leads along the valley of the Yellowstone for seventeen miles and thru lovely hill bordered Hayden Valley, passing Mud Volcano and Gothic Grotto Spring. The river, at first quiet and sedate, as it draws nearer the canyon, becomes restless and finally plunges over the precipice, a drop of 109 feet, forming the Upper Yellowstone Fall. The Great Fall, 308 feet high, is a mile below, and a short distance beyond is the hotel, where the afternoon and evening are spent. This locality abounds in wild and picturesque scenery, and during the afternoon drives are planned to the many points from which one can obtain the best views of the beautiful canyon so rich in coloring and so full of interest. Other canyons may be larger, but none can compare with it in beauty of its coloring. The views here in every direction are especially fine and time is given to view them



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ATLANTIC CITY  
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all, as they are within walking distance. A stairway leads down to the brink of the Great Falls.

*Ninth Day.* Leave **GRAND CANYON HOTEL** at 8:15 a. m. Arrive **NORRIS** for luncheon. The twelve mile drive between the canyon and Norris is thru pine forests, the greater part of the way. It passes over a divide at an altitude of more than 8000 feet. The Virginia Cascades are passed about three miles from Norris and these you will find interesting and quite unlike many of the falls in the Park. Leave Norris after luncheon. Arrive **MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS** 3:15 p. m. Leave **MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS** at 6:30 p. m. for **GARDINER**.

*Ninth Day.* Leave **GARDINER** 7:15 p. m.

*Eleventh Day.* Arrive **CHICAGO** in the evening.

*Twelfth Day.* Arrive **NEW YORK** in the evening.

Tickets on sale from June 11th to September 19th.

Cost of trip, New York back to New York, including all expenses while in Park.....\$129.70 to \$134.20

Cost of trip, Chicago and back, and including all expenses while in Park.....\$95.50

Cost of berth, New York to Gardiner \$13.50

Cost of berth, Chicago to Gardiner \$8.50

## THE MAINE COAST AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Time—From New York—About Two Weeks

*First Day.* Leave **NEW YORK** in the afternoon by boat or in the evening by train.

*Second Day.* Arrive **PORTLAND** in the afternoon by boat or in the morning by train. Hotels, \$4 up per day. Boarding houses, \$2 up per day. Portland, the City by the Sea, is famous for its beautiful natural scenery, surrounded as it is by sea and shore, as well as for having been the birthplace of noted men. It combines the attractions of city life and the delights of a shore resort. Its wonderful location on the shore of Casco Bay overlooking the hundreds of islands which dot it, gives it a charm which few cities possess. You may spend weeks in it and not exhaust its many attractions. Excursion may be taken from here among the islands, to lakes nearby, and even to far away mountains.

*Third Day.* Spend the day in wandering about the city. Its elm-shaded avenues are a delight. Longfellow's home, where he lived for many years, is open daily, and time spent here will be pleasant. Go via trolley to the Eastern promenade or famous Portland Headland light. You will not soon forget the view, with its miles of sparkling water, its many islands and steamers and yachts sailing among them; then to the Western promenade, where the view is totally different, for here you get wooded forests and rolling farmland and off in the distance the peaks of the White Mountains.

*Fourth Day.* If the day is fine, take the sail among the islands of Casco Bay, which is acknowledged by travelers to be the most attractive on the Atlantic Coast. You may take one of the all-day tours, stopping for a shore dinner on one of the islands, or if time is limited, shorter ones may be taken. Cost of round trip, seventy-five cents. There are many attractive open air theaters in the parks surrounding the city where a pleasant evening may be spent. Peaks Island, near the mainland and connected by ferry (ten cents), also has a theater and other amusements.

*Fifth Day.* A trip to the celebrated **POCONO SPRINGS** will please. The roads, if you go by auto, and cars may be hired at reasonable rates, are fine and the scenery attractive. Or if you wish, you may go by train to Danville Junction, about one hour out, and auto stages are in waiting there to convey you to the hotel. The house stands on the top of a hill. The grounds are beautiful, the view superb, for on a clear day you can see the White Mountains, fifty miles away by air line, while at your feet

## PENNSYLVANIA

# GALEN HALL, WERNERSVILLE, PA.

## A FIRST CLASS HOTEL

We have erected a splendid big building on our Mountain at Wernersville. It's a wonder for completeness, splendid in its location, massive in strength, beautiful in every line—A Veritable Castle on a Mountain. 3 1/4 hours from New York via Central Railroad of New Jersey. The cut below is inadequate. Let us send you a booklet of photographs.



We have many fine suites, some of Parlor, Bedroom, Bath and Sleeping Porch combined. We have our own Golf Links, Court Golf and Tennis, also Lessons in Art Basketry and Weaving. Is the Table good? POSITIVELY, YES. Same management as **GALEN HALL**, Atlantic City. **BUNGALOWS TO RENT** **HOWARD M. WING**, Manager.

## MICHIGAN

### MEET ME AT THE TULLER

For Value, Service, Home Comforts



**NEW HOTEL TULLER** DETROIT, MICH. Center of business on Grand Circus Park. Take Woodward car, get off at Adams Avenue.

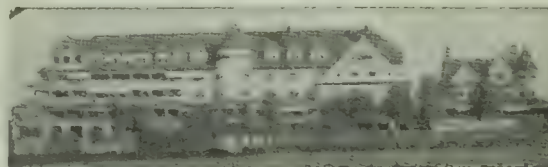
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200 Rooms, Private Bath, \$1.50	Single, \$2.50	Up Double
200 " " " 2.00	" 3.00	" "
100 " " " 2.50	" 4.00	" "
100 " " " 3.00 to 5.00	" 4.50	" "

Total 600 Outside Rooms

All Absolutely Quiet—Two Floors, Agents' Sample Rooms—New Unique Cafes and Cabaret Excellence

## NEW JERSEY



### MONOMONOCK INN, Caldwell, N. J.

An exceptional hotel. Most attractive and healthful location. Elevation 500 feet. 20 miles from New York. 25 acres grounds. Golf, Tennis. OPENS MAY 28. Special rates for June.

**ALBERT A. LEROY**, Manager.

## OPEN ALL THE YEAR

# POCONO MANOR COTTAGE

**Pocono Manor :: Pennsylvania**  
(Pocono Summit Station, D., L. & W. R. R.)

Spring in the mountains with a wealth of laurel, arbutus and rhododendron is well nigh ideal.

Add to this, glorious days of motor-ing, golfing and trout fishing, with cozy evenings by a hospitable fireside. Comfort without extravagance, with Quaker hospitality—this is Pocono Manor.

**M. L. DENGLER**, Pocono Manor, Pa.

## MAINE

# THE HOMESTEAD

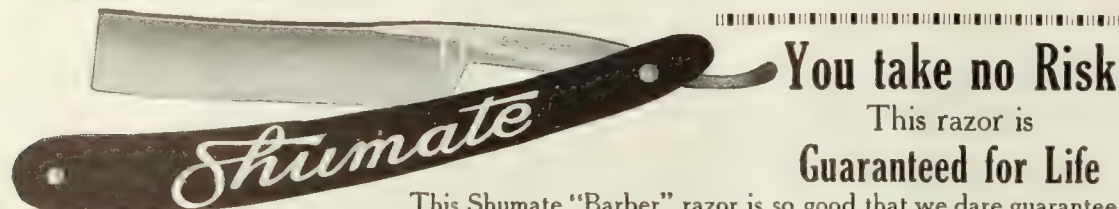
**Bailey Island, Maine**

Fourteenth season opens June 15th. Excellent table and service. Tennis. Send for illustrated booklet. **THOMAS E. HAZELL**.

# Hathaway Inn

On Great South Bay, Amityville, L. I.; family and transient hotel; rooms with and without bath; home cooking; boating, bathing; one hour from New York City; terms reasonable.





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This Shumate "Barber" razor is so good that we dare guarantee it to you for *life*. Here's the reason—the blade is made from Tungsten Alloy Steel, which takes a keener edge than any ordinary steel *can*—and it holds it. You can use it for years without honing. The secret of this wonderful steel is *ours alone*—and we guard it rigidly.

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More than 40,000 dealers sell this razor under our guarantee. **\$2.00**

If yours doesn't—order direct from us. Sent postpaid.

State whether you want light, medium or heavy blade. Heavy blade, for very strong baerds.

Established 1884

Capacity 6,000 razors daily

Shumate Razor Co., 627 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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**PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS**, on beautiful Nami Lake, 2,000 feet above sea in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Midway between New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Experienced counselors. Hockey, basketball, canoeing—all outdoor sports. Tutoring if desired. Endorsed by mothers and girls. Miss Blanche D. Price, 905 South 47th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**SUMMER CAMP** CHEDWELL, ON CHAUTAQUA LAKE, opposite Chautauqua Assembly. Little children, young women, families. Conducted by The School of Mothercraft, 330 West End Ave., New York City. Address after June 12, Dewittville, N. Y.

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Lake Cobbosseecontee, Maine

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

July 1st to September 7th



A fully equipped boys' camp with buildings and tents and every facility for sport on land and water

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Director Riverside Outing Club, N. Y. City

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Camp Address, Winthrop, Maine  
Telephone 132-12 Winthrop

**Camp Calamound** A Berkshires camp (Mass.) limited to 16 girls. Boating, swimming, tennis, folk and æsthetic dancing, sketching, etc. Eight weeks, beginning July 1st. Fee, \$100. Catalogue. (Miss) Alice Avery Crouch, Sea Breeze, N. Y.

### DR. CHARLES A. EASTMAN (OHIYESA)

Author of "Indian Boyhood," etc., announces his SCHOOL OF THE WOODS, the Unique Summer Camp for Girls, on Granite Lake, near Keene, New Hampshire. Modern house with sanitary plumbing; three open fire places; out-door sleeping; resident physician. All land and water sports under expert supervision. Rest and exercise prescribed to fit individual needs. Authentic INDIAN woodcraft and nature lore, games, dances, trailing, sign language, art, handicrafts, ceremonies, and pageantry. Unusual opportunities in music. For a summer rich in novel experiences and the pure poetry of living, come to

"OÁHE," The Hill of the Vision!

Number limited. Write for illustrated leaflet. Mrs. Elaine Gouldie Eastman, Andover, Mass. After June 18, Munsonville, N. H.

## YOU CAN LOOK Years Younger

By using my simple exercises of the Facial Muscles, "Beauty Exercises," I call them. You can **Banish Tell-Tale Wrinkles—Firm and lift up drooping flesh—Round out the too thin Face and Neck and**

**Make muddy complexions fresh and rosy—without drugs or anything artificial. My way is**

### Just Nature's Way

It will reduce unsightly, fat, double-chins and make the Flesh Firm. However, **neck exercises alone do not remove double chin**—the exercises must be scientifically directed, and the hundreds who have been benefited by my directions are the best guaranty as to what these exercises will do for YOU.

In addition to a Younger Face, I give you a Youthful Figure. The stocky waist-line disappears; you will develop graceful lines, and a graceful carriage, which is as great a charm as a beautiful face.

**Free Instructions** for beautifying the HAIR, HANDS, NAILS and FEET are included.

Write today for my Illustrated Facial Beauty Booklet—FREE. If you tell me what improvement you would like, I can write you more helpfully.

KATHRYN MURRAY, Dept. 336, 109 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago  
*The first woman to teach Scientific Facial Exercises*





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### BOSTON

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A public house especially attractive to those who demand the best and prefer a homelike atmosphere.

Single rooms from \$2. Combined sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom from \$4.

*Some globe trotters have been good enough to call the Puritan one of the most inviting and comfortable hotels in the world.*

Booklet mailed on receipt of your card.  
**H. P. COSTELLO, Manager**

### Montessori House for Children

From June to September, a mother who is a Montessori graduate will receive in her home on a large farm, children from three to eight years. Careful supervision of health and diet. Visiting physician. Address MRS. SARA B. HAYES, Hillside Farm, Ashland, Mass.

are a chain of beautiful lakes. The Maine State Building will take up a part of your time. It was brought from Chicago at the close of the fair and is used for a library and it also contains during the summer months a fine collection of paintings by noted artists. Cost of trip by rail, including auto from station, \$3.50.

**Sixth Day.** Leave PORTLAND at 9 a. m. by train for a trip up the Songo River. At Sebago Lake station connection is made for the trip, which is made by steamer. The sail is varied and full of interest. It crosses Sebago Lake and passing Songo Club House enters the mouth of what is known to be the "crookedest of all the Maine rivers." It has been made famous by Longfellow, Hawthorne and Whittier. It is but two and a half miles long, as the bird flies, but you sail six miles and make twenty-seven turns before you reach the head of the river. The river is narrow and the reflections in the clear water most fascinating. After sailing five miles you reach the "Lock" and you are lifted seven feet into the Bay of Naples. After a short trip across the bay the steamer enters narrow and beautiful Long Lake, and nine miles further, Harrison, the last landing, is reached at 1:15 p. m. The steamer then starts for the home journey and Portland is reached at 5:30 p. m. Round trip, \$2.50.

**Seventh Day.** A trip by trolley to OLD ORCHARD, where you will have an opportunity to indulge in a sea bath in a fine surf. This is one of the finest beaches on the Atlantic seaboard. On the return, stop at Scarborough Beach and drive to Prout's Neck, a high promontory thirty feet above the level of the ocean. The rocks, the woods, the pretty coves and fine beaches make the trip ideal. This is one of Maine's leading shore resorts.

**Eighth Day.** Leave PORTLAND in the morning for a trip to BRETON WOODS. From start to finish you will be charmed with the scenic beauty of it. The trip from Crawford Notch is as wonderful as any thru the Rockies. The mountains are not as high, but equally as beautiful and interesting. From the hotels at Bretton Woods, where you can stay for luncheon (cost \$1.25) you get a fine view of Mt. Washington, 6000 feet above sea level, the highest of the White Mountain peaks. The return trip is equally attractive, for the views are well worth seeing a second time.

**Ninth Day.** As there are many trolley trips to points of interest, this day may be spent in visiting Cape Elizabeth, Riverton Park, Underwood Spring or Yarmouth, a quaint town on Casco Bay. Cost of these from 10 cents to 30 cents round trip.

Allow time during your stay to attend organ recital held every afternoon in the Auditorium in the City Hall. It is a wonderful organ presented to the city by one of her noted sons and is an attractive feature of summer life in Portland. Cost of admission, 25 cents.

**Eleventh Day.** Leave PORTLAND by train. Arrive PORTSMOUTH in about two hours. Hotels \$1.50 up, European plan. A city of old-time mansions and historic interest. If you prefer you may stop at New Castle, about two miles out, where there is a large and famous hotel and where you will get fine views of the surrounding country as well as of the sea.

**Twelfth Day.** Leave PORTSMOUTH by boat. Arrive ISLE OF SHOALS in about two hours. This group of islands, or more preferably rocks, are seven miles out at sea and most picturesque. Have a shore dinner there and in the evening return to Portsmouth.

**Thirteenth Day.** In the morning go via trolley for a trip to YORK BEACH, passing Kittery en route. The scenery is attractive and the trip enjoyable.

Leave PORTSMOUTH in the afternoon. Arrive BOSTON in a couple of hours. Leave BOSTON 6 p. m. via steamer.

**Fourteenth Day.** Arrive NEW YORK in the morning.

Cost from New York to Portland... \$6.00  
Cost of berth..... \$2.00



Approximate fare Portland to Boston ..... \$2.50  
 Boston to New York ..... \$4.00  
 Cost of entire trip ..... \$14.50

## LAKE GEORGE AND THE ADIRONDACKS

Time—From New York—Fifteen Days

**First Day.** Leave NEW YORK in the morning. Arrive SARATOGA SPRINGS in the afternoon. Hotels \$2.50 up per day, American plan. These wonderful springs are now under the control and management of the State and this Spa is now as good as the famous European spas. Aside from the springs, Saratoga is a most attractive resort. The air is clear and pure and the residential section of the resort is not surpassed in natural beauty anywhere.

**Second Day.** Spend the morning in visiting the springs and in the afternoon drive along the fine roads. The country is rolling, well wooded and charmingly diversified by hills and streams.

**Third Day.** Take the trip to Saratoga Lake, going via trolley to the lake and connecting there with the steamer, which makes hourly trips to White Sulphur Springs. You will get a delicious dinner at the hotel and then you will enjoy a ramble in the pine grove surrounding it, returning to Saratoga in the late afternoon.

**Fourth Day.** Leave SARATOGA SPRINGS in the morning by train. Arrive LAKE GEORGE in about one hour. Hotels \$2.50 up per day, American plan, or \$3 up per day, European plan. This is one of the most popular as well as one of the most picturesque lakes in America. It has a wonderful charm not only owing to its beauty but to the fact that it has been the scene of many historic and romantic events. It is thirty-two miles long, enclosed by majestic mountains, and contains innumerable islands heavily wooded. Herbert Spencer writing of it, said "Lake George is the most picturesque thing I saw in the United States."

**Fifth Day.** Go via trolley to Warrensburg, a pleasant village located on a plateau in the valley of the Hudson among the foothills of the Adirondacks. Spend the rest of the time driving, boating or fishing.

**Sixth Day.** Leave LAKE GEORGE in the morning by boat for the trip thru the lake. Arrive BALDWIN at the foot of the lake in about three hours. There board a train, which connects with the steamer at FORT TICONDEROGA on Lake Champlain.

Leave FORT TICONDEROGA on arrival of train. The trip thru Lake Champlain has its fascination even tho the lake is not as picturesque as Lake George. Here the shores are low and the long ranges of the Adirondack and Green Mountains form a wonderful background. The views are pleasing and much of romance lingers about them. On its shores are the impressive ruins of Forts Ticonderoga, Montgomery, Amherst and St. Frederic. At the extremity of historic Crown Point they have erected a beautiful memorial lighthouse, as a memorial to Champlain, the discoverer of the lake. Several hours are spent going north on the lake till PLATTSBURG, the last stop, is reached in the late afternoon. Spend the night there or at BLUFF POINT, three miles south.

**Seventh Day.** Leave PLATTSBURG or BLUFF POINT by train. Arrive LAKE PLACID in about three hours. Hotels and boarding houses from \$2 up, American plan. Lake Placid and Mirror Lake, renowned for their beauty, are separated by a narrow strip of land but a few yards in width. At the head of Lake Placid rises old Mount Whiteface, and looking toward the south the peaks of McIntyre and mighty Marcy, the highest of the range, are seen. The shores are thickly wooded and in the fall the great variety of trees give a wealth of coloring such as is seldom seen. This is a center from which many delightful trips may be taken. Horseback riding is a favorite pastime, as is mountain climbing,

# NIAGARA TO THE SEA



## A Glimpse of Fairyland

There is nothing quite like the scenery of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence—nowhere in the world you will see just that translucent "blue" of the water or just that delightful maze of island-dotted river scenery.

The palatial steamers of the Canada Steamship Lines pass through this fairyland of Canada on their way from Niagara to the Sea. It's a trip you'll enjoy every minute of, from the time you go aboard at Niagara Falls or Toronto, until you reach Chicoutimi at the head of the glorious Saguenay River.

Booklet telling all about it, sent for 6c., to cover cost of mailing.

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**Canada Steamship Lines, Limited**  
 175 Victoria Square, Montreal, Que.

Fares from Niagara Falls:	
To Montreal and return .....	\$18.55
To Quebec and return .....	\$25.90
To Saguenay River and return.	\$34.55



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## New Jersey Central Railroad

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# New England

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Essential to your wise summer planning.

The practical facts you need to make the best arrangements for your vacation.

They contain lists of summer hotels, boarding houses and camps in over 1000 places, WITH RATES, capacity and other useful information.

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Send for booklet B—state region you prefer.

### Maine Woods

Why not come down and lose yourself for a few weeks in the REAL woods?

Not another vacation like it in the world.

Canoe trips—fifty to several hundred miles, right through the Great Wilderness. Camping on the shores of almost unknown lakes. Indian or white guides.

Permanent camps—exploring, fishing, eating wonderful camp cooking, and resting.

Summer hotels deep in the woods and lake country, offering every summer sport and enjoyment.

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Vacation pleasures under unique and delightful conditions.

Motoring on wonderful roads thousands of feet above the sea.

Golf, tennis, tramping, climbing, riding, up near the clouds.

Scenic beauty unrivalled in Eastern America.

Social life of the highest and most interesting type.

Magnificent hotels, splendid boarding houses.

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B. & M. R. R.  
M. C. R. R.

golf and tennis. Trails radiate in every direction.

*Eighth Day.* This day may be spent in climbing to the summit of Whiteface; from there the spires of Montreal are to be seen on a clear day.

*Ninth Day.* In the morning take the trip by steamer around Lake Placid. You will be charmed by the beauty of it and in the afternoon drive thru beautiful Wilmington Notch to High Falls.

*Tenth Day.* Go via auto to Keene Valley, twenty miles from Lake Placid. You will enjoy every moment. The roads are fine, the scenery varied, wonderful views of mountains on every side for the valley is hemmed in by mountains. Beautiful Cascade Lakes are passed en route and a visit can be made to the grave of John Brown, which is just off the main road. Have luncheon in the valley at one of the many good hotels to be found there. If time permits drive to Ausable Lakes at the extreme end of the valley. The road takes you thru dense forests and the lakes are the most beautiful and wildest in the Adirondacks.

*Eleventh Day.* Leave LAKE PLACID in the morning by train. Arrive RAQUETTE LAKE in the afternoon. Hotels and camps \$2.50 up per day, American plan.

*Twelfth Day.* Leave RAQUETTE LAKE in the morning by steamer to BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE. The steamer crosses Racquette Lake, dotted with beautiful islands, then winds its way thru tortuous channels up the Marion River and on thru Utawana and Eagle Lakes to Blue Mountain Lake, covering a distance of twelve miles. The lake is 1800 feet above sea level and one of the loveliest of the mountain lakes. After luncheon leave Blue Mountain Lake and arrive Raquette Lake in the evening, cost about \$2.

*Thirteenth Day.* Leave RAQUETTE LAKE in the morning by train. Arrive EAGLE BAY in about forty minutes. Leave EAGLE BAY via steamer, which connects with train, for the trip thru the FULTON CHAIN of Lakes, four in number. The trip is full of interest, for the shores of the larger lakes are dotted with hotels and camps which during the season present a gay appearance. Many canoes, rowboats and launches are going about filled with happy vacationists. Mountains covered with vast forests of spruce, balsams and white birch surround these lakes. Old Forge, at the foot of First Lake, is reached in time to connect with train for Fulton Chain.

Leave Fulton Chain on connecting train. Arrive Albany in the evening. Leave Albany same evening by boat.

*Fourteenth Day.* Arrive New York in the morning or spend the night in Albany and leave Albany in the morning by boat or train and arrive New York in the evening.

Cost of round trip ticket from New York back to New York.....\$20.95  
Side trip from Racquette Lake to Blue Mountain Lake and return.. \$2.00

### THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, AND QUEBEC

Time—From New York—Fourteen Days

*First Day.* Leave NEW YORK in the morning. Arrive CLAYTON in the late afternoon. Leave CLAYTON on connecting boat. Arrive ALEXANDRIA BAY in an hour. Hotels \$2.50 up per day, American plan. This attractive resort is a good central point from which to take the many delightful excursions among the wondrously beautiful islands, rich in natural attractions. While many of them are dotted with elegant villas and beautiful homes, many are still covered with firs and pines; some are but great rocks and others are open fields. The narrow channels, the bays and inlets and the multitude of islands make the region most picturesque. Fishing is one of the favorite pastimes and the river is

## MOUNT GREटना PARK

On Line of CORNWALL & LEBANON RAILROAD

The most popular and attractive mountain cottage resort in the State

### HOTEL CONEWAGO, MOUNT GREटना, PA.

A modern up-to-date resort hotel will be open for the season on June 19th. This hotel is pleasantly located on an eminence above Lake Conewago and is becoming more popular each year. Cottage Settlement and Hotels protected by sewage system and disposing plant. Apply to SAMUEL H. LEWIS, Newport Apartments, 16th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., until June 15th; after that date at Hotel.

#### DATES OF CONVENTIONS, ETC.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua, July 2-30. United Brethren Assembly, Aug. 3-12.  
Annual Assembly Reformed Church, Aug. 7-14.

Write to the undersigned for copy of beautifully illustrated booklet of Mount Greटना.

A. D. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Supt. Cornwall & Lebanon R. R. Co. LEBANON, PA.



celebrated for the variety and abundance of its fish. Here you will find the mighty muscallonge, the gamey black bass and the pickerel, which is easily caught. This region is also celebrated for the many motor-boats flitting here and there and everywhere. The races of the American Power Boat Association are held here yearly, at which time some of the fastest motor-boats in the world are seen on the river. Golf is popular and there are well-kept links. Camping is also popular and the State of New York owns several islands which are open to the free use of campers. House-boating is another attraction and you will find here a limited number of these boats for hire.

**Second Day.** In the morning take the fifty-mile ramble among these beautiful islands. The steamer winds in and out among them and you will never forget the beauty of this charming trip. Cost 75 cents. In the afternoon take the Club Ramble via the steam yacht "Ramona." She is small and is able to go thru the narrow winding passages and intricate channels impossible to the larger boats. Cost 75 cents. In the evening take the same trip by searchlight. You will find it fascinating. The great searchlight on the steamer illuminating the beautiful American and Canadian Islands, giving them a weirdness which charms. Cost 50 cents.

**Third Day.** Take a fishing trip with a good guide, who will lead you to good fishing grounds. Leave in the morning and fish till noon, then go ashore at one of the numerous spots where the state has erected fireplaces, and your guide will cook the fish you have caught. He will also produce from the boat other good things and will give you a lunch fit for the gods.

**Fourth Day.** Take the trip to Canada. Round trip to KINGSTON, ONT., is made in one day. It is a quaint, strongly fortified city full of historic interest.

**Fifth Day.** Leave Alexandria Bay in the morning. Arrive MONTREAL in the late afternoon. On the trip down the river many interesting towns are passed, among them Brockville, Ont., Ogdensburg, New York, and Prescott, Ont., where change is made from the lake steamer to the river steamer for the trip thru the rapids. Running the rapids is interesting and some of the passages are quite thrilling. The Long Sault Rapids extend for nine miles down the river and you pass many beautifully wooded islands. The steamer is carried by the sheer force of the current. Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock and Cascade Rapids follow and finally the Lachine, the last of the chain. The channel thru there is narrow and the rocks are many, some hidden and some exposed to view, and it is thrilling to watch them and note how the steamer passes, at times but a few feet from the edge. The clouds of spray arising from the churning of the waters all add to the excitement. As you draw near the city of Montreal, the first thing that charms is the mountain behind the city, Mount Royal, from which one gets a magnificent outlook. Montreal is interesting because of its age, founded in 1642 by the French, and its historic spots that are part of the history of the American continent.

**Sixth Day.** In the morning take sight-seeing car for a trip around the city and later the trip around the mountains. Spend the afternoon visiting the various points of interest in the city, among them the Chateau de Ramezay, built in 1705, now a museum with its quaint rooms and many interesting relics; the Church of Notre Dame, the second largest church on the continent; the famous Bon Secour Market and the Church of the Bon Secour. This is near the river and from the tower you will get a fine view of it. You will find many public buildings worth visiting as well as the Grey Nunnery, and the older parts of the town with their narrow streets and primitive buildings.

**Seventh Day.** Visit Mt. Royal Park in the morning, either driving or going via the Incline Railway. You will be fully repaid, for the view is magnificent. The city lies at your feet, miles of river can be seen

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## Glacier National Park!

In this tremendous out-of-door-land, high in the Rocky Mountains, a glorious vacation is awaiting you.

Vacations to suit every taste are possible. You may tour the Park by auto-stage, on horse-back or a-foot. You may stop at luxurious mountain hotels and delightful chalet groups, or in a pack sack you may "take your hotel with you."

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By through overland trains, from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, via Glacier Park, Spokane, Cascade Mountains, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland—enroute a tour of Glacier National Park—aboard new steamships *Great Northern* and *Northern Pacific* a voyage down the Pacific, Portland via Astoria to San Francisco—travel this "Great Northern way" going to, or returning from, the Expositions.

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nasium. Small classes. Outdoor sports.

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### SCHOOLS

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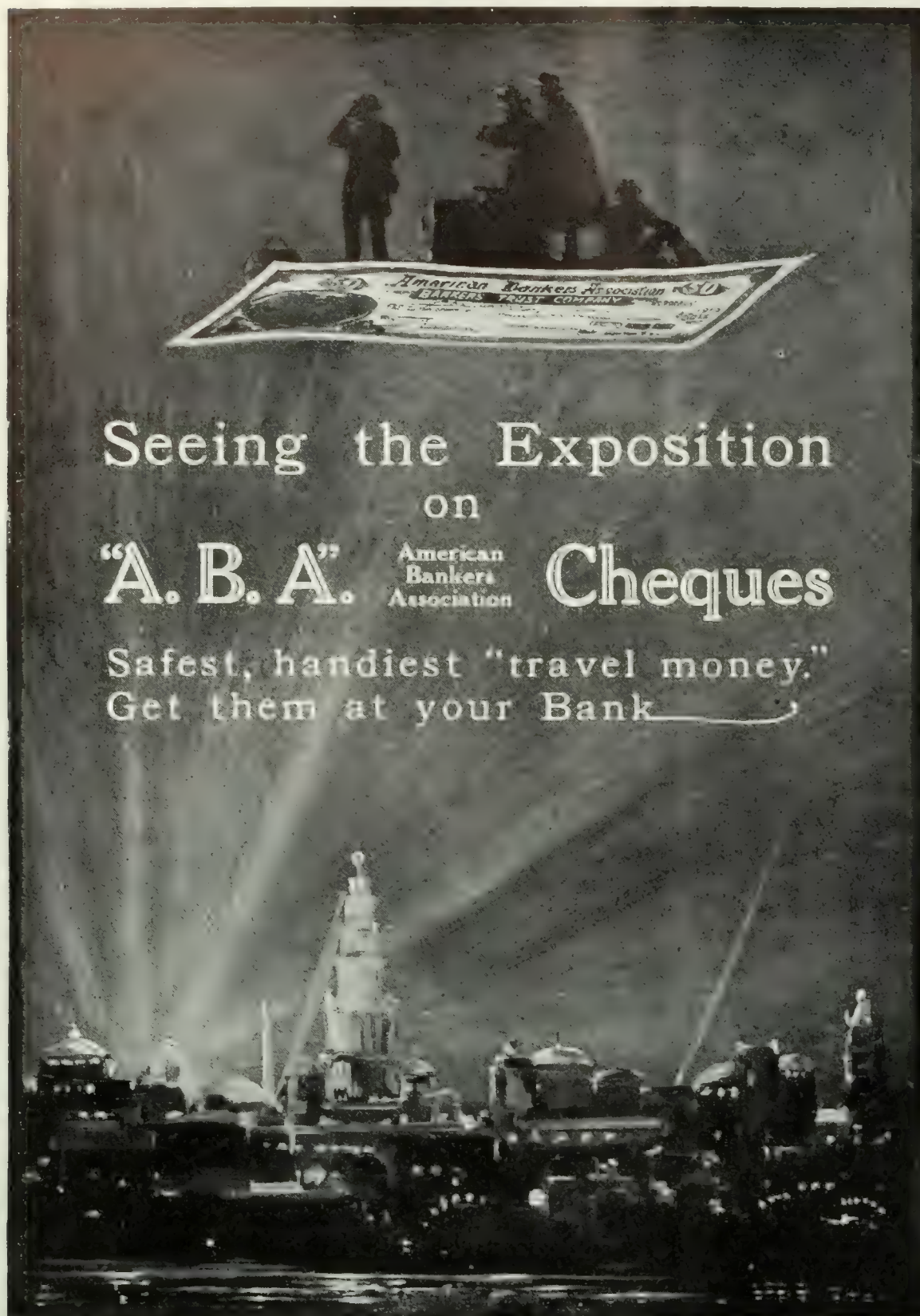
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*Ninth Day.* Arrive **QUEBEC** in the morning. This quaint town offers unlimited attractions. It has many historical sites, old landmarks in good state of preservation, unique and picturesque streets and houses, and in addition scenic beauty hardly equaled anywhere. Drive about town in one of the quaint vehicles called a caleche. You will find the drivers most polite and anxious to show you all the principal points of interest: the many churches and handsome public buildings, Ursuline Convent and other nunneries, the Citadel high above the St. Lawrence with views in every direction and forming a background the Laurentian Hills miles away, the Plains of Abraham and Dufferin Terrace, from which you can look down into the old part of the town.

*Tenth Day.* Go via electric train to St. Anne de Beaupré. On the way you will get a fine view of the Montmorency Falls. You can spend a couple of hours there visiting the famous shrine of St. Anne, for the church contains much of interest with its many chapels, its pyramids of crutches, its old paintings and relics. Visit the Scala Santa, a unique religious structure. The large flight of stairs inside the building called Holy Stairs, which the worshipers ascend kneeling, contain relics of the Holy Land. You will find many statues in the building, each presenting some incident of the Passion. On the return trip stop at the Falls, which are 274 feet high and take the elevator to the top. Have luncheon at the Kent House, built by General Sir Frederick Haldimand, then Governor-General of Canada in 1778. It is surrounded by a beautiful park and owing to the history of its romantic past and its beautiful views is well worth a visit. On the return you will enjoy a car ride in the special observation cars, which make seven trips daily. They have experienced guides who point out all the places of interest.

*Eleventh Day.* Leave Quebec in the morning by boat for the trip thru the Saguenay, returning the next day. Among the important stops made are Murray Bay, one of the most popular watering places on the Lower St. Lawrence, and Tadousac, an old French town. Time is given here to visit the oldest church in Canada. On the return, the entire Saguenay River is taken by daylight and you are then able to see Capes Trinity and Eternity, 1800 feet high, near the mouth of the river.

*Thirteenth Day.* Leave Quebec in the morning by train.

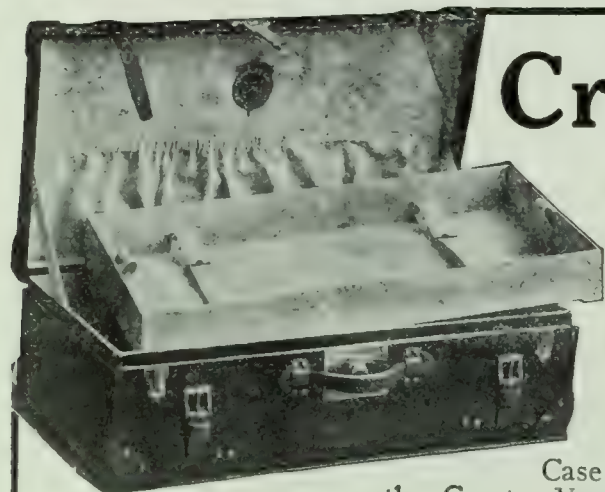
*Fourteenth Day.* Arrive New York.

Cost of ticket from New York to New York ..... \$32.25  
Side trip from Quebec to Saguenay and return ..... \$9.50  
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it is done. Aside from these two wonders, one must see the great nature wonders—Yosemite, its domes and cliffs; Tahoe, the great lake in the heart of the Sierras; the old Franciscan missions, and innumerable other points all interesting and delightful. Choice of three routes going and returning

FIRST ROUTE

First Day. Leave NEW YORK at noon Saturday by steamer.

Fifth Day. Arrive NEW ORLEANS in the morning. Having several hours here will give you an opportunity to take the various belt line cars, which will give you a good idea of the city. The St. Charles belt will take you thru the American residential section and the Esplanade belt the French residential section. You can wander thru the old parts of the city, for they are very accessible. Leave New Orleans in the evening.

Seventh Day. Arrive EL PASO in the evening. Hotels \$1.50 up. European plan. Spend the day in this city, which you will find interesting. There are trolleys running in every direction. Take the trip via sight-seeing auto to Juarez, Mexico. You will find that this city belongs to an age long passed. The homes are of adobe with grated windows. Bull fights are still held here and they have a noted race track. Cost of trip, \$1.

Eighth Day. Leave El Paso in the evening.

Ninth Day. Arrive LOS ANGELES in the evening. Hotels from \$1 up, European plan.

SECOND ROUTE

First Day. Leave NEW YORK in the afternoon.

Second Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the evening over Santa Fe Railroad. Leave Chicago in the evening.

Fifth Day. Arrive GRAND CANYON in the morning. El Tovar Hotel, \$4 up per day, American plan; Bright Angel's Camp, \$1 up per day, meals a la carte. Spend a couple of days here taking the various drives and the trip on horseback to the bottom of the canyon. Cost of Hermit Rim Road drive \$3 per person; Canyon trip, \$5.

Seventh Day. Leave Grand Canyon in the morning.

Eighth Day. Arrive LOS ANGELES in the evening.

THIRD ROUTE

First Day. Leave NEW YORK in the morning.

Second Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the morning. Leave Chicago in the morning, Rock Island route.

Fifth Day. Arrive TUCSON in the afternoon. Hotels \$1.50 up per day, European plan. The city and mission nine miles distant are both interesting. It is surrounded by picturesque mountain peaks and is noted as a health resort. The nearby mountain resorts have remarkable records. It is the seat of the University of Arizona, of the Carnegie Desert Botanical Laboratory and an agricultural experimental station.

Sixth Day. Leave Tucson in the afternoon.

Seventh Day. Arrive LOS ANGELES in the morning. Hotels \$1 up per day, European plan. The "City of the Angels" is one of the wonder cities owing to its phenomenal growth. The climate is mild. Flowers bloom thruout the year.

Or arrive PASADENA, seven miles distant. Hotels \$1.50 up per day, European plan. This city is noted for the beauty of its homes. It has a picturesque location in the San Gabriel Valley at the foothills of the Sierra Madre Range.

Spend several days at either city and take the following trips: Trolley trip around the beaches, \$1. Old Mission trip, \$1. The trip up Mt. Lowe, from which you get a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The cars wind round the mountain to Alpine Tavern, 5000 feet high, cost \$1.

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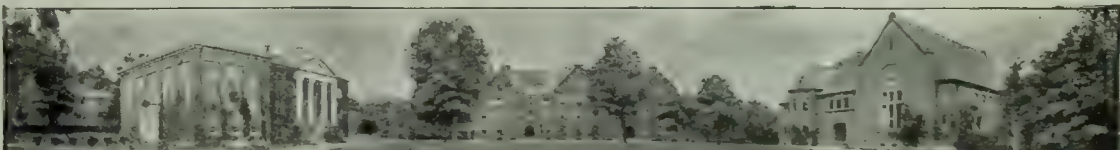
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*Fifteenth Day.* Leave Los Angeles in the morning. Arrive **SAN DIEGO** or **CORONADO BEACH** in the afternoon. Hotels \$1 up per day, European plan. San Diego is old in history. She is also favored in her location, her mountains, her climate. Coronado, should you prefer to stay there, is reached via trolley and ferry. Hotel \$4 up per day, or Tent City at lower rate. Two days must be given to the Exposition. The grounds, the buildings, the wonderful open-air organ where daily concerts are given, and the exhibits all interest and repay one for the time spent. Spend a day in taking one or more of the beautiful drives.

*Nineteenth Day.* Leave San Diego at noon. Arrive **LOS ANGELES** in the afternoon and connect with train for Santa Barbara. Arrive **SANTA BARBARA** in the evening. Hotels \$3 up per day, American plan. This charming city resembles Mentone in France. Several restful days may be spent here. Driving, riding, boating and bathing may be enjoyed. There are also fine golf links and tennis courts. Drive to Miramar, a flower-girded cottage settlement located on the ocean three miles from the city. It can also be reached by train. Visit the Mission, one and a half miles from the center of the city. It can be reached by trolley. It was founded in 1786 and is the best preserved and best known of all the California missions. The garden is especially fine and the view from the belfry unsurpassed.

*Twenty-second Day.* Leave Santa Barbara in the morning. Arrive **PASO ROBLES HOT SPRINGS** in the afternoon. Paso Robles Hot Springs Hotel, \$4 up per day, American plan. These celebrated springs were known and used by the Indians before California history began. They are on El Camino Real, the royal road of Spanish days, at the foothills of the Santa Lucia Mountains in a great natural park of live oaks. Drive along the royal road to Mission San Miguel, eight miles from the springs. It is one of the oldest and most attractive of the California missions. There are many other drives for the roads here, as all over the state, are fine. Horseback riding over the hills and thru the valleys is one of the chief delights. If you prefer, you may bowl, play golf or tennis, or swim in an immense plunge.

*Twenty-third Day.* Leave Paso Robles Hot Springs in the afternoon. Arrive **DEL MONTE** in the evening. Hotel Del Monte, \$4 to \$6 per day, American plan. "The Riviera of America" is the name given to the peninsula on which Del Monte is located, an ideal region having the broad Pacific on one side, the blue Bay of Monterey on the other, and the rolling hills with their forests of fragrant pine back of it. This delightful resort is situated in a park of 125 acres, which for beauty is worth the trip across the continent. Take the famous seventeen-mile drive. You will be interested in the grove of ancient cypress. Visit Monterey, from 1770 to 1849 the capital of California. It has many landmarks—old adobe buildings and early missions. Then drive three miles to the Carmel Mission, where lies the body of Father Junipero Serra. There are many other drives here if time permits. A fine golf course of eighteen holes, tennis courts in perfect condition, a bowling green and archery provide for sports.

*Twenty-fifth Day.* Leave Del Monte in the morning. Arrive **SAN FRANCISCO** in the early afternoon. Hotels from \$1 up per day, European plan. Several days must be given to the wonderful Exposition. The superb location, the buildings, the flowers, the exhibits all will please. There are many delightful short trips to nearby places. You will get a good idea of the city by taking the sight-seeing car, leaving ferry loop at 10 a. m. Cost 75 cents. A three-hour ride with stop at the Cliff House to see the beach, the Seal Rocks and Golden Gate.

Take one day for the trip to Mt. Tamalpais, including Muir Woods on the return journey. Cost \$2.90. Take Sausalito Ferry,



from Ferry Building and at Sausalito change to electric railway to Mill Valley, a pretty town nestled in a canyon. Transfer here for the trip to the summit (2592 feet), which is made over the "crookedest railroad in the world." The views are impressive. Stop here long enough to take the walk around the peak and then have luncheon at the tavern. At 2 p. m. the train leaves for Muir Woods. This canyon is in an absolutely primeval condition, entirely covered with a dense forest growth, the redwood predominating. A couple of hours stop-over is given to see the Big Trees and San Francisco is reached about 5 p. m.

Another day visit Berkeley and Oakland. This is over the Key Trolley Route and the boat leaves Ferry Building at 10 a. m. It covers sixty-eight miles and the cost is \$1. In Berkeley you see the University of California, campus and recent buildings, the Greek Theater, Campanile and new library. The grounds are very beautiful, having many live oaks which are very ancient, also other handsome trees. The residential section is passed and the trip to Oakland takes in the public buildings, Lake Merritt, Oakland Museum, charming grounds.

Take a trip to San Jose and Lick Observatory. San Jose, the "Orchard City" of California, in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley. The Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton is reached by stage or automobile from San Jose. Or, if you prefer, you may make OAKLAND headquarters. Hotels \$1.50 up per day, European plan. It is across the bay and it takes but twenty-five minutes by train and boat to reach San Francisco. The drives about here are many and the scenery charming. All sections of the state are accessible. There are many beautiful parks in and about the city.

**Thirty-third Day.** Leave San Francisco in the evening.

**Thirty-fifth Day.** Arrive PORTLAND in the morning. Hotels \$1.50 up per day. The "City of Roses" is noted for its scenic beauty. It is located in the valley of the Willamette, protected on the west from the sea by the Coast Range Mountains, and with beautiful snow-capped Mt. Hood on the east. Trolleys run in every direction and a couple of days may be pleasantly spent in taking various trips, also in seeing the parks and public buildings. Take one day for the trip to Mt. Hood. Leave 10 a. m. by rail to Hood River, then by automobile to Hood River Lodge, which is reached at 2 p. m. Returning leave Mt. Hood River Lodge at 3:30 p. m. Arrive in Portland 7:15 p. m. The outlook from the Lodge is unsurpassed in scenic grandeur. Cost of the trip, \$8.

**Thirty-eighth Day.** Leave Portland in the morning. Arrive SEATTLE in the afternoon. Hotels \$1 up per day, European plan. There is much to interest one in this city, with its fine location on a series of terraces rising from the shores of Puget Sound. The higher parts of the city command fine views of the Olympic Mountains with their snow-capped peaks. Two lakes are within the boundaries of the city, making it unique and adding much to the beauty of the drives. The Totem Pole in Pioneer Square is interesting. It was brought from Alaska and is a good example of its kind. The first morning take the Seeing-Seattle car. It will give you a good idea of the city and show you all the principal points of interest. You may also enjoy a trip to the U. S. Navy Yard, reached by steamer. Leave at 7:20 in the morning for a trip to Mt. Ranier-Tacoma. The train arrives at Ashforth at 11:45, where change is made for auto. Thence over a splendid road which winds thru Succotash Valley and penetrates the forest, crossing many well constructed bridges over deep ravines; along the sides of canyons and curving about the base of mighty peaks until National Park Inn is reached. Cost of trip to Inn and return, \$6.50.

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**Forty-second Day.** Arrive GLACIER PARK in the evening. Five days may be

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divide up my private stock. The  
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the finest tobacco.

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plants grown in the mountainous  
Vuelta district—noted for its most  
expensive tobacco. I sold over  
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Just to convince you that you  
cannot duplicate these cigars  
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at my expense. Merely send roc  
for packing, postage and reve-  
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al Park in the evening.

*Fiftieth Day.* Arrive Chicago in the even-  
ing. Leave Chicago in the evening.

*Fifty-first Day.* Arrive New York in the  
evening.

### SECOND ROUTE

*Forty-first Day.* Leave Seattle in the  
afternoon.

*Forty-third Day.* Arrive **YELLOW-  
STONE PARK** in the morning. Spend five  
days for the trip thru the Park.

*Forty-eighth Day.* Leave Yellowstone in  
the evening.

*Fiftieth Day.* Arrive Chicago in the even-  
ing. Leave Chicago in the evening.

*Fifty-first Day.* Arrive New York in the  
evening.

### THIRD ROUTE

*Forty-first Day.* Leave Seattle in the  
afternoon.

*Forty-second Day.* Arrive **GLACIER** in  
the afternoon. Spend one day here. Glacier  
House at station, \$4 up per day, American  
plan. Walk to the Great Glacier and take  
the trail to Lake Marion.

*Forty-third Day.* Leave Glacier in the  
afternoon. Arrive **FIELD** in about four  
hours. Mt. Stephen House, located at sta-  
tion, rates \$4 up per day. During the day  
spent here visit Emerald Lake in the beau-  
tiful Yoho Valley.

*Forty-fourth Day.* Leave Field in the  
evening. Arrive **LAKE LOUISE** in about  
one and one-half hours. This is one of the  
most beautiful lakes in the world, surpass-  
ing in coloring many of the famous Swiss  
lakes. Chateau Lake Louise, a short dis-  
tance from station. Rates \$4 up per day,  
American plan. Cost from station, 50 cents.  
Visit the lake in the clouds. Ride the trail  
to Saddleback Mountain. Take the trip to  
the Valley of the Ten Peaks, and many  
others equally interesting may be visited  
at costs ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.

*Forty-sixth Day.* Leave Lake Louise in  
the evening. Arrive **BANFF** in an hour  
and a quarter. Banff Spring Hotel rates \$4  
up per day, American plan. This is near  
station; cost to reach it, 25 cents. Here  
you will be interested in the Hot Sulphur  
Springs and fresh water bathing pools. You  
will find excellent golf links, beautiful  
river trips and wonderful drives and rides  
among the mountains.

*Forty-seventh Day.* Leave Banff in the  
evening.

*Forty-ninth Day.* Arrive **ST. PAUL** in  
the evening. Leave St. Paul in the evening.

*Fiftieth Day.* Arrive Chicago in the  
morning. Leave Chicago in the afternoon.

*Fifty-first Day.* Arrive New York in the  
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I pause beside the stream and hear  
The waters talking all the way;  
If I had a proper ear  
I could tell you what they say.

The lovely tree against the sky,  
Which the first sun rests upon,  
Has a message for my eye,  
If I had a proper one.

On the heath I met a wind.  
It whispered to me as I stood;  
If I had a proper mind  
I could answer, so I could.

I am deaf and dumb and blind,  
No reply can I invent  
When a stream, a tree, a wind  
Asks am I intelligent.

From "Songs from the Clay,"  
by James Stephens (Macmillan).



## DUTCH BULBS

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Until  
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—Not  
Later

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi,  
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abundance of flowers in the  
house from December until  
Easter, and in the garden, from  
earliest spring until the mid-  
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usually to be obtained at any price in this country, and  
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we import Bulbs to order only. They need not be paid  
for until after delivery, nor taken if not satisfactory.  
(References required from new customers.) For prices  
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comprehensive catalogue of Bulbs published, may be had  
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Fine Mixed Tulips	70	3 25
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## SUMMER CAMPS THAT TEACH

The summer camp for boys or girls has always had a well-deserved reputation for good, wholesome fun. A sugar-coated pill of education in the guise of play is the added attraction of two camps which are delightfully different and which combine with the beauty of New England scenery and outdoor life some unusual instruction. At "Oahe," a camp for girls in New Hampshire, under the direction of Dr. Charles Eastman, the secrets of genuine Indian woodcraft, nature lore and handicrafts are taught by college-educated Indians, who are trying to preserve the historic culture of their race.

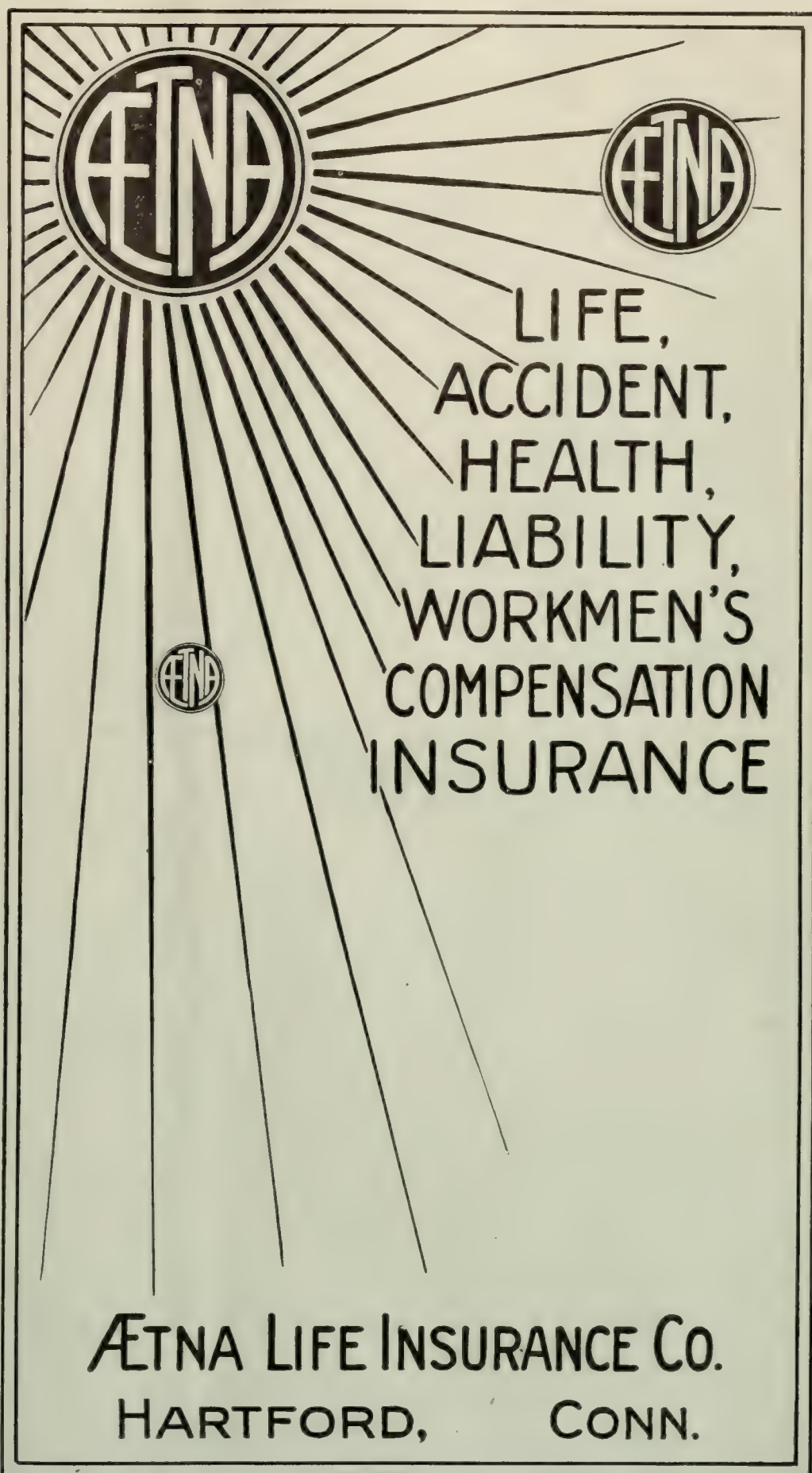
And under the supervision of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is a camp for boys which offers vocational training by the regular college instructors, and also has organized athletics, hikes, special instruction in photography, surveying, wireless telegraphy, first aid, seed testing, and military drill, and campfire talks by prominent men who are interested in boys' work. "To interest the boy in agriculture and country life" is its primary object, and to this it adds three other aims: "To impress on the boy his responsibilities as a member of society; to teach the boy clean, wholesome sports, recreation and proper spirit in competitive contests; and to demonstrate the value of a boys' camp as an educational factor."

## THE VACATION USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Not the least valuable results from the use of books taken from the great Detroit Public Library is found in the extension privilege granted during summer vacations. Beginning officially, June 1, and in some cases earlier, and lasting until October 1, patrons are permitted to take out of the city on vacation trips as many volumes as they deem necessary or desirable for their intended reading. Card holders may thus take books for all summer and carry them to any corner of the world.

Last summer books were carried completely around the world. The number thus removed from the library on vacation tours ran up well into the thousands. And the greatest point is that not a single book was lost. Exceptions to the rule are the latest fiction and some standard technical works and of course standard works for reference only. Most of the volumes chosen last year treated of travel and standard fiction, with a sprinkling of poetry and essays. The summer privilege has also been extended to apply to those families of the city which are lucky enough to be able to spend their winters in the south.

A recently originated feature of the library which is found to be of great value is the collection of clippings on current civic problems. Within three months the collection has assumed such proportions and has shown itself so useful and practical as an aid to the study of current questions that an entire room will be devoted to the collection within a short time.



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## BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

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The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, on Wednesday, June 9th, 1915. J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.





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The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 28th quarterly dividend, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, being at the rate of Ten per cent (10%) per quarter on par value, payable June 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 11th, 1915. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary

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## THE NEW BOOKS



### OUR INSECT FRIENDS AND ENEMIES

To say that the annual loss to the agriculture of this country thru the depredations of insects amounts to about seven hundred million dollars may be sufficiently truthful so far as the accuracy of the estimate is concerned, but does not mean very much. For such estimates are based on the assumption that the millions of tons of grain and cabbage and cotton destroyed by the insects are worth as many dollars as similar quantities of materials that escape destruction and reach the ultimate consumer. But it must be obvious that if we could eliminate the insects in question the supply of agricultural products, in proportion to the demand, would produce a decided lowering of prices. However, there is a real loss, which should be measured in terms of commodities, rather than in terms of dollars. And the insects, taking the class as a whole, constitute a serious factor in determining the cost of living, as well as in duration of life.

An excellent account of the relations between human beings and this class of animals is found in the new book *Insects and Man*, by C. A. Ealand. The book is sufficiently technical for the person who needs to follow up for details of identification and application, and at the same time quite readable and interesting for the lay person. Insects are treated in their relation to plants and in relation to our domestic food animals. The chapters on beneficial insects, household insects and insect control are practically useful, the first of these bringing together a mass of information that is not readily available. At the present time civilized man makes direct use of comparatively few insects—the bee for honey, the silk-moth for silk, and the lac insect, being the most important. But the indirect value of the bees as pollen carriers is incalculable, whereas honey as a food is practically negligible in our national economy. It is interesting to learn that so many families of insects have in the past contributed directly to the food supply of various races of mankind—from the manna insect of biblical times to the larvæ of beetles, flies, butterflies and moths, the adults of ants, termites, and the eggs of water-beetles consumed by the "natives" in all parts of the world to the present time.

Confining themselves to the relations of insects to the health of man and a few of his domestic animals—but extending the word entomology to include all the joint-legged animals, Professors Riley and Johannsen of Cornell University have prepared a very useful *Handbook of Medical Entomology*. This work is much more comprehensive than the one by Ealand, and is addressed more

directly to the professional student. There are detailed descriptions of the structure and life histories of the important species, excellent illustrations and keys of value for specific identification, and historical notes on the growth of our knowledge of the relations described, making it a valuable reference book for schools and libraries.

*Insects and Man*, by C. A. Ealand. The Century Co. \$3.50.

*Handbook of Medical Entomology*, by Wm. A. Riley and O. A. Johannsen. Ithaca: Comstock Publishing Co. \$2.

### A REAL REFORM

There has always been something comic in our willingness to discuss radical changes in every branch of labor save that of the houseworker, but here we have a housekeeper who goes to the root of the domestic service problem in *Wanted, Young Women to Help with Housework*. Like most reformers, C. Helene Barker is hard on her forerunners who have failed to see the essence of the difficulty. We plead that reforms have come from the workers, not the employers—more shame to them—and there is no reason why the housekeeper should have been more just and wise than the manufacturer. Her brother learned by strikes and is still learning. Her lessons have come from unpleasantnesses with individual employees singularly lacking in a sense of the solidarity of workers.

Housekeeping is one of the individualistic trades, and like all such has been slow to respond to the new sense of social freedom and justice. The solution is eight hours' work a day, six days a week, with board and lodging outside. This puts housework on precisely the basis of other employments. The arguments against this are embedded in habit. The arguments for it appeal to one's sense of fair play. The time schedules for households of one, two or more helpers are not theories, but plans tried and found practicable, and they require more adjustment in the minds of both employer and employee than in household habits. This change will raise the status of the houseworker, thus attracting a better class of workers and so making for the comfort of the employer.

*Wanted, Young Women to Help with Housework*, by C. Helene Barker. Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.

### HUMAN VALUES

The measurement of national prosperity in terms of product or trade balance has been in the past the prevailing mode of checking up the accusations and reproaches of social reformers, calamity howlers and sentimentalists. But from time to time a thinker arises who is sufficiently naïve or sufficiently shrewd to ask the question "What's the use?" And then we are compelled to go back to first principles. Readers of *The Independent*



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ent will recall the refreshing essays by James MacKaye that have appeared in its pages and that have challenged us to justify our faith in things—or in man, as the case might be. In a series of lectures delivered at Harvard University some six years ago and now reprinted in book form, this engineer applies his direct thought to the question of the goal of human striving. He compares the utilitarian and scientific approach to the problem with the intuitional and ideological, and concludes, as we should have expected, in favor of the former. Human happiness is the most interesting thing in the world, and the happiness of nations should be the aim of statesmen and leaders. Mr. MacKaye is therefore one of those moderns who would substitute "political engineers" and inventors for diplomats and politicians and bosses and wire-pullers.

Wealth is to be considered as a means to welfare, and not an end in itself. Increase of production is practically within our control. A more serious problem for the political engineer is the increase of consumption-efficiency, which involves the question of adequate distribution. The distribution of fertilizer is as important a factor in farm management as adequate quantity. We are producing enough wealth to give us a high average "per-capita" happiness; but we have not learned to put it where it will do the most good.

An entirely different approach to the economic problem is that found in the seventeenth volume of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays. In this Mr. G. P. Watkins treats most learnedly and abstrusely of the theory of economic value, pointing out—with the aid of diagrams and mathematical formulæ—the variations in and the species of utility. In the last quarter of the book the reader begins to gather some suggestions that these theoretical problems may have some practical relations to life. The chapter on multiple utility is perhaps the most suggestive, and shows evidence of original thinking more than any of the others.

Both of these books, so radically different in method and immediate aims, lead to the conclusion that however efficient the managers of affairs economic may have been in increasing production, they have made a miserable failure of the lives that have been dependent upon their management.

*The Happiness of Nations*, by James MacKaye. B. W. Huebsch. \$1.25.

*Welfare as an Economic Quantity*, by G. P. Watkins. Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

### ON THE WAY TO SAN FRANCISCO

Enos R. Mills has lived and climbed much in *The Rocky Mountain Wonderland* of Colorado and has had all sorts of adventures among its peaks and encounters with its four-footed denizens. His book is illustrated by especially good photographs of a region it were a shame to pass by even on one's way to the Rockies of California.

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#### LOCAL TRADITIONS

Such books as *Stories of Old Kentucky*, by Martha Grassham Purcell, have a practical and especial value in America. Each state has such picturesque tales of its early days. These should be the inheritance of all its children, and some pains to this end is needful since many of the children are Americans in the making, whose familiar household talk is no link between the present they see and the past from which it grew.

Am. Book Co. 66 cents.

#### THE ARTIST OF THE COUNTRY SIDE

Landscape gardening is the imitation of nature and her revelations. This is the theme about which Samuel Parsons in *The Art of Landscape Architecture* gathers many problems and solutions, many cautions, precepts, and fundamental rules for the outdoor decorator. Both a history and a text-book, covering many ages and countries and citing more than a hundred authorities, its illustrations, taken from the Orient and Europe, make the book itself a work of art.

Putnam's. \$3.50.

#### FOR DEFT FINGERS

When *Mother Lets Us Make Toys* is the twelfth of a clever series of books on occupations for children. With such cheap materials as boxes, spools, button molds, and wire, G. Ellenwood Rice shows how to construct all sorts of things, from rocking horses to lawn mowers. With this series surely no mother need dread even several rainy days.

Moffat, Yard. 75 cents.

#### BUILDING THE FARM

Efficiency, economy and utility in the various lines of farm construction is the theme which R. P. Clarkson discusses in *Practical Talks on Farm Engineering*. His style is simple and straightforward, and any one can understand and follow the directions which he gives. Some of the topics covered are farm buildings, sanitation, drainage and irrigation, farm power, and the care and use of farm tools.

Doubleday, Page. \$1.

#### COMFORT ON THE FARM

If anything will keep the boy on the farm and tempt the city man thither it is such possibilities of the ingenious use of natural forces as is explained in *Electricity for the Farm*. F. I. Anderson has written no fairy tale, however, but a practical guide for setting the nearby brook to whirling the windmill, turning the farm machinery and lighting the house.

Macmillan. \$1.25.

#### OUT-DOOR PLAYS

In *Plays for Pioneers*, by Constance D'Arcy Mackay, are five well-arranged pageant-plays for local festivities. "The Fountain of Youth" tells of the discovery of Florida; "May Day" of Puritan New England; "The Vanishing Race" and "The Passing of Hiawatha" of Indian lore; and "Dame Greel o' Portland Town" of Revolutionary times. Practical suggestions for costumes and setting accompany these plays.

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#### A FRIEND IN NEED

*Indoor Games for Awkward Moments* may serve to tide over the hostess whose experience is limited or whose ingenuity is slight. It contains directions for all sorts of informal games, tricks and competitions, both old and new, which have been collected by Ruth Blakely.

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#### A MODERN CINDERELLA

A charming little story of two girls, with the necessary complication of at least one man, is *Diantha*, by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins. The contrast between "good, old Di" and her "spoiled beauty" sister is well

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#### FOLK WHO WRITE

Thoreau, who we were assured was dead, along with Whittier and other gods of an earlier day, is but just coming into his predestined kingdom, the Pocket Edition. Why indeed has he waited so long, for there is none to compare with him as comrade of a summer day's outing in America, where our outings are to be this season.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps startled the last generation by her suggestion of pianos in Heaven. The poet Péguy, a devout Catholic mystic, now dead upon a French battlefield, went further when he wrote of the Holy Innocents rolling hoops with their crowns and palms. "At least I think so," said God, "for they never asked my permission." How like Bernard of Cluny, his Heaven ringing with the "shout of them that feast!"

Irving Cobb's "books that have helped me most," tho he does not so name the list, is a diverting change from the worthy but mostly ineffective attempts to get us to put Plato, Dante, Goethe and Darwin into our summer trunk. Besides holding in vivid memory Stanley's *Africa* along with *Crusoe* and *Swiss Family Robinson*, he reads yearly, as "universal," some of Mark Twain, Stevenson, *Pickwick*, *The Gentleman from Indiana*, Mr. Dooley, George Ade, the Psalms and Lee's farewell and Lincoln's Gettysburg addresses.

It was at a summer hotel that a newcomer fell into chat with a lady whose uncommonly good talk made her evident solitude remarkable. This was explained when another guest announced "That's Molly Eliot Seawell. I hope she won't put me in any of her books!" Does the innocent youth choosing literature as a profession realize that certain small clouds of social ostracism still hang over even the modern Grub street?

Henry Sydnor Harrison has not been writing a new story this spring. In February he went to London, brushed up his French, learned to drive a motor car, and has since been running an ambulance between Neuilly and a hospital base near the front.



## Apulia No Longer Dry

Water was turned on a few weeks ago in the aqueduct that is to give a constant supply for the first time to Apulia, whose three provinces lie along the Adriatic Coast in southeastern Italy. With 2,200,000 people and more than 200 towns, Apulia has always suffered from lack of water. It was dry in Horace's time, as the adjectives applied to it by him show. Its geological formation deprived it of water storage and springs. Depending for drinking water upon rain, at times in the hot season the Government has found it necessary to send water to the coast cities in tank ships and to distribute it in tank wagons. In neighboring provinces on the other side of the Apennines there was water to spare, but until the first long tunnel thru the Alps was completed it did not seem possible to draw from that reservoir.

Ten years' work and the expenditure of \$35,000,000 have overcome the difficulties which for many centuries were insurmountable. The work is a fine example of the modern engineer's skill. On the other side of the mountains where all the natural conditions favor storage, the water is collected by twelve small canals, all of which lead into one large one. In this the water passes to collecting wells, from which it is drawn into the main canal of the aqueduct. Of this water course's 132 miles, 60 miles are in tunnels and 4 in siphons. The problem was not an easy one, and to solve it many power and pumping stations were required along the route.

From the terminus of the main aqueduct the water was to be distributed to the people of three provinces. In a certain sense, what had been done up to that point was only a beginning, for to the 132 miles of main line, with the collecting wells and pumping stations have been added 970 miles of branch canals and 147 reservoirs. The Romans in ancient times could build remarkable aqueducts, but they were unable to make the long tunnels by which alone Apulia could gain relief.

## Forward on the Farm

Almost every farmer is now familiar with the gasoline engine; and by running the engine a few hours each day, he knows that he can store up power for supplying his house with water, irrigating his garden and lawns, supplying his barn power, and lighting his house at night. The cost for a common country homestead does not exceed, for irrigation, for light, and for a large part of household and farm work, an original outlay of more than five or six hundred dollars.

The taste for buttermilk has grown upon the people during the last ten years and the consumption vastly increased. Department stores very generally serve it with crackers, and not a few saloons find it more valuable than intoxicants to keep on tap. Professor Metchnikoff insists that the general use of buttermilk will greatly prolong life.

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# THE MARKET PLACE

## AN IMPORTANT TARIFF DECISION

A decision announced last week by the Federal Court of Customs Appeals promises to reduce the national revenue by about \$10,000,000 a year and to compel the Government to refund nearly \$20,000,000 already paid in tariff duties by importers. If this shall be the unfortunate effect of the decision, many will recall the fact that the five per cent discrimination in the Underwood tariff bill was adopted in the face of earnest warning from the State Department and virtually against the protests of the Senate. As the free balance in the Treasury is now only \$13,000,000, and the deficit for the fiscal year to date is about \$110,000,000—or \$132,000,000, if Panama Canal expenditures be included—the expected reduction of revenue, with the repayments, excites much interest at Washington.

The tariff revision of 1913 said that there was to be a five per cent discount of the duties on all goods imported in American ships, "provided, that nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation." This was an attempt to aid the American merchant marine by a kind of disguised subsidy. Open subsidies were forbidden by the national platform of the Democratic party, which favored promotion of the growth of the merchant marine, "but without bounties or subsidies from the public Treasury." Mr. Underwood was warned by the State Department that, under the provisions of our commercial treaties with nearly all the nations of the world, such a discount, if granted to goods in American ships, must also be given to imports which the ships of these nations bring. Russia was the only notable exception. There was doubt as to British goods not produced in the European possessions of the empire. In the Senate the proposed discount was stricken out, but in conference it was restored. The Senate, however, procured the addition of the proviso about treaties.

After the new tariff law went into effect there was some delay about this part of it, but eventually the Government ordered that enforcement of it be suspended, on the ground that the section was inoperative so long as the treaties existed. Importers and the owners of American ships protested. The Board of Appraisers ruled that the discount should be allowed for goods in American ships, but not for those in the ships of foreign nations. The court, four judges concurring and one expressing dissent, now decides that the discount must be allowed not only for goods in American ships but also for

those brought by the ships of all the treaty nations. In addition, it must be given for all such goods imported which were held in bond when the tariff law became effective, nearly two years ago, and be granted for Cuban goods, thus increasing the discrimination for Cuba from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

It is estimated that the reduction of customs revenue, upon the basis of current importations, would be about \$10,000,000 a year; also, as we have said, that nearly \$20,000,000 already collected must be refunded. With a restoration of our normal imports, the annual reduction would rise to \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000. But action in accord with the decision is not to be taken at once. While the judgments of this court are usually final, a law enacted last winter, probably with this case in view, provides for an appeal to the Supreme Court when treaties are involved. And so there will be an appeal, but the prevailing impression at Washington is that the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals will be confirmed.

Those who sought to convince the court that the discount could justly and safely be allowed to goods in American ships alone argued that the commercial treaties, with their "most favored nation" clauses, were inoperative. As to this the court said:

Most of these treaties are hoary with age, and the particular provisions of all of them under consideration here are familiar to the executive, legislative and judicial officers of the Government past and present. By no department of the Government have these provisions ever been repudiated, or denounced as unconstitutional, or denied force and effect, so far as we can ascertain. On the contrary, they have, during all the time since their negotiation, been recognized, respected and enforced. To now hold them invalid for any reason, in view of these circumstances, would, in any event, be to assume a grave responsibility, and to defeat them in the face of the contention of the Department of State, the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, would be little less than usurpation. Fortunately, the duty of repudiating them can by no stretch of authority rest with us, for the very statute which we are now construing recognizes their existence and binding force, and declares in effect that they shall not thereby be abrogated or impaired. It is a matter of some gratification to know that the executive departments of our Government uncompromisingly insist that our treaties shall be observed by us.

Neither our Government nor our courts will regard these commercial treaties as "mere scraps of paper."

The trial of William Rockefeller and thirteen other directors of the New Haven road, indicted for violation of the Sherman act, will begin on October 5. Two other directors offered pleas for immunity, which was granted. There are five more who made successful application for a separate trial.

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Due from banks and bankers....	1,775,274.84
Clearing House exchanges.....	838,046.57
Cash and reserve.....	2,707,472.39
Treasurer of United States.....	45,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$17,655,319.59</b>

**LIABILITIES**

Capital .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits....	2,429,464.80
Circulation .....	500,000.00
Deposits .....	13,725,854.79
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$17,655,319.59</b>

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Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.....	180,000.00
Banking house .....	575,000.00
Overdrafts .....	393.27
Cash and due from banks....	16,460,271.97

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Capital .....	\$4,000,000.00
Surplus .....	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits .....	880,603.85
Circulation .....	290,000.00
Deposits .....	34,607,414.92

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Due from Banks.....	4,838,190.54
Cash and Reserve.....	9,168,246.72
Exchanges for Clearing House..	1,756,007.73

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### LIABILITIES

Capital .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits.....	3,496,927.92
Circulation .....	445,000.00
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Deposits .....	37,823,813.56

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INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

*Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, in so far as may be possible, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.*

82. Mr. W. E. C., New York City. "My work, that of corporation manager, confines me to long hours at the desk, giving no leisure for the open-air exercise that I greatly need. Age is 52. My physician says my heart is weak, and cautions against violent gymnasium exercises. How can I keep in fit condition?"

A good athletic trainer, to be found at such an institution as the New York Athletic Club, should be able to outline a safe regime. A graduate in medical gymnastics, or mechanotherapy, could aid you by a system of scientific massage, and Swedish or so-called "passive" movements. The medical director of the Zander Institute, New York, might prescribe a mode of treatment, or help you to install the Zander apparatus, to suit your needs, in your own home.

83. Miss L. V. A., Maryland. "Our family is wealthy, socially prominent, and very conservative. I am a girl of twenty, eager to become independent and self-supporting, and accomplish something in the world. All my relatives oppose the idea of my becoming a wage-earner, on the ground of its being unladylike. What can I do?"

Your relatives are intellectual mummies. They belong in a museum of archæology, beside the dinosaur and the dodo bird. However, you should respect your parents' wishes, while dependent on them for support; do not show yourself ungrateful and disloyal by seeking a position as wage-earner while a guest in their home. Buy one of the books recently published on woman's work, suggesting the hundreds of vocations and occupations now available to ambitious girls. Many of these may be learned by correspondence, some even started at home. Do a little sacrificing, and devote part of your regular allowance or "pin money" to learning what you feel you can do best. When you *prove your ability*, your family's opposition may turn to pride.

84. Mr. E. M. F., New Jersey. "I am at the head of my class in college, and my professors urge me to become a teacher. I do not feel any particular desire to teach, but am not acquainted with any other profession, and could probably secure a position as instructor, thru special influences. Would I better try for this?"

In the name of conscience, no. Have some pity for the poor youngsters on whom you conspire to inflict yourself. The schools of this country are all covered over and messed up with apologies for teachers, who slumped into their jobs because they didn't know of anything better to do. Any work is bad for you unless you know it is best for you. Moreover, one of the surest ways to fail in a position is to get it thru "special influences." Would that you might have the moral courage and physical pluck to devote your next summer's vacation to the study of blacksmithing or bricklaying or some other real man's work. Or, get a job for a year as porter, office boy or truck driver. Then, if you want to teach, you will enter

## PELL, MIDDLEBROOK AND COMPANY

### FIRE, LIABILITY AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

**25 LIBERTY STREET  
NEW YORK**

## Here's a Security

based on a natural resource with a constantly increasing value.

Behind every mortgage that I will offer you are the broad rich acres of a North Dakota Farm, land that is world-famous for its fertility; a security that cannot be destroyed, that can only appreciate in value.

For thirty-four years I have intimately studied North Dakota Farm Mortgages, and in all these years of successful business I have never lost a dollar for a customer.

### 6% North Dakota Farm Mortgages

Write for descriptive booklet 206

**WALTER L. WILLIAMSON**  
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

## GIRARD TRUST CO.

PHILADELPHIA

CHARTERED 1836

**Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000**

E. B. MORRIS, President  
W. N. ELY, Vice-President  
A. A. JACKSON, Vice-President  
E. S. PAGE, Vice-President  
G. H. STUART 3RD, Treasurer  
S. W. MORRIS, Secretary



the vocation as a regular human being—not as a mere walking encyclopedia.

85. Mr. S. T. J., North Carolina. "I expect to become a physician, and am greatly interested in some of the drugless methods now being used and advertised. Can a school prepare a young man to be a doctor by mail instruction only? Some schools of osteopathy, dietetics, and other healing systems claim to do this. I would take such a course if I thought it reliable."

No correspondence course ever devised can train a man to be a real physician. Furthermore, any college advertising such a course should be closed by law, and the charlatans who ran it be heavily fined. We believe in drugless methods of regaining and maintaining health, where such methods are scientific and sane. But a long and thoro training in clinical work is as fundamental to the practise of healing as an actual experience in shop work is fundamental to the profession of building or shoemaking.

86. Prof. B. R. N., Long Island. "One of my friends recently took his own life, having become despondent thru ill health, loss of work, and family troubles. I know several persons who have threatened suicide. Are such cases open to help, and if so where can the help be found?"

A movement has been lately inaugurated, to prevent suicide and restore health to the minds of those tired of living. Rev. H. M. Warren, 327 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, may be able to give you particulars or references, along this line.

87. Mr. C. S. H., Ohio. "Have been a railway station agent and telegraph operator for five years and am deeply interested in office system. Have had an article on How to Systematize a Railway Office published by a leading railway journal, and have made my office one of the most efficient along this line. What kind of work would you advise me to enter, in order to become an expert systematizer? Please name some of the best books on office system."

Why change your work? Why not expand where you are? First, ask permission from the magazine to reprint your article in separate form. Get this out in a strong, artistic pamphlet, of size to go easily in a regular, long commercial envelope. Mail this to any prominent railroad officials you know personally, with request for their opinion. Lock these opinions away. Prepare a list of all the offices on your road, near you, which might advantageously employ the methods you have installed in your office. Send this list, neatly typewritten, together with brief, strong extracts from those opinions and a copy of your pamphlet, to the official of your road who has control of the office system. Register the letter and send a respectful "night letter" to reach him a little earlier, calling attention to the important letter and requesting consideration. Tell the official your record, ambitions and qualifications; do it on one page. If this doesn't bring results, let us know. A list of books on office management is in preparation and will be mailed you when complete.

88. Mr. J. C. E., Connecticut. "Can you tell me whether any magazines are published on the manufacturing of rubber, automobile tubes and tires in particular?"

You should find what you want in *The Automobile*, New York, or the *Club Journal* of the Automobile Club of America, 247 West Fifty-fourth street, New York. If not, send your question to the Rubber Club of America, 17 Madison avenue, New York.

89. Mr. F. D. W., Illinois. "I have won several college prizes for literary work, and my friends think I have unusual ability as a writer. The newspaper field looks very attractive, but I do not know now to prepare myself to be a newspaper reporter. Can you tell me?"

We can. Live on sawdust for a month; hire a prizefighter to give you a handsome beating every morning before sun-up; walk the streets ten hours in carpet slippers which you have previously filled with pebbles; borrow an accommodating boiler-factory, and dictate 5000 words of immortal epics and comics in the space of fifteen

Business Established 1853  
Incorporated 1904

## Horace S. Ely & Company Real Estate

Entire management of Estates for owners and trustees is our specialty, as well as the purchase, sale and appraisal of properties in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

21 Liberty Street and  
489 Fifth Avenue

Bet. 41st and 42d Sts.

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### Our Convenient Partial Payment Plan

enables you to buy dividend paying Stocks and Bonds in any amount—one, five, ten, seventeen, forty—by making a small first payment and balance in monthly installments, depending upon what you can afford to pay—\$5, \$10, \$25, \$40, \$75. You receive all dividends while completing payments and may sell securities at any time to take advantage of rise in market.

Free Booklet C-14, "The Partial Payment Plan"

Gives full information of this method which appeals to thrifty men and women in all parts of the country.

Sheldon, Morgan & Co. 42 Broadway  
New York City  
Members New York Stock Exchange

TRINITY 6%  
FIRST 7%  
FARM 8%  
MORTGAGES

### WAR PROOF INVESTMENTS Safety First

High-Grade; Non-fluctuating. Regular and of GOOD YIELD.

Send for list of desirable offerings

Trinity Mortgage and Investment Securities Co.  
149 Broadway New York City

6%

## Invest Money in New York

Real Estate Values  
Follow Its  
Business Leadership

THE chief gateway of the Nation's rapidly increasing foreign commerce, the center of the Country's financial interests, foremost in its industry and trade, New York, today, is responding to the leadership which has come to it with circumstances. It has always met and will meet every situation. Vitality marks its growth. Its continued progress is assured.

To assist in providing business and residential space for the City's ever increasing population, the American Real Estate Company invites your co-operation. It is the oldest and one of the largest real estate operating companies in New York. A record of successful and serviceable business covering 27 years squares promise with performance.

The time is at hand to employ money profitably in New York real estate. Great transit lines are under construction and great developments assured. The American Real Estate Company opens this opportunity to investors through the medium of its 6% bonds, the direct contract obligations of the Company, available for purchase in these two convenient forms:

#### 6% Coupon Bonds

In denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and upward, paying interest semi-annually by coupons attached. Principal payable in 10 years.

#### 6% Accumulative Bonds

For those who wish to invest \$25 or more a year, and accumulate \$1,000 and upward in 10, 15 or 20 years. Purchasable by annual, semi-annual, or quarterly instalments. These instalments bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, which is compounded, accumulated and paid with the total instalments at the maturity date.

Write for literature giving full details of the Bonds and the business upon which they are based, including a map of New York City, showing location of the Company's properties.

**American Real Estate Company**

Founded 1888 Capital and Surplus, \$3,560,855.41  
526 Fifth Ave., Room 506, New York

The Union Trust Company of New York offers a special service to individual trustees who desire to have the clerical and routine administration of their trusts carried on at a low expense by an expert organization.

The Union Trust Company will care for the trust property, assist in making investments and in selling securities, collect the income and pay it over as directed, and will render accounts in the form in which a trustee is required by the Court to state his accounts. A trustee will avoid expense and trouble by having his accounts kept in proper form.

Correspondence and Interviews are Solicited.

UNION TRUST CO., OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway  
CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - - \$7,600,000



# The "Two Hartfords"

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company has transacted a fire insurance business, honorably, for more than one hundred years. Its reputation and traditions are its most valuable assets and forbid sharp practice. It has ample financial resources.

The Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company has been organized to conduct a general casualty and liability business. It is progressing on the liberal, yet sound, principles that have always been the keynote of the growth of this organization.

The Hartford Agent in your town is a good man to know. He can be relied upon to secure for you the manifest protection of the policies issued in the good name of the "Hartford."

**Hartford Fire Insurance Company**

**Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company**

**Hartford, Conn.**

Fire Insurance and Fire Prevention is a book for property owners. It is free. Ask for a copy.

The Criminal and Financial Liability of Motorist is a free book for car owners. Ask for a copy

minutes, to a stenographer deaf in both ears, with one arm paralyzed and the other missing; dive off the dock with the manuscript in your teeth, and swim five miles to the nearest newspaper office; canter in jauntily and inform the city editor, with a seraphic smile and bow, that you have arrived and would fain begin your day's work.

These directions are merely preparatory. When you have them down fine, ask for a job on the nearest city paper. After you leave the hospital, write for more explicit instructions to the School of Journalism at Columbia University, New York. In case you don't fancy our directions, you may write the school first.

90. Mr. C. C., Texas. "I am a boy of eighteen. Why is it that among those of my own age, there seems to be some barrier, that I cannot overcome? They do not give me their confidence and fellowship, and I come away from every gathering of young people, feeling deprest, even bitter. I crave their friendship, how can I gain it? I have spent much of my time with books, and with older people."

Age is not in years, but in mental and spiritual development. You are probably ten years older than your companions of the same age, and they feel, perhaps unconsciously, their own ignorance, and dislike you for creating this feeling. Why not make friends with children—lead their games for them, or teach them in Sabbath school? Most children are really wiser than youths of eighteen—this age being the pinnacle of egotism, which is the most exact synonym for ignorance.

But do you give your companions *your* confidence and fellowship? Are you as friendly as you want them to be? Get a classic essay on friendship, and see if you measure up to specifications. Learn to be a leader in some game or sport; young folk idolize a champion, and will suddenly yearn to cultivate your society, once they see a medal on your breast.

Realize, however, that the greatest men are the most lonely; and if you have in you the seeds of greatness, you must plant them in solitude and water them with tears.

91. Mrs. R. B. M. "I am anxious to read your books, and to own an efficiency library of the best works on the subject. I cannot afford to buy these books, as our financial circumstances have become reduced, owing to the hard times. Is there any way for me to educate myself in efficiency?"

Yes. And the first step is to turn your back on the idea of "hard times." The purpose of "hard times" is to strengthen people who have had too easy a time. Luck that doesn't look right has merely lost the "p" in front of it.

Could you not found a circulating library in your community? Interest a number of your friends in the Efficiency articles and Question Box, let them club together and raise \$15 or \$20, for which amount you could obtain a really valuable small library of books on personal, industrial and domestic efficiency. Appoint some member of your circle as librarian, adopt rules for drawing and using books, and meet once a week or month for general discussion. We shall be glad to suggest titles of books to form such a community or neighborhood library.

92. Mr. J. C., Ohio. "I am secretary of a manufacturing company, in a city of moderate size. What would be the best way to keep in touch with the newest methods of industrial education, efficiency work, promotion systems, etc.?"

We can never state the best way of doing anything, for the simple reason that no man on earth knows it. A better way might be discovered while our answer was being put in type. A good way for you to keep informed would be to join the National Association of Corporation Schools, obtain their published data, and their current bulletins. Write for details to Mr. F. C. Henderschott, Irving Place and Fifteenth street, New York. Another good way would be to take and read regularly such business magazines as *System*, *Advertising and Selling*, *Fame*, *Printer's Ink*, *The Efficiency Magazine*, and such trade journals as may apply to your business.

**Boston Garter**

*Velvet Grip*

*The FIRST CHOICE of Men the World Over for more than Thirty Years*

Silk 50¢  
Lisle 25¢



George Frost Co.  
Makers  
BOSTON

## NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

**T**O make permanent provision for dependents, securing to them a monthly income for life.

In order to acquire the protection which life insurance affords, it must be taken when you can secure it. When you become uninsurable you will feel the need of it—but it will be too late.

**Berkshire Life Insurance Co.**  
Pittsfield, Mass.



# Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

## A WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS

Within the past twelve months, the service demands on this department have grown to comparatively huge proportions, particularly among those of my readers who prefer private replies thru the mails. Altho the pressure is not continuously heavy as yet, it is so great at times as to cause what, to the inquirers, may seem to be inexplicable delay. In this connection it must be remembered that a man may ask a question in five lines, the answer to which will cost the turning over of half a dozen books and several hours research. To be sure, that kind of query is not the rule, but it occurs often enough to maintain a pretty fair average.

Collating recent correspondence, I find that about seven of every ten letters received by this department enclose postage for return by mail. This number is easily subject to a reasonable reduction, as I have discovered by going over the matter, and in the interest of despatch I am going to request the co-operation of correspondents in an effort to place it at a minimum. There are exceptional cases which will necessitate the use of the mails in furnishing the information required. In all such, correspondents are cordially invited to consult the department, enclosing stamps for replies by mail.

As an aid in facilitating the service directly thru these columns, correspondents should remember that their communications cannot be printed, our limited space permitting only of the most concise replies. They should, therefore, observe the following rules:

1. If the questions asked exceed one, each question should be numbered.
2. Copies of the questions as numbered should be retained.

The inquirer may make his questions as voluminous as he feels is necessary, taking care, however, that each subject or point upon which information or advice is desired be kept by itself and properly numbered.

By following the simple system here indicated, the quality of the service can be raised by making it more timely.

## ANOTHER ASSESSMENT EXAMPLE

As noted on various occasions in this department, the promoters of assessment life insurance schemes have exhausted every resource in their efforts to devise a scheme that would obviate the necessity for reserves and which would result in furnishing protection against death at a cost lower than that demanded by old line companies. In short, they have been engaged in the hopeless problem of circumventing the

"The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America."

# ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819

Charter Perpetual

Cash Capital	-	-	-	\$5,000,000.00
Cash Assets	-	-	-	23,400,526.99
Total Liabilities	-	-	-	11,732,078.60
Net Surplus	-	-	-	6,668,448.39
Surplus for Policy-Holders				11,668,448.39
Losses Paid in 96 Years	-			144,393,663.21

WM. B. CLARK, President

Vice-Presidents

HENRY E. REES, A. N. WILLIAMS

E. J. SLOAN, Secretary

Assistant Secretaries,

E. S. ALLEN,

GUY E. BEARDSLEY,

RALPH B. IVES

W. F. WHITTELEY, Marine Secretary.

WESTERN BRANCH 175 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ills.	{ THOS. E. GALLAGHER, Gen'l Agent. L. O. KOHTZ, Ass't Gen'l Agent. L. O. KOHTZ, Marine Gen'l Agent.
PACIFIC BRANCH, 301 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.	{ W. H. BREEDING, General Agent. GEO. E. TOWNSEND, Ass't Gen'l Agent (Fire). E. S. LIVINGSTON, Ass't Gen'l Agent (Marine).
MARINE DEPARTMENT	{ CHICAGO, Ills., 175 W. Jackson Boulevard. NEW YORK, 63-65 Beaver Street. BOSTON, 70 Kilby Street. PHILADELPHIA, 226 Walnut Street. SAN FRANCISCO, 301 California St.

## NOTICE

THE SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS located at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, President  
Dated May 4, 1915, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
Louis K. Hull, Attorney, for The Security National Bank of Minneapolis.

## Underwood Typewriter Declares Regular Dividend

The Underwood Typewriter Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% on the preferred stock and 1% on the common stock, payable July 1st, 1915, to stock of record June 18th, 1915. D. W. BERGEN, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY. STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 24, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

WM. M. HAGAR,  
Secretary

**WANTED**—A MAN OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES (\$1,000 to \$5,000) to assist me in purchasing materials on a contract placed before European war. Advanced (50%) and still going up. Can use in own business and show still larger profit with inside track on competition. Can also use big men to handle sales in western districts. Address Box C, The Independent, New York.

## SEASHORE CAMP FOR GIRLS

July 1st to August 31st

Mulberry Point, Guilford, Conn., near Sachem's Head. Lessons in swimming, boating, all water sports, calisthenics, folk dancing, arts and crafts, domestic science. \$150 for season. No extras. Councilors, college women. Separate camp for adults.

Mrs. THEODORA AMES HOOKER,  
High School, Saugus, Massachusetts.



1850

1915

THE  
UNITED STATES LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D.,  
PRESIDENT  
FINANCE COMMITTEE  
CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
*Pres. Title Guarantee and  
Trust Co.*  
WILLIAM H. PORTER  
*Banker*  
EDWARD TOWNSEND  
*Pres. Importers and Trad-  
ers Nat. Bank*

Good men, whether experienced in life in-  
surance or not, may make direct contracts  
with this Company, for a limited territory  
if desired, and secure for themselves, in ad-  
dition to first year's commission, a renewal  
interest insuring an income for the future.  
Address the Company at its Home Office,  
No. 277 Broadway, New York City.



205th YEAR

Sun Insurance Office  
OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

Founded A. D. 1710.

The 205th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1914

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate in New York City....	\$210,000	Reserve for Unearned Premiums.	\$2,913,778
United States Government Bonds.	208,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment .....	320,481
Railroad and other Bonds; Guarant- eed, Preferred and other Rail- road Stocks and other Securities	3,610,793	Reserve for Taxes and other Lia- bilities .....	77,995
Cash in Banks.....	285,765	Surplus over all Liabilities.....	1,547,360
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection.....	493,686		
Other admitted items.....	51,370		
	\$4,859,614		\$4,859,614

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.  
James Brown, Esq.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

1825

1915

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.  
OF PHILADELPHIA

Cash Capital ..... \$750,000.00  
Reinsurance and all Liabilities.. 5,901,636.73  
Surplus ..... 2,188,553.34  
  
Total January 1, 1915.....\$8,090,190.07  
  
R. DALE BENSON, President  
JOHN L. THOMSON, Vice-President  
W. GARDNER CROWELL, 2d V.-Pres. and Sec'y  
HAMPTON L. WARNER, Assistant Secretary  
WM. J. DAWSON, Sec'y Agency Department

laws of mortality. Some of them, being densely ignorant persons, were honest enough; but the majority of them, having sufficient knowledge of what they were doing, deliberately engaged in the traffic for the temporary profit it would yield during a decade or two.

There has just come to my desk a letter from one of our readers in New England, describing a case which has been developing under his eyes for thirty-five years. From the viewpoint of one who, to paraphrase a line of Matthew Arnold, sees life insurance steadily and sees it whole, who understands its objects and the means thru which they are attained, the result indicated by our correspondent is lamentable. Life insurance as a provision against the penalties of death and old age was devised to outlast the furthest day of either, decreasing as a burden and growing in strength as a prop from the first day to the last. Is this the case with the fallacy tagged assessmentism? My correspondent says of the person whose condition he described, after explaining that the latter became the holder in 1880 of a certificate in a certain company which is now in course of gradual extinction:

"It was an assessment scheme and the annual dues were small. He was working on a salary and has kept up the payments until now. He is now eighty-one years old and apparently in good health, but unable to earn anything and entirely dependent for his living on the small wages of another member of the family, his own resources being entirely exhausted. . . . The last four quarterly premiums have amounted to a total of \$254.34. This amount the insured, of course, is utterly unable to pay. . . ."

The question propounded is as to whether it is better to get the help of friends in carrying this burden, monstrous grown and steadily growing, to the day of death in the hope that there would be a remnant over the debt left for dependents, or whether it would be wiser to use such funds directly in the interests of such dependents.

One hesitates to answer such a question. Consider the thousands of dollars this man has paid out in thirty-five years on this so-called insurance of \$3000. It is impossible to guess at the amount thus squandered. Remember, he possesses not a penny of equity for it. Each dollar as he paid it out as premium evaporated, leaving not a trace. Graver still, consider the wasted years. What sort of an estate might he have built in the shape of insurance with the money he has squandered on this counterfeit? I do not believe he can have invested less than an average of \$125 a year during thirty years. He was forty-six years old when he started. At that age he could have bought \$3000 of real insurance on the Ordinary Life plan in a good dividend paying company at a premium of \$115.65, the actual cash surrender value of which in the thirty-fifth year is \$2843. Add to this the annual dividends withdrawn (estimated at fifteen per cent of the premiums, figured on the mean time of



seventeen years) and there would be something approximating a total of \$3200 in the way of benefits available during the assured's lifetime. As it is now, he is struggling along trying to carry a burden almost as large as that a real life insurance company would be carrying for him.

Assessment life insurance is a bargain-counter affair to those who die promptly after getting it. It is an awful thing to tie up with during a long life.

#### DEFERRED DIVIDEND POLICIES

In one of its publicity statements the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, asserts that if a man "carries a deferred dividend policy—the best insurance known—he will have a policy that is a *savings bank* as well as insurance."

The truth of that statement rests wholly on the meaning given the phrase, "deferred dividend." If the payment of the dividend were only deferred to some future date, when it would come into the possession of the holder of the policy under which it was saved, we could find no fault with the claim made; altho it must be remembered that individual circumstances vary, and that which is best for one may not be best for another.

But when the Bankers Life refers to a deferred dividend policy it means one which provides that the payment of all dividends accruing under it shall be postponed ten, fifteen or twenty years, and that if the assured does not carry it thru to the end of its contract period, he will forfeit them. A man may pay all the premiums on a twenty-year deferred dividend policy, but if he should die at any time before the twentieth year has expired, the dividends are transferred to the surviving policyholders. The same result occurs under lapsed policies.

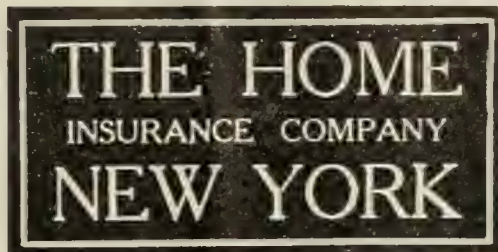
It is more advantageous for a man and his dependents if he can leave all his dividends with the company. To that extent he may build up the amount of the original insurance in event of death, or the cash value if he survives the necessity for protection. He does combine insurance and saving there. But if he makes a gambling stake of those dividends every year, wagering, as it were, against all his insured associates in the company that he will neither die nor lapse his policy within the contract term, then he not only does not combine savings with insurance—he does a wicked thing in becoming, if he is successful, a sharer in money derived from policies carried by more unfortunate people. If he is a loser, he has gambled away money that is essential to the welfare of his family.

Life insurance dividends are not profits; they are excess premium payments. They should be used in buying more insurance or in extending the term of the original policy. They make poor gambling stakes. The kind of deferred dividend insurance the Bankers Life advocates and sells is not "the best insurance known." It belongs with the worst.

## "The Largest Fire Insurance Company in America"

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President

# Traveler, Take Warning!



THERE is danger in not insuring your **Personal Effects** against Fire, Lightning and the Perils of Navigation and Transportation when traveling either for pleasure or business, even in these days. That is why "THE HOME INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK" strives to sell the Best Tourists' Baggage Policy offered by any company—a Policy that will completely protect you for one journey, or for a year, whenever your Personal Effects are away from your residence. This insurance costs but little and recommends itself instantly to all prudent travelers.

If you travel about in your own **pleasure Automobile**, you cannot do better than insure that also in "THE HOME OF NEW YORK" to obtain absolute protection against Fire, Theft, Transportation, Etc.

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,964,578,109.00  
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Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....23,020,223.85  
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....14,101,674.16

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## Lost Light

An interesting example of the methods by which astronomers arrive at conclusions in regard to the universe is given in the arguments used to prove that a certain amount of light is absorbed in space.

We know, reasons Professor J. C. Kapteyn, the eminent Dutch astronomer, that space contains an enormous amount of meteoric matter. This matter would naturally intercept some part of the starlight. In the second place, we find that the stars gradually thin out as their distance from the sun increases. This may be due to the absorption of light in space, or, if space is transparent, it may be that the limits of the universe are reached with our present telescopes.

If the latter is the correct supposition then, since this apparent thinning out is found in every direction in which our telescopes can be turned, our solar system would seem to be in the densest part of the universe. But since our sun is only an average star, the probabilities are that it is neither in the densest nor in the thinnest portion of the universe and that the density of the stellar system is nearly uniform thruout.

The apparent thinning out of the stars is therefore held to be caused by the absorption of light in space; very distant stars may have their light so scattered that none of it is perceptible on the earth.

But on account of the importance of this question more proof is required, so the resourceful astronomer thinks up additional tests. If, he argues, the absorption and scattering of light by meteoric matter is really a fact, then the lost light will be the weaker or violet light and the waves of light which come to us from distant stars will be the stronger or red rays, making the mass of stars at that distance seem redder than those nearer to the earth.

Methods for determining which stars are nearer and which are farther from the sun having been worked out with precision, the astronomer chooses a large number of the most distant stars and comparing their light with that of a large number of stars near the sun he finds that the more distant stars as well as the fainter stars are on the average redder.

Here again still other questions meet him, for even this general redness of the distant stars may be due to an intrinsic quality of those stars and not necessarily to the absorption of light in space. Thus the search for truth goes on and any new proof is carefully tested and evaluated in relation to previous theories.

The value of definite knowledge in regard to the loss of light in space lies in its bearing on the extent of the universe and the distribution of the stars in space. Exact information on this point will help in determining the distances of stars and thereby add to our knowledge of the structure of the universe.

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A Scrap of Wood

The latest business-aid service instituted by the Government is a wood-waste exchange, conducted by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. Twice a month the exchange sends out a circular headed, "Opportunities to Buy Waste," containing the names and addresses of factories having waste wood for sale, with exact information as to species, sizes, forms and quantities. Similarly, another circular gives the specific requirements of wood-using plants which desire to buy waste material.

One of the first waste problems solved was that of a furniture maker in Michigan, who wrote to the Forest Service asking how to dispose of sugar maple blocks and sticks which were cut off in the process of furniture making and which he had to sell merely as fuel. Samples were obtained from him and the Forest Service then located a scrubbing-brush manufacturer who used small maple blocks for brush backs. The result was that the furniture maker was enabled to sell his waste at a much higher price than it had brought as firewood, while the brush maker was enabled to buy brush-back material in suitable sizes at a much lower figure than it had been costing him.

The Pianist's Speed

Astonishing statistics have been gathered with reference to the amount of work accomplished by the brain and nerves in piano playing.

A pianist in view of the present state of pianoforte playing has to cultivate the eye to see about 1500 signs in one minute, the fingers to make about 2000 movements, and the brain to receive and understand separately the 1500 signs while it issues 2000 orders. In playing Weber's "Moto Perpetuo" a pianist has to read 4541 notes in a little under four minutes. This is about nineteen per second; but an eye can receive only about ten consecutive impressions per second, so that it is evident that in very rapid music a player does not see each note singly, but rather sees them in groups, probably a bar or more at one vision. In Chopin's "Etude in E Minor" (in the second set) the speed of reading is still greater, since it is necessary to read 3950 signs in two minutes and a half, which is equivalent to about twenty-six notes per second.

A Victory for Steam

Recent accidents to oil-burning submarines have influenced the French naval authorities in substituting steam for oil as the motive power in their submarines, especially those of the largest class. This return to steam is noteworthy, as the French are inclined to consider oil burners as too dangerous for war vessels of various types. For the new Gustave Zédé, submarine engines of 4000 horse power—steam—are ordered. They will produce a speed of nineteen knots instead of the twenty knots possible with oil burners.

1849

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1915

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ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1915

ASSETS	
Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items.....	\$778,303.66
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection.....	1,201,893.42
Accrued Interest.....	65,786.41
Real Estate Unincumbered.....	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien).....	2,053,870.00
Bank Stocks.....	1,722,184.00
Railroad Stocks.....	2,656,625.00
Miscellaneous Stocks.....	1,273,125.00
Railroad Bonds.....	290,848.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	577,110.00
Miscellaneous Bonds.....	138,380.00
TOTAL ASSETS	
\$11,058,125.49	
Unadmitted Asset—Excess Canadian Deposit.....	87,721.35
ADMITTED ASSETS	
\$10,970,404.14	

LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL STOCK.....	\$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance.....	5,542,965.64
Reserve for all unpaid Losses.....	583,700.36
Reserve for all other Liabilities.....	353,301.61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	
\$ 8,979,967.61	
NET SURPLUS.....	1,990,436.53
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.....	4,490,436.53
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION.....	\$61,973,344.28

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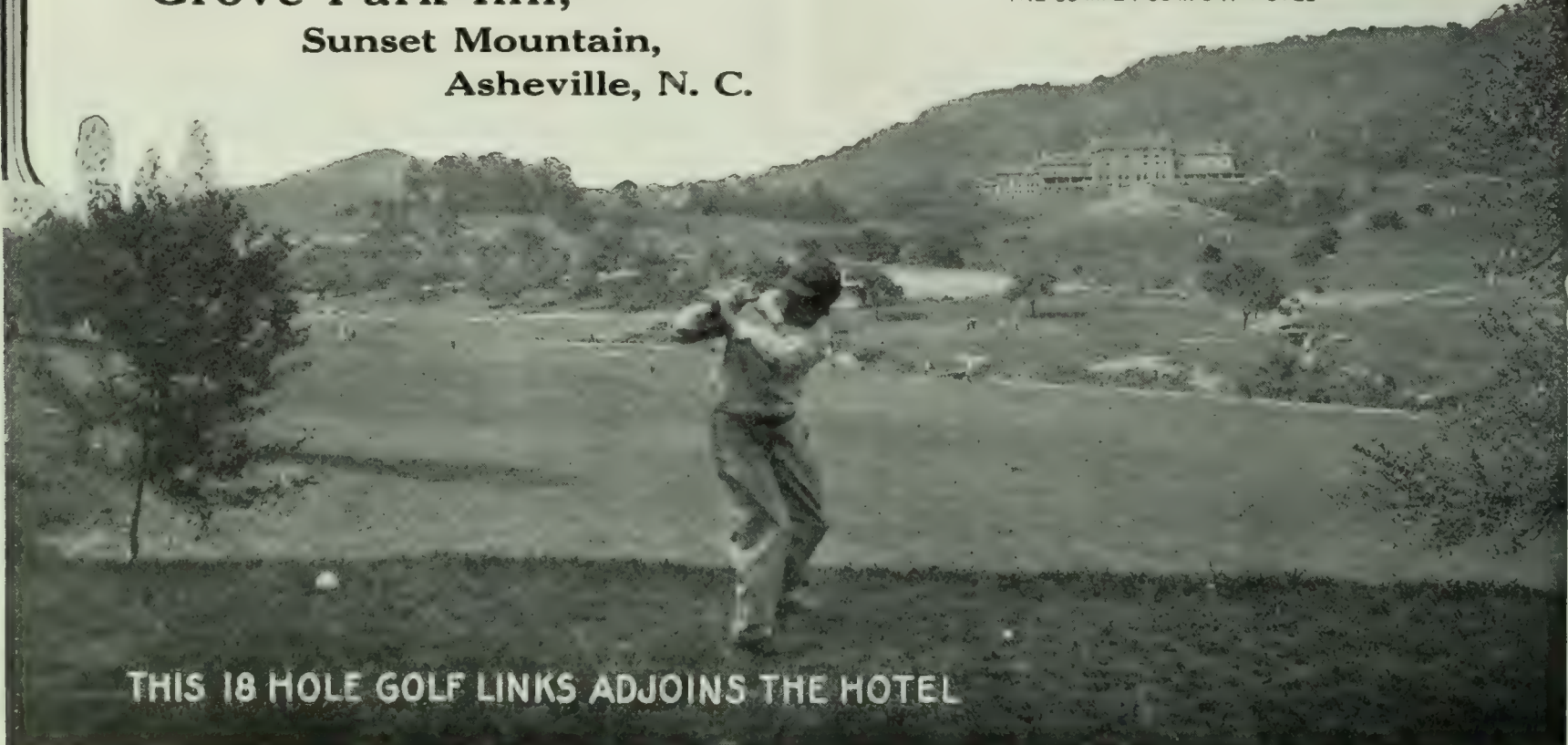
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# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## CRUMBS SWEEP UP

Permanent organization of the Virginia  
Social Hygiene Association has been ef-  
fected and work has begun on the problem  
of social evil thruout the state.

A new law in Connecticut allows only  
one drug store for every 3000 inhabitants.  
It does not affect the licenses of druggists  
already established.

As a result of the carpenters' strike in  
Chicago more than 100,000 building work-  
ers have been idle for two months, at a loss  
of more than \$10,000,000 in wages.

In Montgomery, Alabama, three barrels  
of flies are caught daily in sixty large traps  
placed upon the streets in different parts of  
the city by the Sanitary and Health De-  
partment.

Alabama has started a "Buy It Now"  
campaign, arguing that "It" can be bought  
cheaper now than later, and that every  
purchase made at this time will help to  
bring prosperity.

The Town Council of Hermitage, Arkan-  
sas, has passed an ordinance providing that  
any negro found intoxicated on the streets  
shall be dyed by being dipped in the blue  
vat at the dye works.

Organized labor in New York State is  
urging the Constitutional Convention to  
propose woman suffrage, the eight-hour day,  
the prohibition of child labor, state insur-  
ance, widows' pensions and the taking of  
the veto power from the Governor.

The Federal Court of Appeals, trying a  
Louisiana case, has decided that a debt in-  
curred thru dealing in "futures" where  
there was no intention to deliver or receive  
the commodity dealt in, cannot be collected  
in states which have laws making gambling  
debts invalid.

Under the direction of school authorities  
the children of Utah are organizing clubs  
for summer vacation work. Local and state

institutions are offering valuable prizes for  
the best specimens of soil products shown  
by boys' clubs and for the best results  
achieved by the girls' clubs in canning,  
bread-making and sewing.

A parcel of land at the northwest corner  
of Seventh avenue and Forty-second street,  
New York City, which, together with the  
buildings on it, was sold eighteen years ago  
for \$55,000, is now assessed, apart from its  
buildings, at \$1,500,000.

More than four hundred lawsuits have  
been filed recently against railroads in Illi-  
nois under the law which provides that  
grain must be weighed both before and  
after shipment, and the shipper reimbursed  
for loss, if any, in transit.

At their recent convention in Los Angeles  
the Northern Baptists elected Dr. Shailer  
Mathews, dean of the divinity school, Uni-  
versity of Chicago, president for the com-  
ing year, and chose Minneapolis for their  
1916 meeting.

The discovery of foot and mouth disease  
in a consignment of lambs shipped north  
thru Louisville has caused a hold-up of  
shipments by that route, much to the an-  
noyance of Kentucky and Tennessee sheep  
men, whose spring lambs had just begun  
to move to the northern packers.

An organization to be known as the Ger-  
man Settlers' Commission has been effected  
in Florida. Its object is to attract success-  
ful German farmers from the northern and  
eastern states to Florida, where, the Ger-  
mans who compose the organization claim,  
better opportunity is offered.

At its May meeting the Milwaukee Min-  
isterial Association listened to a discussion  
of "The Minister" by a number of laymen,  
some of them non-churchgoers, who had  
been invited to criticize the clergy freely  
and frankly. It is said to have been pro-  
ductive of excellent suggestions.

Eleven huge bells are on their way by  
water from Troy, New York, to Los An-  
geles, California, where they are to form a  
chime for the new million-dollar Bible In-  
stitute. They will have the twofold distinc-  
tion of being the largest bells on the Pacific  
coast and the first to pass thru the Panama  
Canal.

The United States Department of Agri-  
culture has given warning that the seven-  
teen-year locusts are due to appear some  
time in June this year in scattered localities  
between the Hudson and Mississippi  
rivers and along the Appalachian plateau  
into northern Georgia and South Carolina.

The Anti-Saloon League of America asks  
that every church in the United States send  
its pastor as a delegate to the biennial con-  
vention to be held at Atlantic City July  
6-9. The Million Dollar Pier is to be fitted  
up to seat 30,000 persons, and most of the  
famous temperance advocates are to be  
present.

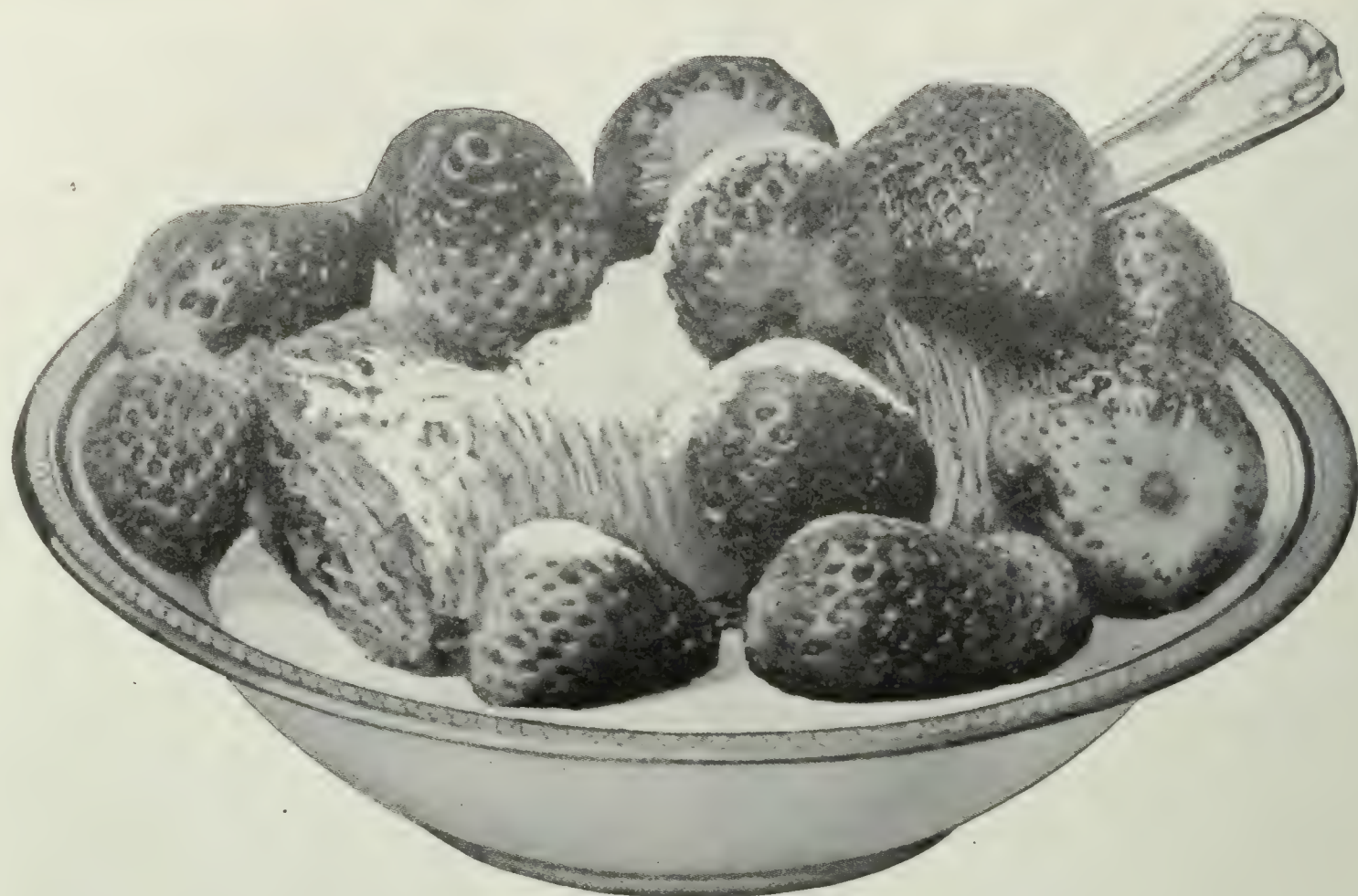
The California Wine Association advises  
vine-grape growers to make arrangements  
for drying a large portion of this year's  
crop. It is claimed that, under the present  
high tax imposed by the Federal Govern-  
ment and the prospect that it will be  
doubled next January, the wine industry  
will languish.

Governor Hunt of Arizona has chosen  
Miss Esther Ross of Prescott to christen  
the new battleship "Arizona," to be  
launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June  
19. He has also appointed fifty prominent  
citizens of the state to accompany her. They  
will make the trip from Phoenix in a spe-  
cial train.

At a recent election in Denver, involving  
a bond issue for a women's industrial home,  
city hospital improvements, and home rule  
on the liquor question, the "woman vote"  
was the lightest known in the twenty-two  
years of suffrage in Colorado. Mrs. Martha  
J. Crammer, a member of the State Board  
of Pardons, says: "Only a few more elec-  
tions, and all the women in Denver will  
quit voting."



# Summer Strength and Satisfaction



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For breakfast heat one or more Biscuits in the oven to restore crispness and serve with milk or cream. Deliciously nourishing and wholesome for any meal in combination with berries or fresh fruits of all kinds. Prepare the berries as for ordinary serving and pour them over the Biscuit, adding milk or cream and sugar.

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# The Independent

VOLUME 82

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915

NUMBER 3471

## A DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE

**T**HE calling of a conference in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 17th, for the purpose of discussing the formation of a League of Peace, may be the beginning of the most important step taken in international relations since the Czar of Russia convoked the first Hague Conference.

We publish elsewhere the proposals that will form the basis for discussion, also the list of eminent Americans who have signed what may be called the Declaration of Interdependence. In addition we print three "Federationist" papers, not anonymously as were the Federalist papers of old, but signed by three men holding as high positions of respect in this day and generation as did Hamilton, Madison and Jay during the period of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Our readers will be interested to know what part Mr. Taft, Mr. Lowell and Mr. Marburg have taken in this League of Peace movement.

It was Mr. Marburg who suggested the series of dinners held in New York City during the winter and spring to which were invited a group of the leading political scientists and statesmen of America. Out of these dinners came the League of Peace proposals now about to be publicly launched at Independence Hall.

It was Mr. Lowell who was largely responsible for the adoption of Article III of the proposals, which guarantees that force shall be used against any member of the League that goes to war without first submitting its case to due process of law. This, of course, is the crux of the whole idea.

It was Mr. Taft who finally drafted the proposals and now has consented to preside at the Conference and give it the weight of his support. His active interest in the development of international law has been second to none in America.

**T**HE proposals themselves are so ably and fully discussed in the three papers already mentioned that there is little more for us to do than to give our concurrence. The Conference, in our opinion, might well go even farther and make the League stronger in some respects than these preliminary proposals anticipate.

For instance, while we agree with President Lowell that the exercise of force is more effective than non-intercourse as a means of compelling a nation to live up to a scrap of paper, yet we see no reason why non-intercourse should not be recognized as one of the possible ways of putting pressure upon a recalcitrant nation.

We also think that *all* the nations rather than "all the *great* nations" should be invited to join the League.

When the Czar called the first Hague Conference only those twenty-six nations were invited that had a representative at the Court of St. Petersburg. At the second Hague Conference, thanks to the insistence of the United States and Mexico, all the nations were invited. The movement for the substitution of law for war has, therefore, already become coterminous with the confines of the globe. Consequently it would seem to be wiser to build our international structure on the foundations already laid at The Hague, than to start over again with a mere glorified alliance or entente. Of course, if some of the nations who receive the invitation decline to cooperate, then it will be eminently proper to proceed without them. The backward nations must not hold the whole world back. It must be kept in mind, however, that unless a sufficient number of the great powers join the League, the project would be certain to be ineffective from the start.

Perhaps, also, Article IV of the proposals should be widened in scope, so that the legislature would be permitted to do more than merely "formulate and codify rules of international law for the guidance of the court." Why should not the legislature have power to make rules for the League itself, such as altering the constitution, formulating rules for the use of the international forces, admitting outside or expelling inside nations, etc.?

**B**UT these and other possible improvements are, after all, minor matters. The proposals as a whole are advanced, adequate, statesmanlike and sound. As Mr. Marburg points out, they do everything except "bind the League to enforce the award." But who doubts that once the League is established this final step will be taken?

The Conference at Philadelphia should plan to place its recommendations before President Wilson and all men of good will in the United States and throughout the earth. The world is already ripe for the idea. Even now we hear of similar groups springing up in other countries. In England, where the movement is receiving much consideration, one of the groups is so close to the British Government that it would almost seem as though Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey are behind it.

The League of Peace, then, is the most promising next step in the political organization of the world. But as that first League of Peace which we established in America over one hundred years ago—the Confederation with its Continental Congress and Court—was hopelessly inadequate for the needs of our forefathers and they had to develop it into "a more perfect union," so any international league that we are likely to establish today can never satisfy our needs of universal peace until all the nations of the earth come within its benefi-



cent sway. But come they must, sooner or later, and when that golden day arrives then at last we shall have attained that world federation which the historian Freeman has said will constitute "the most finished and the most artificial production of political ingenuity."

### THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE MATTER

GERMANY has apologized for sinking the American ship "Gulflight" and offered reparation. The captain of the German submarine fired too quickly. He did not see the American flag until the torpedo was on its way. This is the German explanation.

The explanation gives away the whole German case. It proves what President Wilson pointed out in the note to Germany: "Manifestly the submarine cannot be used against merchantmen . . . without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

It was only because the German commander was violating the perfectly clear and universally accepted rules of international law that he made his mistake. International law forbade him to sink a merchantman on suspicion. International law gave him but one right in the first instance, that of visit and search. International law, even in the case that he found the ship to be an enemy ship, required him to put passengers and crew in safety before he torpedoed her.

There can be no question that the commander of this submarine and the commander of every submarine that has made a similar attack on a merchantman, neutral or enemy, was acting in plain violation of international law. It is pleaded on the other side by Germany that the submarine cannot obey the international rules because of its own limitations. But the plea is ineffective. The inability of the submarine to do what the law demands does not change the law, nor relieve any civilized power of its obligation to obey it.

Here is the crux of the whole matter. The United States stands firm upon the principles of international law. Germany is striving to maintain a precarious footing upon the limitations of the submarine as an offensive weapon against merchant shipping.

### WHO SHALL INTERVENE IN MEXICO?

WITH the President's message to the faction leaders in Mexico the period of watchful waiting comes to an end. Carranza and Villa and Zapata and Obregon must get together and work for Mexico instead of their own selfish ends, or the United States will be constrained to act itself.

"Mexico is starving and without a government" is the President's concise statement of an intolerable situation. He is profoundly right when he says that we cannot stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve our neighbor. The only regret is that we have waited and watched so long, while the people of Mexico have sunk deeper and deeper into helplessness and suffering.

The President's warning, if it be not heeded by the reckless men at whose mercy Mexico lies, spells intervention. Some force from outside the Mexican borders must go in to resolve the chaos that Mexicans have brought about.

Whose shall be the force? Who shall intervene?

Ours is the duty of leadership, for we are Mexico's "next friend." But ours should not be the task alone. Intervention, when it comes, should be All-American intervention. It should be undertaken not by one nation but by four—the United States and the three A B C powers of South America, whose friendly service we have already availed ourselves of to good effect in a critical time.

On another page we print an article from the pen of Congressman Slayden, of Texas, urging such a joint attempt to solve Mexico's vexed problem.

In the direction of coöperation with Argentina, Brazil and Chile lies the path of wisdom and effectiveness. What we said in March in discussing the possibility which has now all but become a fact we believe more strongly than ever now:

To invite their coöperation would be an assurance of our good faith and disinterestedness. It would quiet the suspicions, entertained with greater or less definiteness and intensity by many of our neighbors in South and Central America, that we are afflicted with an insatiable hunger for territory. It would imbue the act of intervention with the impressiveness and prestige of an international movement.

Mexico is an All-American problem. Its solution should be undertaken by the All-American powers.

### WATERLOO

ONE hundred years ago this month the people of Europe and of the United States of America were sure that the fate of civilization was hanging upon the issue of an unprecedented war. On the afternoon of June 18th the Battle of Waterloo was fought, and next day the world rejoiced that civilization had been saved. It was not, however, the first time. It had been saved many times before. We may reasonably hope that it will be saved again.

Compared with Gettysburg or Gravelotte, not to mention the conflicts now raging, Waterloo was not a great battle. Draw on a piece of paper a horizontal line crossed by a vertical line. Imagine the horizontal line to be the axis of a shallow valley running east and west, sloping gently away to a height at the north, and in a like manner to a height at the south. Imagine the vertical line to be a highway. In the northwestern quarter of the diagram is a chateau with extensive farm buildings. In the northeastern quarter is a farmhouse surrounded by orchards. The English troops under Wellington are extended along the northern ridge—50,000 infantry, 12,400 cavalry, 5600 artillery. Napoleon's well-disciplined ranks, over 70,000 in number, are deployed along the southern height. From the east Blücher with 50,000 Prussians is approaching a mile an hour, thru the almost impassable mud created by a downpouring rain of four days' duration.

At half-past four in the morning the rain ceased. It was Napoleon's opportunity. No longer the man that he was when he took command of the Italian army in 1796, he let the hours go by until half-past eleven, when he gave the order for artillery and infantry fire along the whole front. A dash to capture a position at the chateau was met by iron resistance; one to capture the farm and orchards was but partially successful. Before half-past two Napoleon knew that Blücher was coming. He wrote a letter to Grouchy to hold Blücher, and he



seems to have believed that Grouchy could do it. Then, between four-thirty and seven o'clock, he hurled four furious charges at Wellington's front. Meanwhile, Blücher came up, deployed along the eastern end of the valley, and attacked the French on their right flank and in the rear. One last charge of the Imperial Legion against Wellington broke in destruction and rout, and Napoleon's career was over. It was on the whole a busy afternoon, and the losses were heavy—22,000 or more English and Prussians, 32,000 or more French.

For seventeen years really, for more than fifteen years nominally, Europe had been dominated by the personality of one man. For one hundred years, historians and biographers have been occupied with his character and achievements, and it is not likely that much new information about him remains to be discovered. Research and review have, on the whole, confirmed and established the judgment of him that was arrived at by his contemporaries. A man of lightning-like decision and action, yet as calculating as a chess-player; relentless in his purposes, he had but one aim—his own advancement, power and glory. Acknowledging no obligation that stood in the way of success, he fired the people of France with enthusiasm for glory at any price. One after another, he invaded, humiliated, and partially conquered the nations of Europe, until his first real disaster overtook him in the Russian campaign. Perilously near, it seemed to his enemies, had Europe come to absorption in one all-powerful, ruthless, military empire.

How quickly it all crumbled! Looking back upon it now, after a hundred years, it is easy to see what a mere piece of map-making it was. The habits, the loyalties, the purposes, of the peoples that Napoleon's legions brought for an hour to their knees, were not changed. Their invaded countries had suffered, in places they had been desolated, but not beyond recovery. In the century that has passed they have all prospered and have grown strong. In population, wealth, enlightenment, they have achieved more of things worth while than they had achieved in a thousand years before. And France, the conqueror, has achieved most of all; not because she conquered, but because, defeated and humiliated, she profited by the lessons of adversity and acquired a self-mastery unexampled, perhaps, in history.

When the Napoleonic wars at last were over, and the world breathed freely again, the hope arose that the last attempt of an ambitious soldier, or of an arrogant nation, to bring the whole world into subjection, had been made. Men indulged themselves in dreams of peace, and in spite of the Metternichs, a surging wave of humanitarian feeling mingled with a new enthusiasm for knowledge and a passionate zest of economic enterprise. It was all to the good. The world is a better place today, even as it carries once more the crushing load of war's devastation and sorrows, because for a generation or two mankind so eagerly gave itself to an expectation of progress and happiness.

If the world misread the future in the days of Napoleon's triumphs, again in the day of his defeat, and once more in the years of enthusiasm for peace and prosperity, it did not wholly misread it. We cannot believe that it wholly misreads the future now, or will altogether misread it in the decades that shall follow the end of this new conflict. It took much time and great sacrifices to overwhelm the imperialistic menace, but it was over-

whelmed. The possibility of preventing war upon a scale of unprecedented magnitude was not established and made secure; but forces were generated which have not in this past year been destroyed, and which will continue to grow stronger in coming days, until they shall be adequate at last to keep the peace among all the nations of mankind. If the one hundredth anniversary of Waterloo cannot be celebrated with joy and in splendor, we can yet observe it with stout hearts, and with undiminished faith that the rational and righteous mind will yet master the conditions of human existence, including the secure establishment of justice, liberty, enlightenment and peace.

## WHAT IS THERE TO SAY?

**H**ERE is the suffrage case in a nutshell. It is from the pen of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt:

The suffrage movement has been inspired from the beginning by precisely the same motives as have forwarded similar movements among men. A desire for personal liberty in governmental matters; a feeling that an outrageous injustice is done the mothers of the race who are denied a voice in the welfare of their country; a conviction that our claim of a government of the people is a mere travesty when half are denied expression of their political desires; that governments are weak along the lines where women's instincts and inclinations are strongest; that the disfranchisement of a sex is a discrimination based upon superstition and tradition instead of reason and common-sense—these are the motives that impel women to seek the ballot.

What have those opposed to the voting of women to say to this?

## A DECISION THAT BRINGS LIGHT

**B**IGNESS in business is no crime.

"The real test of monopoly is not the size of that which is acquired, but the trade power of that which is not acquired."

Thus speaks the United States Circuit Court, and, so saying, exonerates the United States Steel Corporation from the charge of being an illegal trust.

The decision is one of great importance. It throws another shaft of light across the twilight zone surrounding the Sherman Anti-trust Act. If it is confirmed by the Supreme Court upon appeal, it will definitely establish the basic principle with which we began—that bigness in business is no crime.

The decision of the court proceeds upon simple, straightforward lines.

Only such combinations are illegal as prejudice the public interests by unduly restricting competition or unduly obstructing the course of trade. So has the Supreme Court decided. The public interests here involved include the interests of competitors, of the purchasing public and the general public. Given these principles, their application becomes a question of fact. Does a given combination in fact prejudice the public interests by unduly restricting competition or unduly obstructing trade? Did and does the Steel Corporation in fact unduly restrict competition or unduly obstruct trade?

To this decisive question the court finds only a negative answer. Competition in the steel trade is increasingly keen. The Steel Trust's competitors are growing more rapidly than it is growing. The course of trade in the basic industry has been nowise obstructed.

This decision should help business. For business hates



uncertainty. It has long been uncertain whether mere size was not a criminal offense in an industrial corporation. It thrives on confidence. It has needed assurance that the law did indeed make a distinction between good trusts and bad. Every new illumination of the twilight zone means more confidence and better times.

### AN EXPLODED CHARGE

FOR eight years rabid opponents of Mr. Roosevelt have maintained the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company incident as one of the cardinal charges in their indictment against him. That charge has now been effectively exploded by a Federal court.

When the United States Steel Corporation at the height of the panic of 1907 acquired the stock of the Tennessee company, says the court, it committed no wrong. It clearly follows that when President Roosevelt declared in advance that he should not consider the acquisition as giving grounds for Federal prosecution of the Steel Corporation under the anti-trust law, he did exactly right.

This by-product of the Steel suit will be a sad disappointment to those newspapers and individuals who suffer from Rooseveltphobia. But it should be a matter of gratification to the people who put national pride above partizanship. For there are, strange as it may seem, some Americans who would rather see a President of the United States, even when he is of the opposite party or another faction, right than wrong.

### DANDELIONS AND BUTTERCUPS

THEY are the earliest, the brilliantest, the starriest of all our spring flowers, but also the weediest, the most troublesome and persistent of all the weeds that disfigure and beautify a lawn. No sign of spring is more welcome than the first dandelion that breaks out from the greening bank, but when they come by thousands, as if to enrich us with their abundant gold, we are already weary of them and choose the restful monotony of the smooth-shaven green. Yet children do not tire of them, but gather them by the handfuls, and make chains of the long stems, and hang them about their necks after an hour's wilting has made the ends hold close enough not to slip.

Children can afford primitive and natural pleasure in beauty; but we older ones think of the nuisance they are in the even lawn, and cut them off with a knife for "greens," or merely pick a quart of the yellow blossoms to make a gallon of dandelion wine. We hate to see them go to seed, those beautiful round balls of fluff that tomorrow fly away to sow mischief and beauty where beauty is unwelcome. But the mothers that send the boys with knives to bring in a peck of dandelion tops for dinner do not know that for every top snipped off four more will come. They are hydra heads; out of every wound four more heads sprout, and the last end is worse than the first. If you want to kill a dandelion you must take a narrow angular trowel, thrust it down straight the full length close to the root, and raise it from the bottom. It requires radical treatment, like a bad habit.

The buttercup can be removed more easily. Its root

does not run down a foot for moisture like dock, but spreads out just below the surface, very much as does the plantain, which the Indians called the white man's footsteps. The plantain has no claim for existence. It is an abomination anywhere. It can be destroyed easily with a flat, broad knife made for the purpose, but if allowed to seed it will next year cover the sod. The buttercup is not ugly, like the plantain, but mints the richest of yellows, and that yellow polished like a mirror, the brightest blossom that grows, the only flower that will reflect its gold under a little girl's chin.

What is a weed? It is something, no matter how beautiful, that insists on being where it is not wanted, where it interferes with other things, things more useful, crowding them out, making them less valuable than they might be. What more beautiful than a dandelion or a buttercup? But they are weeds. Flower or man, beauty, grace, or any admirable quality that crowds out useful growth, that starves and kills real food and strength, is a weed. Napoleon was a weed; Aaron Burr was a weed. Europe is just now a weedy field, and those are sharp, strong knives that are cutting up the weeds by the roots to have a garden full of the fruits of peace, where now are the *dents de lion* of war.

### EXPRESSIONIST PAINTING

WE are reminded that time is fleeting and so is art when we read in a critique of a new art exhibition just opened in Berlin that "the work of Gösta Adrian-Nilsson is reminiscent of the more traditional or early work of the Italian Futurists." It was only two years ago we provincials in New York City were gazing awestruck or otherwise at the "Nude Descending a Staircase," "Mlle. Pogany" and other examples of Futuristic or still more primitive art. And now the Cubists have become commonplace, the Futurists are antiquated, and the Post-Impressionists have given way to the Expressionists. At least that is what they call themselves, tho what they express is not obvious to the uninitiated. It seems that they have discarded ideas as belonging to the old-fashioned literary art, and the artist portrays merely his mood or emotion. The sight of the canvas then excites in the spectator an emotion not necessarily the same as inspired the artist. "Impressionism is frozen art, bits of the external world copied off and fettered in a fixed and rigid form. Expressionism is the outward fluid face of the inner thought, feeling or impulse." So says the critic of *The Continental Times*, published in Berlin.

"Colors are chords. You paint with a fiddle-bow and fiddle with a paint-brush." Fiddling thus with a paint-brush, to adopt our critic's apt phraseology, they give us, it seems, the "Portrait of a Poet," with hair of crimson lake and emerald green eyes; also the picture of a railroad train in which the "noise and bustle are all expressed in vivid color, abrupt angles and swirling vortices."

Most of the Expressionist school represented in the Berlin exhibition are Scandinavian or German artists. France, on the contrary, is going in for Belgian art, and President Poincaré recently opened at the Luxembourg an exhibition of Belgian paintings and prints which had been presented to the French nation in response to M. Rodin's gift of his statuary to England.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## A Warning to Mexico

President Wilson's appeal to the American public, on May 28, for contributions of money and food to be given by the Red Cross to suffering Mexicans, was followed, on June 2, by his warning to the leaders of the Mexican factions. In his appeal he said that the people in many parts of Mexico had been reduced to the verge of starvation. At the same time the Red Cross published a long statement showing that there was ample warrant for his assertion.

In his warning, which was in the form of a statement given to the American people, altho it was sent by telegraph to Carranza, Villa, Garza and Zapata, he spoke, at the beginning, of the Madero revolution, commending its purpose, with which, he said, our people instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in their hour of success, had disagreed and turned their arms against one another. They were unable or unwilling to coöperate, and Mexico was "apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than when the revolution was first kindled." And she had been swept by civil war as by fire. Her crops were destroyed, her fields were lying unseeded, and no man seemed to see or lead the way to peace and order. There was no proper protection for her own citizens or for resident citizens of other nations. "Mexico," said he, "is starving and without a Government."

This country, he continued, could not stand indifferently by and do nothing to help her neighbor. Our people wanted nothing for themselves in Mexico. They did not desire to settle Mexico's affairs or to claim a right to do so. But they did not wish to see utter ruin come upon her, and they deemed it their duty to aid any instrumentality which promised to effect a settlement embodying the real objects of the revolution. It was time for the United States to state its policy. It must presently "lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions," return to the Constitution, and set up a government which the great powers of the world could recognize and deal with.

And so he, "publicly and very solemnly," called upon the leaders of factions to act, to act together, and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. And it was his duty to tell them that "if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this Government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

## The Warring Factions

No answers to the President's warning had been received from Mexico at the beginning of the present week, but it was known that Carranza's reply would soon be sent. In the meantime it was reported that overtures had been made for a reconciliation of Carranza and Villa. Both were saying, however, thru their agents, that their action had been in the spirit which animated the President's statement. The exprest opinion of prominent Mexicans in this country was that the support of any group by the forces of the United States would cause a war in which the Mexican people would be united against the foreign power.

Reports of the defeat of Villa by Obregon promised to give increased force to Carranza's claims. Obregon and Carranza asserted that in a five days' battle Obregon had captured Leon, routed Villa's army, made his cavalry leader a prisoner, taken Villa's artillery, and driven Angeles to the mountains.

In current discussion about the "man

or group of men" to whom our moral support might be given, the name most prominently mentioned has been that of Eduardo Iturbide, who has been in Washington several months, since his escape from the Mexican capital, where he was under sentence of death. Others considered are Pedro Lascrain, Madero's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vasquez Tagle, who was Minister of Justice in Madero's Cabinet. It is said that Mr. Wilson will limit the time required, probably to sixty days. The Red Cross is receiving assistance from our Consuls in Mexico and from our troops on the border.

## The Steel Trust Acquitted

By the unanimous decision of Judges Buffington, McPherson, Woolley and Hunt, of the Federal District Court, sitting at Trenton, N. J., the United States Steel Corporation was acquitted, on June 3, of the charges preferred in the Government's suit for dissolution of the great company. This suit was begun in October, 1911, and the testimony taken covers 15,000 printed pages. The principal opinion was written by Judge Buffington. Judges Woolley and Hunt, while concurring, set forth differing views as to certain points, but all were in agreement as to the decision. The Government's petition is not granted. The company is not to be dissolved, because it has not violated the Sherman Anti-Trust law, except, possibly, in the dinner agreements with competing companies, but these were discontinued before the beginning of the suit.

The court sought the business facts which would show whether the combination and its conduct were prejudicial to public interests, with respect to effect upon competitors, the purchasing public and the general public. It finds that while the company's business was increased in ten years by about forty per cent, that of its eight leading competitors was enlarged by much greater additions—Lackawanna, 63 per cent; Republic, 90; Cambria, 155; Jones & Laughlin, 206; Indiana, 1495; Bethlehem, 3779. Because of the condition and facilities of these competitors it is satisfied that the steel and iron industry cannot be monopolized. The testimony of customers proves that real competition has existed. The company's great foreign trade was not built up by restraining others or by taking trade from them. It was created by the company and it shows no violation of the Sherman act.

There was nothing wrong, the court says, in the company's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron property in 1907. That was done in a fair business way, and was "the honest exercise of one's right to contract for one's benefit unaccompanied by a wrongful motive to injure others." The court thus approves of President Roosevelt's



International News

## A PIONEER DOCTOR OF LAWS

Columbia gave its honorary degree of LL.D. to a woman for the first time on June 2 at the one hundred and sixty-first commencement. Dr. Louisa Lee Schuyler founded the State Charities Aid Association of New York, originated the first American training school for nurses, initiated legislation for State care of the insane, was one of the original trustees of the Russell Sage Foundation, and has been in all things "a pioneer in the service of noble women to the State." She is the great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton of the Class of 1777 at Columbia





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## A MOB THAT GOT WHAT IT WANTED

A crowd in Milan—over a hundred thousand strong—shouting for war with Austria

refusal to interfere with that transaction. It exonerates Mr. Carnegie, saying there is no proof that his relation to the company was other than that of a seller of his interests, and it was true that he desired to retire from active business. No monopoly of ore or other raw materials was formed. "The real test of monopoly," the court says, "is not the size of that which is acquired, but the trade power of that which is not acquired." And, again, it remarks that considerations of bigness should be laid aside; the question is not how much or how large, but in what manner was the business done. Judges Woolley and Hunt express the opinion that those who formed the company had monopoly in mind, but found themselves confronted by forces beyond their control. The Corporation, they say, has not been a monopoly and did not at the beginning of its existence attempt to make one.

Attorney General Gregory gives notice that he will appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Wickersham, who, as Attorney General, began the suit, says he is not surprised by the decision, as some recent decisions of the same court had prepared him for it. George W. Perkins, a director of the Corporation, says the decision is a great victory for twentieth century economics and moral conduct. He believes that the effect of it upon business will be most beneficial. In deciding to appeal from it to the Supreme Court, he adds, the present Administration exhibits insincerity, inconsistency and incompetence.

Our Volcanoes An alarming and destructive eruption from Mt. Lassen, the volcano in California, has ruined many farms. Settlers and ranchmen fled for safety. Great streams of lava and mud ran down the sides of the mountain. Live stock was withdrawn from the vicinity, as the running waters and wells were filled with mud. When the great canopy of smoke clouds was lifted, it was seen that the peak, formerly symmetrical, had become a wreck, and that the cra-

ter was shattered. The streams of lava and mud had been half a mile wide.

In Alaska, beginning May 18, the volcano Iliamna and another volcanic peak, both on the west coast of Cook Inlet, and about 150 miles from Seward, were in eruption for several days. No eruption is reported from Mt. Katmai, which covered Kadiak Island with ashes three years ago.

**Orders for War Supplies** The production and delivery of the ammunition recently ordered in this country by the Allies will be delayed, owing to difficulties encountered by those who are adapting manufacturing plants to new uses. For example, the transformation of factories in which railroad equipment has been made into factories for the production of shrapnel has presented many obstacles, some of which were not foreseen. On account of the changes re-

quired, there has been a very great demand for machine tools. Orders for such tools are said to exceed \$25,000,000, and the manufacturers cannot fill them. Russia and Italy also seek such tools, desiring to use them on their own territory. There is a scarcity of the skilled labor which the makers of ammunition need.

Two weeks ago Russia's order for 22,000 freight cars, given to six companies, was reported. Russia has now added, dispatches from Chicago say, an order for 40,000 similar cars, the cost of which will be from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Italy is in the market for shrapnel. Colonel Bertram, the head of a war supply committee in Canada, says that the shrapnel orders placed in that country call for 9,000,000 shells, at a cost of \$170,000,000, and that they give work to 30,000 men. But it is known that a large part of the work is to be done in the United States. A new order for 350,000 pairs of army shoes has been given to two factories in Brockton, Massachusetts. The Du Pont Powder Company, having declared extra dividends, is about to enlarge its plant in the West.

Rumania has agents here seeking shrapnel, and has placed an order for 500,000 pairs of shoes. It is admitted that the Westinghouse Company has an order for 1,000,000 rifles, and it is said that other orders make a total of \$55,000,000 for this corporation. An unconfirmed report gives the General Electric Company an order for \$75,000,000 worth of rifles and cartridges. It is asserted by officers of the Aero Club that the orders here for aeroplanes and the engines used in them amount to \$16,000,000.

Dr. Muller, the German Consul at Seattle, who was arrested for conspiring to obtain the records of a ship building company by bribery, in order that he might get proof as to the manu-

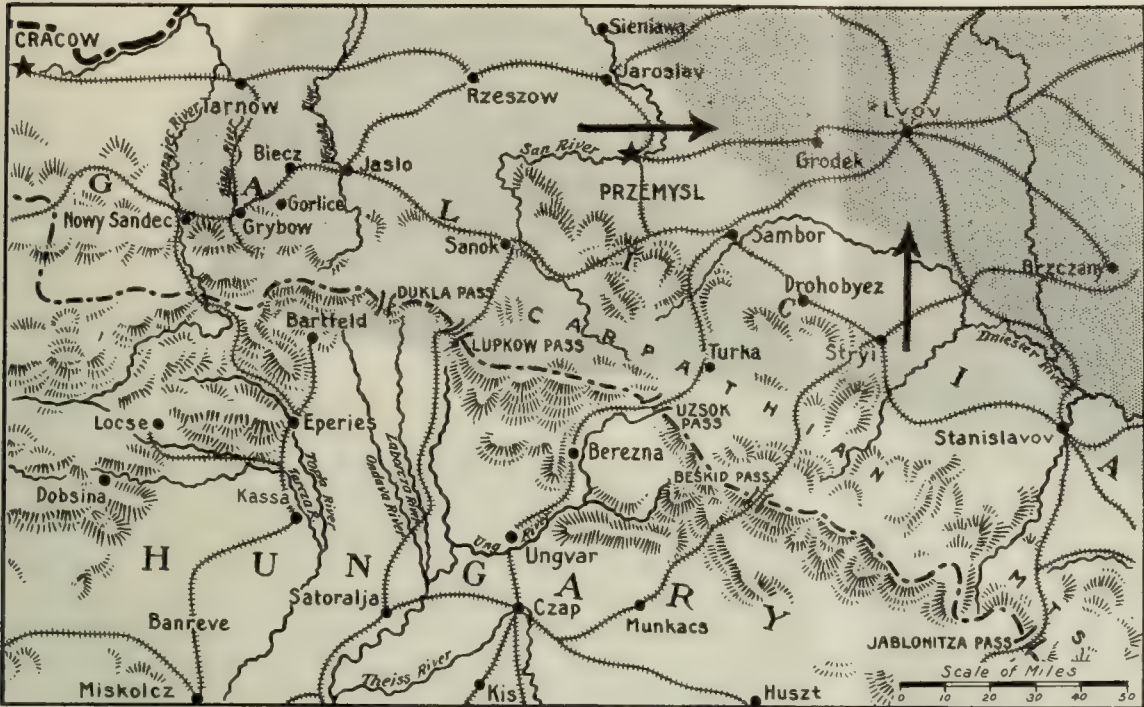


International News

## VOLCANIC RUIN IN CALIFORNIA

Mt. Lassen, advertised as a tourist attraction, has resumed its place definitely among the forward-looking volcanoes of the earth, and has spread devastation in the path of the lava and mud it emits. This debris marks the site of four buildings, including a large house





THE RECAPTURE OF PRZEMYSL

By Mackensen's eastward sweep thru Galicia the Russians have lost all they had gained since September 3, when they occupied Lemberg (Lvov). Their hold on this city is now threatened from the west and south. The Austro-German forces, which took the fortress of Przemyśl, are pursuing the retreating Russians along the railroad and at the same time another army under General von Linsingen, having defeated the Russians at Stryi, has driven north of the Dniester. The heavily shaded area is still held by the Russians. The arrows show the points of attack

facture of submarines, has been transferred to Atlanta. He had claimed immunity because of his office, and the prosecution had been discontinued. In New York, five men, Germans or Austrians, were indicted for defrauding the Government by false manifests. They had been exporting to Germany, by way of Italy, rubber concealed in barrels apparently filled with resin. Three of them pleaded guilty, and as it appeared that they did not know they were violating any law, they were punished only by fines.

**Przemysl! Recaptured** The Russian reverses continue and they have now lost the only fortress they have taken in the ten months of war. The Galician stronghold of Przemyśl, after withstanding the Russians for more than six months, the longest siege in modern warfare, surrendered to them on March 22, is back in the hands of the Austrians ten weeks later. General Mackensen did not wait to besiege the fortress, but carried it with the same method and the same swiftness as the Germans did Liège, Namur and Antwerp. Within twenty days after the Teutonic forces arrived in the vicinity and four days after the big guns were in position the Russians evacuated the city.

This precipitate retirement is surprising since they had been energetically occupied in preparing the place for defense ever since it became evident that it would be attacked. The Jews, who form a large part of the population of the city and who had been allowed by the Austrians to remain during the siege, were now expelled. The forts which had been blown up by the Austrians on the morning of their surrender were repaired as well as possible and provided with guns brought from the Polish fortresses of Ivangorod and Brest-Litovsk.

Przemysl is situated at the point

where the San River coming thru the hills along the edge of the Carpathian plateau makes a right angular turn toward the north on its way to the Vistula River. It was defended by three rings of forts, over forty in number, on the surrounding hights. The chief at-

tack was made June 1 by the Bavarians on five forts in the outer ring about five miles north of the city. These were showered with shells from the German Krupp and Austrian Skoda guns of various calibers, certainly as high as 12-inch and probably also 16-inch. On the following day the Germans charged the forts in close formation and in spite of terrible losses carried two of them by assault. Then they turned the Russian guns around and directed them against the middle ring of defenses. These the Germans stormed in the night and at 3:30 on the morning of June 3 entered the city. The Austrian Tenth Corps entered from the south and west two hours later.

**Closing in on Lemberg** The capture of Przemyśl is the climax of the most striking operations of the war. The Russians who had occupied almost the whole of Galicia and Bukovina and had invaded Hungary have now possession only of the corner of Galicia about the capital, Lvov, as they call it, or Lemberg, as the Austrians call it. During the month of May the German and Austrian forces took prisoner about a thousand officers and more than three hundred thousand men, and captured 251 cannon and 576 machine guns, as well as enormous numbers of rifles and cartridges. This does not include those which fell into their hands by the oc-



Janet M. Cummings

WHAT ENGLAND THOUGHT OF PROHIBITION

Tho Lloyd George received an enormous mail favoring prohibition when the public was asked for its opinion, legislation did not follow and the British workman is still handicapping the British soldier by underproduction



cupation of Przemyśl as it is not yet known how much of their munitions and supplies the Russians were able to destroy or carry away when they evacuated that city.

They retreated along the railroad in the direction of Lemberg, fifty miles east, but it is doubtful if they will be able to hold that city. It is said that in anticipation of its fall the Russian headquarters have been moved back to Brody on the frontier. General von Maritz has followed the retiring Russians as far as Mosziska, about fifteen miles. Between this point and Lemberg there is a lake region which would afford a fine line of defense if the Russians were in a condition to take advantage of it.

Even if they were it would not ensure the safety of Lemberg for another force is approaching the capital from the south and is now less than twenty-five miles away. This is in command of General von Linsingen, who broke down the Russian defense at Stryi, where sixty officers and 12,175 men were taken prisoner. The Russians next attempted to make a stand on the north side of the Dniester River, but were dislodged from this position and have fallen back toward Lemberg.

This severe setback will probably prevent the Russians from resuming the offensive in Austria-Hungary very soon and so will enable the Germans to withdraw their troops either for an attack upon Italy or to strengthen their lines in France, where they are being hard pushed. The Germans are also said to have renewed their attack on the Russian defenses before Warsaw on both the western and northern sides. It is rumored that an attack is being

made on Riga by the Baltic fleet and the land forces from East Prussia.

#### Russian Ammunition

The Russians ascribe their collapse, doubtless correctly, to the failure of their supply of munitions. On four rivers in succession they had entrenched themselves in strong positions but had to relinquish them because they could not load their guns. Even the infantry ran short of arms and many Russian soldiers were captured who had nothing but pikes or bayonets on poles. In men Russia is richer than all the other Allies in Europe put together, but her facilities for manufacturing equipment are limited. During the year preceding the war the Russian Government had been actively engaged with the aid of French funds and factories in accumulating the necessary supplies for the campaign, but since the war Russia has had to depend mostly upon her own resources. Her only free port in Europe is Archangel, opening on the Arctic Ocean, and that was closed by ice until the first of this month. It was expected that the Dardanelles would be opened before this but the naval attack of the Allies was a disastrous failure and the land attack has made little progress, so the Black Sea ports cannot be used for the export of wheat or the import of arms. The Japanese have returned the Russian arms taken during the war in Manchuria and has been supplying Russia from the factories besides, but these have to be transported by the Trans-Siberian Railroad across Asia and Europe. The hundred million dollar orders that have been placed in the United States are mostly yet to be filled

and then may have to be sent via Vladivostok unless they can go thru Norway, Sweden and Finland, a round-about route at best, and liable to interruption by German submarines from the North Sea. If the German advance into the Baltic provinces continues it will still further curtail the Russian supply.

In the lavish use of projectiles the Germans have gone far beyond the anticipations of any experts except perhaps their own, so other countries have been unable to keep their troops supplied. Next to the Germans the French and Italians are best provided for in this respect. It is frankly admitted in Parliament that the failure of the British to take advantage of their costly inroads on the German lines is due to the inefficiency of their factory system and that is why a new department of munitions has been created with Lloyd George at the head of it.

#### The Italian Invasion

The censorship is so strict in Italy that we get little except the very scanty government reports. From these we gather that mobilization is complete and that the Italian forces which have crossed the frontier at various points are making progress tho they do not appear to have got more than five miles inside the enemy's territory anywhere. Nor do they seem to have met with any strenuous opposition so far.

The Italians have two objectives; on the west the capture of the Trentino, on the east the capture of Triest. The Trentino is the name given by the Italians to that part of Austrian Tyrol which projects like a peninsula down into Italy. In the middle of it is the



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A COMMISSIONAIRE AT SELFRIDGE'S IN LONDON



RUNNING THE ELEVATOR IN A BERLIN STORE

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE GREAT WAR





London Sphere. © N. Y. H.

#### THE SCENE OF THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN WAR

The Italians have invaded the Trentino from west, south and east and have got within gunshot of Rovereto. On the eastern frontier they have gained the highs above Tolmein and advanced along the railroads leading to Trieste. In this birdseye view the Italian territory is dark and the Austrian light. The inset shows Lake Garda at the entrance to Trentino, where the Italians have begun their invasion of Austrian territory

city of Trent, protected by mountains on all sides and strongly fortified. From Trent and Adige River flows thru deep defiles down into the Venetian plains. Up this river the Italian troops are now endeavoring to make their way and they are also attacking the Trentino salient from both sides. That is, the invasion is being undertaken simultaneously from the west, south and east, all three lines converging on Trent.

Half way down the Adige from Trent to the frontier is the town of Roveredo (Rovereto), which is already within range of the Italian guns from the east and south. It is, however, well fortified and not likely to surrender without resistance. The operations during the week have been retarded by the heavy rains which have flooded the passes and stopped the movement of artillery by mud. In clearing away the barbed wire entanglements the Italians made use of the same expedient as was employed in the defense of Panama against the British buccaneers. They drove forward a herd of the wild long-horned Italian cattle by exploding bombs behind them and the frightened animals in their stampede plunged thru all obstructions.

On the eastern frontier the object of Italian attack is to cut the railroad which runs south on the other side of the Isonzo River to Triest. They have crost the river to the north of Görz (Goritz) and captured the ridge of Monte Nero. From this point, over 7000 feet high, their guns can easily bombard Tolmein (Tolmino) six miles southeast. This will give them command of the river valley thru which the railroad runs.

The Italian Government has seized all the German and Austrian ships in Italian ports. There are fifty-seven of these and their estimated value is twenty million dollars. A division of the Italian fleet is bombarding the Austrian towns along the Dalmatian coast and sinking merchant vessels in the Adriatic Sea.

#### The Souchez Sugar Factory

For a week the fiercest fighting on the western front has raged about a sugar refinery which stands near the town of Souchez. Three times in as many days this changed hands. First the French took it from the Germans after a hard bombardment. When the

victors entered they found the basement filled with German dead. Then the German shells began to knock holes in the walls and dig cellars in the ground about and a midnight charge put them again in possession of the place. They were, however, not able to hold it long against the French artillery and at last accounts the building or what is left of it is occupied by the French. The desperate character of the struggle here is shown by the fact that this one French regiment has in the three weeks ending June 1 buried 2600 German dead and taken 3100 prisoners.

Three miles south of Souchez and near Neuville are the fortifications known as "the Labyrinth" because of its elaborate system of trenches and tunnels. The only way to dislodge the Germans from these subterranean strongholds is to blast them out by countermining and setting off heavy charges of explosives. This is a slow process. A gain of a hundred yards was made during the week at this point. On May 8 the French sappers near Carency exploded at one time seventeen mines, each containing a thousand pounds of explosives.



Bain

#### GENERAL VON MACKENSEN

Two months ago the Russians had spread over almost the whole of Galicia and had possession of the chief Carpathian passes leading into Hungary. Now they have been driven out of the western half of Galicia and its principal fortress, Przemyśl, has been regained by the Austrians. The movement which has effected this radical transformation of the situation was carried out by General August von Mackensen, who distinguished himself earlier in the war by leading the army which invaded Poland and came near capturing Warsaw. From his name one would infer a Scotch ancestry, but he comes of a Saxon family. Like Hindenburg and other generals in the present war, he is over the age which is supposed to limit military activity, for he was born sixty-five years ago. He entered the Life Guards in 1869 and is the author of a history of that regiment

#### Zeppelins Reach London

Twice during the week England was visited by German airships, but the censor does not allow anything about it to be published or cabled except the official announcement, and this does not disclose the places attacked. According to this statement the Zeppelins dropt about ninety bombs late Monday night. Most of these were of an incendiary nature, but only three of the fires they caused were of sufficient importance to call out an engine. There were six persons killed, a man, a woman and four children. One of the bombs dropt into a room where five children were sleeping and killed Elsie Leggatt, aged three. The others were saved tho burned. The Zeppelin raid caused a renewal of the



anti-German riots and many German shops were sacked.

According to the German version the airships passed over the heart of London and damaged the docks. The raid is said to be in retaliation for the attack on the undefended town of Ludwigshafen by French aeroplanes on May 27. There were eighteen of these aeroplanes of which one, according to the French account, and six, according to the German, were shot down or captured.

Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, where the Zeppelin works are located, was decorated with flags in honor of the London raid, and Count Zeppelin received many congratulatory messages on his triumph.

The official reports of the British, Belgian and French investigating commissions on German atrocities in Belgium have been extensively circulated in this country, but

### THE GREAT WAR

*May 31*—Zeppelins drop bombs on London, killing six. Twelve thousand Russians captured in battle of Stryi, Galicia.

*June 1*—Turkish losses on Gallipoli estimated at 40,000. Italians enter the Trentino by way of Adige River.

*June 2*—Germans renew attack on Warsaw defenses. Republic of San Marino declares war against Austria.

*June 3*—Przemysl captured by Austro-German forces. Italians take heights of Monte Nero on Austrian frontier.

*June 4*—Germany expresses regret over mistaken attacks on American ships "Gulflight" and "Cushing." British gain 100 yards in the Labyrinth south of Neuville.

*June 5*—Twenty vessels sunk by German submarines in three days. Australasian troops gain 500 yards on Gallipoli.

*June 6*—German fleet attacks Riga. Austro-German forces closing in on Lemberg from south and west.

murdered, about 20,000 buildings were demolished or burned down and that during the second invasion alone about 80,000 homes were plundered and destroyed. The last Russian expedition against Memel likewise was nothing more than a savage raid, accompanied by atrocities of every description. The movable goods of the poor as well as of the wealthy were stolen, looted or wantonly destroyed by the Russian troops in every conceivable way. Cattle and provisions were taken without payment or promissory certificates. Homes, farm buildings and provisions were without reason or purpose destroyed by fire.

The brutal lust of the Russian soldiers for murder did not stop even at old men, women and children. The murder of a little girl about two or three years old is a particularly horrible instance. Revolting also is the case of an entire family which fell victims to the lust of murder of Russian soldiers. The man was spiked to the table, the child to the door, and the body of the wife was mutilated. In another instance a man and his wife were nailed by the tongue to a table, in which position they perished of hunger and loss of blood. Innumerable are the cases of bestial attacks upon women and girls by officers and men.

Three hussars were found hanged in a barn with their heads down and their noses and ears chopped off, so that they must



International News

### FIX TOOTHBRUSHES! CHARGE!

New York City school children, who receive class instruction in simple personal hygiene, took part in a competitive toothbrush drill in Van Cortlandt Park on May 29. This is a detachment from the Bronx

the official reports of the German investigations on the atrocities committed by the Belgians and Russians are not yet accessible to Americans owing to the control by Great Britain of all means of communication with Germany except the wireless, and this is not sufficient to carry even the messages of the German Embassy at Washington. A large number of copies of the German White Book containing the evidence of the violation of the rules of warfare in the invasion of East Prussia were sent to the United States in the "Dante Alighieri," a merchant ship of a nation then neutral, but as we stated in our issue of May 10 the British refused to let her pass Gibraltar except on condition that the books be not unloaded in New York but carried back with the ship.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has, however, given out an abstract of the contents of the German White Book, from which we quote in an ameliorated form:

It has been officially ascertained that at the time of the first as well as of the second invasion of East Prussia by the Russians thousands of men, women and children were carried off, thousands were



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### CHINA'S BUSINESS LEADER

Chen Hsun Chang, the richest and most influential business man in the Republic, said to be worth sixty million dollars, heads an Honorary Commercial Commission which is making a two-months' tour of the United States.

have died in frightful agony. Cossacks in riding past German prisoners of war cut off their heads or chopped off their limbs. They tore the bandages off the wounded so that they would bleed to death, pierced out their eyes, cut off the tongue, ears, fingers and feet of others or smashed in their skulls. A prisoner slightly wounded who was pinned to the wooden floor of a veranda by a sword, which went thru his mouth, had the flesh stripped off his entire forearms from the elbows down, while his fingers were cloven to the wrists.

The facsimile is given of an order from the Russian General Staff found on a Russian officer of high rank which commanded that all the male inhabitants able to work, from boys of ten years upward, be driven before the storming columns. This was evidently made with the intention that the German soldiers in order to meet the attack of the Russians should have to shoot down their own compatriots.

These charges are said to be supported by the published affidavits of witnesses and names of persons and places are given. In this respect, then, the German White Book differs from the Bryce report on Belgium where in most cases the names of those telling of atrocities were not published or the circumstances specified in a way to be identified because the country is still in the hands of the invader.



# ALL-AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

BY JAMES L. SLAYDEN

**I**N an editorial that was printed in The Independent of March 22 these words occurred: "There is no longer revolution in Mexico. There is anarchy."

The only surprising thing about this statement is that it was not printed more than a year ago. It is a deplorable fact known to all Americans who have knowledge of Mexican affairs since 1911, whether they be miners, ranchmen, merchants, commercial travelers, military or naval officers. It has only failed of recognition by those editors who have believed in the sincerity of the claims of some unworthy Mexican leaders that they—and they only—stood for the people, the constitution and liberty, and in certain official circles.

The "people" thus stood for by these great captains of anarchy have been their own crime-stained followers; the "Constitution," a document which has never been taken seriously, which is of value only as a shibboleth, and of value in that way only in other countries, and the "liberty" has been the privilege of committing crimes of vengeance, greed and lust without punishment.

The writer has never believed that the real Mexican people have ever been represented in the so-called revolutions that have in four years brought Mexico from order and prosperity to shame and poverty. It may well be doubted whether, despite the claims of large "armies" under this or that chief, there have been, all told, from the retirement of General Diaz down to the battle of Celaya, as many as 150,000 men under arms. The mass of the Mexican people prefer peace and an opportunity to earn a living. The writer has been told by truthful Americans who own mining properties in Mexico that their old hands have begged them to resume operations. Of course, they could not resume work because neither their lives nor their property would be safe. Forced loans (never repaid) and frank confiscations do not encourage mine owners to continue, or to resume, their operations.

A curious feature of these "revolutions" in Mexico is the marked hostility to property. Even when no military necessity suggested, when absolutely nothing of strategic value was to be gained by it, an appalling amount of property has been burned or otherwise destroyed. While foreigners are not popular in Mexico it may be said, in justice to these patriotic armies, that they have just as cheerfully destroyed the property of

*The author of the following article is a Member of Congress from the Fourteenth District of Texas. He represented the United States as official delegate to Mexico at the centenary celebration in 1910, and has written and spoken much on Mexican affairs. He is also a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—THE EDITOR.*

their own countrymen, and even that in which they themselves have a proprietary interest, as, for example, the government-owned railways. All this property of foreigners that has been unlawfully taken or destroyed must be paid for some time and the money to pay for it will be earned in the sweat of the Mexican laborer.

It may be asked why if so small a part of all the people are engaged in revolution they do not organize, put an end to anarchy and hang the chiefs who have caused all this misery? The answer is easy. They have no arms and no organization, and the best friend of the Mexicans must admit that they seem to lack the qualities for such an enterprise.

When will it end and how? The President said in his Indianapolis speech that it is none of our business how they settle their business or how long they take in doing so. Any American must regret not to be able to agree with the President. The longer they take in settling their troubles and the longer they persist in the methods of anarchy the more certain it is to become the very pressing business of Americans who cannot always be restrained from taking a hand in its settlement. An explosion on the frontier, long-restrained resentment let loose, public sentiment aroused and the mischief will be done. That is the most likely thing possible. The writer sincerely hopes he will not be understood as suggesting such a thing or of approving it. He deplores it and he thinks it is not necessary and in a few words he will try to tell how he thinks peace between the United States and Mexico may be maintained.

In The Independent editorial referred to above it is suggested that:

A. The rights of American citizens within the Mexican borders must be insured.

B. The aspirations of the Mexican people for liberty and self-government must be encouraged.

C. The rights of citizens of other nations in Mexico must be protected, since under the Monroe Doctrine we cannot permit other nations to intervene themselves.

D. We must see to it that Mexico does not continue to be an international plague spot.

That is a program the writer outlined in the *American Journal of International Law* for January. The first, third and fourth of these proposals are of pressing and vital importance and it is urgently necessary that they be adopted and executed.

The time has come when a "strong hand from the outside must be laid upon the clashing factions that peace may be restored." But whose hand shall it be?

The Independent suggests that "the three great nations of South America, the A B C powers . . . be invited to join in the work of intervention."

The writer feels flattered that his suggestions made in January should be even partially agreed to by The Independent. But The Independent doesn't go far enough. All the peaceful and orderly government of Central and South America should be invited to cooperate in the inevitable intervention. A representation from all those willing to join in the movement would probably make it unnecessary to proceed further. It would be a show of force that even a dull-witted bandit could understand. It would avoid the further development of jealousies between the countries of South and Central America. It would be an appreciated recognition of the sovereignty of each. It would be a guaranty to Mexico and to all the other American countries that the United States in engaging in such a movement were not setting out on a career of conquest and annexation. Such an assurance will go far to establish really cordial relations between the United States and all the other American republics and ought to be useful in the development of trade. The precedent for such an intervention and one that carried with it the guaranty of no transfer of territory is found in the joint movement to Peking in 1900. But there must be no cooperation with European powers in the settlement of a purely American political question. It will help to the solidarity of the American countries, a solidarity that may be of value in the future. It would help to quiet the nerves of those timid people who believe that an invasion from Europe or Asia is imminent if they knew that the one hundred and seventy-five million people on the western hemisphere are united to maintain the doctrine of America for the Americans.

San Antonio, Texas





INDEPENDENCE HALL, WHEN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS SIGNED  
From an old print

## A LEAGUE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE

ON the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June seventeenth, there will be held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, a conference for the purpose of considering the adoption of proposals for a League of Peace, and deciding upon steps to be taken with a view to obtaining the support of public opinion and of governments. Ex-President Taft will preside and the Conference will be addressed by speakers of national and international eminence. There will be presented to the Conference as a basis for its discussion a tentative platform of four articles, the product of a series of discussions by a smaller group of international lawyers and publicists. These articles are as follows:

*It is desirable for the United States to join a League of all the great nations, binding the signatories to the following:*

*First: All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.*

*Second: All non-justiciable questions arising between the signatories, and not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.*

*Third: The signatory powers shall jointly use their military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war, or committing acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.*

*Fourth: Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the Judicial Tribunal mentioned in Article One.*

The Conference is called by a National Provisional Committee of one hundred and thirteen members, which includes the names of former President Taft; former Secretary of War Dickinson; former Secretary of the Navy Metcalf; Oscar S. Straus and Judge George Gray, members of the Hague Court; Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium; President Lowell of Harvard; President Hibben of Princeton; Cardinal Gibbons; Senator Williams of Mississippi; William Allen White, editor of the *Emporia Gazette*; Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany; President Wheeler of the University of California; President Alderman of the University of Virginia; John Mitchell; and three eminent international lawyers: Professor Woolsey of Yale, Professor Wilson of Harvard and Professor Moore of Columbia. A complete list of the members of the Provisional Committee will be found on page 469.



# A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE PLAN FOR AN ALLIANCE OF THE GREAT POWERS FOR  
THE ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE DISCUSSED BY

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT  
FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL  
PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THEODORE MARBURG  
FORMER MINISTER TO BELGIUM

## A RESTRAINT UPON WAR

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

**T**O constitute an effective League of Peace, we do not need all the nations. Such an agreement between eight or nine of the great powers of Europe, Asia and America would furnish a useful restraint upon possible wars.

The successful establishment of a League between the great powers would draw into it very quickly the less powerful nations.

What should be the fundamental plan of the League?

It seems to me that it ought to contain four provisions. In the first place, it ought to provide for the formation of a court, which would be given jurisdiction by the consent of all the members of the League to consider and decide justiciable questions between them or any of them which have not yielded to negotiation according to the principles of international law and equity, and that the court should be vested with power, upon the application of any member of the League, to decide the issue as to whether the question arising is justiciable.

Second: A Commission of Conciliation for the consideration and recommendation of a solution of all non-justiciable questions that may arise between the members of the League should be created, and this commission should have power to hear evidence, investigate the causes of differences, and mediate between the parties and then make its recommendation for a settlement.

Third: Conferences should be held from time to time to agree upon principles of international law, not already established, as their necessity shall suggest themselves. When the conclusions of the commission shall have been submitted to the various parties to the League for a reasonable time, say a year, without calling forth objection, it shall be deemed that they acquiesce in the principles thus declared.

Fourth: The members of the League shall agree that if any member of the League shall begin war against any other member of the League, without first having submitted the question if found justiciable to the arbitral court provided in the fundamental compact, or without having submitted the question if found non-justiciable to the Commission of Conciliation for its examination, consideration and recommendation, then the remaining members of the League agree to join in the forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked.

First. The first feature involves the principle of the general arbitration treaties with England and France, to which England and France agreed, and which I submitted to the Senate, and which the Senate rejected or so mutilated as to destroy their vital principle. I think it is of the utmost importance that it should be embraced in any effective League of Peace. The successful operation of the Supreme Court as a tribunal between independent states in deciding justiciable questions not in the control of Congress, or under the legislative regulation of either state, furnishes a precedent and justification for this that I hope I have made clear. Moreover, the inveterate practise of arbitration which has now grown to be an established custom for the disposition of controversial questions between Canada and the United States, is another confirmation of the practical character of such a court.

Second. We must recognize, however, that the questions within the jurisdiction of such a court would certainly not include all the questions that might lead to war, and, therefore, we should provide some other instrumentality for helping the solution of those questions which are non-justiciable. This might well be a Commission of Conciliation, a com-

mission to investigate the facts, to consider the arguments on both sides, to mediate between the parties, to see if some compromise cannot be effected, and finally to formulate and recommend a settlement. This may involve time, but the delay, instead of being an objection, is really one of the valuable incidents providing for the performance of such a function by a commission. We have an example of such a Commission of Conciliation in the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the seal fisheries. The case on its merits as a judicial question was decided against the United States, but the world importance of not destroying the Pribiloff seal herd by pelagic sealing was recognized, and a compromise was formulated by the arbitral tribunal, which was ultimately embodied in a treaty between England, Russia, Japan and the United States. Similar recommendations were made by the court of arbitration which considered the issues arising between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the Newfoundland fisheries.

Third. Periodical conferences should be held between the members of the League for the declaration of principles of international law. This is really a provision for something in the nature of legislative action by the nations concerned in respect to international law. The principles of international law are based upon custom between nations established by actual practise, by their recognition in treaties and by the consensus of great law writers. Undoubtedly the function of an arbitral court established as proposed in the first of the above suggestions would lead to a good deal of valuable judge-made international law. But that would not cover the whole field, and something in the nature of legislation on the subject would be a valuable supplement to existing international law. It



would be one of the very admirable results of such a League of Peace that the scope of international law could be enlarged in this way. Mr. Justice Holmes, in the case of *Missouri vs. Illinois*, points out that the Supreme Court, in passing on questions between the states, and in laying down the principles of international law that ought to govern in controversies between them, should not and cannot make itself a legislature. But in a League of Peace, there is no limit to the power of international conferences of the members in such a quasi-legislative course, except the limit of the wise and the practical.

Fourth. The fourth suggestion is one that brings in the idea of force. In the League proposed, all members are to agree that if any one member violates its obligation and begins war against any other member, without submitting its cause for war to the arbitral court, if it is a justiciable question, or to the Commission of

Conciliation if it is otherwise, all the members of the League should unite to defend the member attacked against a war waged in breach of plighted faith. It is to be observed that this does not involve the members of the League in an obligation to enforce the judgment of the court or the recommendation of the Commission of Conciliation. It only furnishes the instrumentality of force to prevent attack without submission. It is believed it is more practical than to attempt to enforce judgments after the hearing. One reason is that the failure to submit to one of the two tribunals the threatening cause of war for the consideration of one or the other, is a fact easily ascertained, and concerning which there can be no dispute, and it is a palpable violation of the obligation of the member. It is wiser not to attempt too much. The required submission and the delay incident thereto, will in most cases lead to acquiescence in the judgment of the court or in the

recommendation of the Commission of Conciliation. The threat of force against plainly unjust war, for that is what is involved in the provision, will have a most salutary deterrent effect. I am aware that membership in this League would involve, on the part of the United States, an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars, it may be, and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries. But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character, with the other countries of the world, much closer now than ever before, would justify it if such a League could be formed, in running the risk that there might be of such a war in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world that now seems so far away.

New Haven, Connecticut

## THE INTERNATIONAL POLICEMAN

BY A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

VALUABLE as are treaties for international arbitration, most thoughtful people have become convinced that they must remain in large part ineffective for preventing war without some means of compulsion. It is not enough for nations to agree to submit disputes to arbitration if there is no power to compel them to do so. We need not only a tribunal but also a policeman, or rather a sheriff and *posse comitatus*; and in the absence of any superior power to enforce the treaties it would seem necessary for the nations themselves to adopt some plan whereby they agree to restrain any one of their number from making war upon another before submitting its grievance to the tribunal. This may involve the use of force, a resort to war to prevent war, and we must honestly face that possibility. Any one who is not prepared to oppose unlawful force by force used to maintain law is simply aiding the doctrine that might makes right.

For Americans the participation in a League of Peace means a departure from traditions of non-interference in the affairs of other continents. But men who will not take part in the *posse comitatus* of a sheriff in enforcing the law, or quelling a riot, have no business to criticize his conduct or give him advice. It is sheer

impertinence for us to frame plans for preventing war in Europe, or to instruct the nations there what they ought to do, if we are not to assume our share of the responsibility and burden. By the force of circumstances we have become one of the family of nations, and cannot avoid being put in jeopardy by breaches of the peace. If, therefore, we cannot maintain a position of complete political and moral isolation, we cannot refuse to take part in a League of Peace which we believe other nations ought to form.

The object of such a league should be to reduce the probability of war as much as possible; for no one not sanguine to a marvelously comfortable degree believes that by any contrivance war can be at once and forever banished from the earth; and to attempt too much means to accomplish less. The best aids in reducing the probability of war would appear to be publicity and delay; if the resort to arms could always be prevented until the matter in dispute had been submitted to public hearing before an impartial tribunal, even if its decision is not wholly satisfactory to the parties concerned, much would be gained. Of course, with human nature emotional and defective, it will not always be possible so to constitute a tribunal that its judgment will

be fair; but it ought to be possible always to secure a fair hearing, a full public presentation of evidence and arguments, and that in itself would tend to avert war. Passion would have time to cool down, public opinion would have a chance to be formed both within the nation and in other countries, the military advantage of a sudden attack would be lost, and people would consider soberly whether the game was worth the candle.

The proposal for a League of Peace provides, therefore, for an agreement between all the great states in the world first, that before taking up arms they will submit their differences, if justiciable to an international tribunal, and if not justiciable to a council of conciliation; and second that they will enforce this by jointly declaring war on any member who attacks another before the matter has been so submitted and a reasonable time allowed for hearing and judgment. That the need of such a joint enforcement of the treaty would be highly improbable is self-evident. The knowledge that it would be used would be enough; but its whole effect depends upon the fact that it is sincerely intended, and would in any case be fully carried out if necessary. No doubt any agreement among nations may be abortive, or may break



down at the time of trial, and hence it is wise not to make it too hard to fulfil. For this reason the plan does not contemplate a universal agreement to abide by, or enforce, the decisions of the tribunal or council. A nation that is perfectly willing to compel by force of arms delay and hearing, may well be reluctant to go to war to force another state to accept a decision which it does not think just.

It has been suggested that non-intercourse should be substituted in the plan for enforcement by arms; yet this would be far less effective in preventing war, and in fact more difficult to carry out.

A country that has bound itself to its neighbors to go to war under certain conditions may be expected to do so, but to upset all trade and industry by non-intercourse involves delay and strenuous commercial op-

position at home hard to overcome.

War is a terrible thing, involving fierce passions, and it can be prevented only by strong, bold and rapid measures. The plan presented is not free from defects; it contemplates not a utopia, but an improvement; yet of all the proposals so far put forward it seems to offer the best prospects for removing this scourge.

*Cambridge, Massachusetts*

## THE OBLIGATION TO KEEP THE PEACE

BY THEODORE MARBURG

FORMER UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BELGIUM

**T**HE failure of existing institutions to prevent war points to the need of sanction. All the present Hague institutions for the settlement of international disputes are voluntary. Nations may or may not resort to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, to the International Commission of Inquiry, to Mediation and Good Offices, according as they see fit.

Many men formerly satisfied with these voluntary institutions now believe that the element of obligation must be added. It is only a question of how far they are willing to go. Shall we, thru the united action of the nations, forbid war, or should we simply compel disputants to resort to institutions already in existence or hereafter to be set up in the honest endeavor to compose their quarrels before they are allowed to make the appeal to arms?

On the threshold of the inquiry we are met by the consciousness that the leagues of the past have not had signal success either as instruments of justice or as preventives of war. The recurrent meetings of the Quadruple Alliance were on the whole fruitless. The Holy Alliance, far from fulfilling its purpose of promoting the Christian religion, occupied itself with supporting royal authority, notably in Naples (1821) and Hungary (1849), and in one instance, with France as its mandatory, threw down liberal institutions (Spain, 1823), which the country had wrung from its reluctant monarch, and restored despotism.

The Concert of Europe has done

some creditable things. It smashed the Turkish fleet at Navarino in 1827 and liberated Greece. It has mitigated the unhappy lot of the Armenians in Turkey. It has prevented more than one Balkan war. But how many failures are registered against it and what disaster has overtaken it now! To the existence of the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente, formed ostensibly for peace, the very extent of the present cataclysm is traceable.

In planning a new league manifestly a first duty is to ascertain why the leagues of the past have failed. And our search need not carry us far afield.

We are confronted at once with the fact that each of these leagues was composed of a small number of powers, so small as to permit of collusion to prey upon nations outside the league, or of the wilful triumph of selfish interests to the injury both of its other members and of the world at large.

Within the state the cause of justice is advanced under a democratic regime by the play of opposing interests, the interests of one individual against the interests of another individual, of one class against another class, and by the united thinking of the many. This leads to the conclusion that if we can set up a league which shall embrace all the progressive nations, big and little, we may look for wise and just action from it. But which are the progressive nations? To measure progress in terms of numbers—growth of population, yards of cotton, or pounds of steel—is to set up a false standard. True progress lies in the growth of the spiritual and intellectual forces, of things other than the material, above all, in growth of justice; justice of man to man, justice of employer to employee, justice written in the law, justice interpreted by the court, justice of the state toward its

people, and justice of nation to nation. No nation which fails habitually to protect the life, liberty and property of the people within its own borders can bring strength to the league. Persistent injustice within a state is almost certain to involve that state sooner or later in foreign war even tho it escape civil war. Injustice on the part of a league will involve the league in war, precisely as illegal and inhuman practises in the conduct of war tend to draw into the conflict an ever wider circle of nations. Justice is the growing purpose of the world. War is to be condemned principally because it is a source of such wholesale injustice. Justice, rather than the suppression of war, is the real end to be sought. War, with all its horrors, is preferable to gross and protracted and widespread injustice.

The progressive nations, then, may be said to be those in which there exists a measure of good laws fairly well administered.

Specifically, this would give to the league the eight great powers—including the United States—the secondary powers of Europe, and the "A B C" countries of South America. In this group we find three great peoples with common political aspirations, namely, those of Great Britain, France and the United States, peoples which no longer regard democracy as a passing phase of political experiment, but as a permanent fact of politics. We find in it two powerful nations, Great Britain and the United States, which may be said to be satisfied territorially. We find, moreover, a group of smaller nations with no disturbing ambitions.

It is believed that if such a league could be formed substantial justice would emerge from its united action just as under the Federal Government substantial justice results to the forty-eight states, originally sov-

NOTE.—The present discussion of a League of Peace was started by Mr. Hamilton Holt in *The Independent*, September 28, 1914. Mr. Holt having previously dealt with the subject at the Third American Peace Congress, 1911. The question was recently examined at four round-table conferences in New York, composed of students of international law, men prominent in the peace movement and of men of wide, practical experience called together for the purpose of ascertaining how much of the "desirable" plan, worked out at the previous gatherings, was in their opinion a "realizable" project.—T. M.



foreign entities, now composing the American Union. And unless justice results the league cannot endure. Unless justice results we do not want it.

Now, a desirable plan would embrace such a broad league, a league which should not itself attempt to pronounce upon international disputes but would refer the disputants to certain institutions for the settlement of controversies and insist that they may not resort to war.

In such a project we find four progressive stages:

*First Stage.* Institutions such as we now have, supplemented by a true court of justice, all of which institutions shall be purely voluntary or facultative.

*Second Stage.* The element of obligation added in so far as the nations shall bind themselves to resort to these institutions.

*Third Stage.* The further addition of an agreement to have the league act as an international grand jury to hale the nation law-breaker into court and to use force to bring it there if recalcitrant.

*Fourth Stage.* The final addition of an agreement to use force, if need be, to execute the award of the tribunal.

Now, how much of this "desirable" plan is a "realizable" project?

The difficulty that faces us with regard to the last two steps is the reluctance of nations to make the surrender of sovereignty and inde-

pendence which they involve. It means that the signatories bind themselves to make war, under certain conditions, in the common interest. Can the United States Senate be brought to such a view of its duty to mankind? The last step, that of enforcing the award, involves likewise the danger of oppression unless the league charged with such a duty should embrace all or nearly all of the progressive nations. On the other hand, the demand that controversies be referred to a tribunal and that the decision of such tribunal be awaited before making war involves no danger of oppression. It is a reasonable demand. A project which included bringing a nation into the presence of a tribunal but made no attempt to execute the award could therefore be safely instituted by a league embracing all, or nearly all, of the great powers without awaiting the adherence of the secondary powers, tho the presence of the latter would make the league all the stronger.

As the nation which consented so to refer its disputes to a tribunal would not be obliged either by its own promise or by the will of the league to observe the award, the proceedings would be much in the nature of a mere inquiry. But since publicity tends to correct not only illegal practises but unjust ones, too, and does it without resort to a court of law or even to a tribunal of arbitration, it is felt that in the

majority of cases the controversy would be stilled by investigation alone.

It will be observed that the plan here proposed moves forward the present practise in two particulars, namely, in binding the signatories to resort to international institutions for the settlement of controversies before making war and in compelling them so to do if recalcitrant.

This is as far as some men of wide practical experience are willing to go. They are unwilling, for example, as part of a realizable plan, to take the fourth step, namely, bind the league to enforce the award.

Moreover, it is felt that out of the more modest project the greater project may grow, that if nations acquire the habit of submitting their controversies to a tribunal, presently the world will become impatient of failure to respect an award made under such conditions.

The balance-of-power theory, which has so long governed European politics, would fall before the security promised by a league, in fact must fall if the league is to operate successfully. That theory presupposes rival nations or groups of nations whose potential strength and whose influence, therefore, balance each other. This can only lead to the formation of a group outside the league sufficiently strong to oppose the will of the league. That spells war

Baltimore, Maryland

## SOLOMON

BY FULLERTON L. WALDO

The Great King in the little cup of his hand  
Held all the wine of the world to spill or to quaff . . .  
Ivory from ultimate isles of the alien sea,  
Pearls from the shadowless, fronded depths between;  
Earth for gold was hurt to the uttermost heart;  
Almost he reached to the imperturbable stars.  
Orient, out of the Orient, maidens of Orient  
Mute in their beauty, were eyes unuplifted before  
him . . .

One, the One Woman that Solomon failed of finding,  
Neither was in the Palace nor in the purlieus;  
I doubt if the King or a servant of his had seen her.  
Somewhere, sequestered, invisibly walking in beauty,  
Their eyes would be veiled, or be blinded forever,  
beholding.  
She hath arisen, and trampled on other splendor,  
As Day treads out the stars, when the Night is  
over;

Turning, hath held out her arms, with a cry of the  
human,  
Unto the Man she loves, that humanly loves her.

Cedarn the blackness; out from the Palace mar-  
moreal  
Lights pour, lutes complain, and gossamer twinkles,  
Fountain-play enwreathing with silvery laughter,  
Where rose-leaves and musk, jessamine, unguents,  
frankincense  
Stifle the air . . .

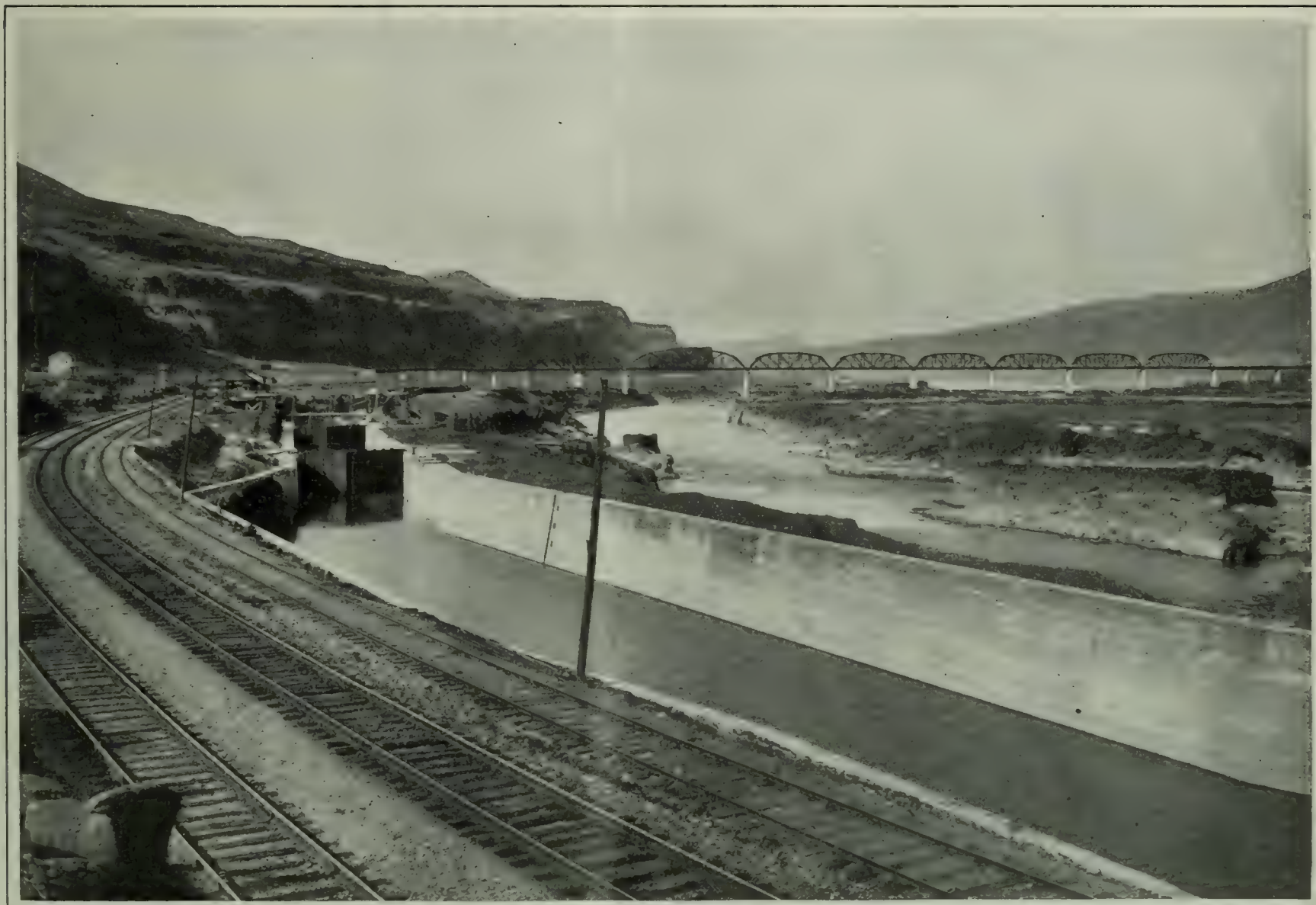
Here, where they sit on the hillside  
Under the stars, the Woman and her Beloved,  
Do they long, as they look, for the lights and the  
laughter?  
Would she be one of the Thousand of Solomon there  
Where all is Vanity; or is it better thus  
Sitting, with Love beside her, beneath the stars,  
Whilst airs of the Night and of Eden breathe over  
them both?





W. H. Ballou

OPENING UP THE COLUMBIA RIVER—WHERE THE RIVER GOES



Underwood & Underwood

WHERE THE SHIPS GO

THE PANAMA IS BY NO MEANS THE ONLY JOB OF DITCH-DIGGING THAT UNCLE SAM HAS BEEN DOING. THE DALLES-CELILO CANAL, WHICH IS INAUGURATED THIS MONTH, PERMITS OCEAN-GOING VESSELS TO GO FIVE HUNDRED MILES FURTHER UP THE COLUMBIA RIVER AND BRINGS INTO DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD AN AREA OF 250,000 SQUARE MILES IN THE

INTERIOR OF IDAHO, WASHINGTON, OREGON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE UPPER PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE OBSTRUCTION TO AVOID WHICH THE CANAL WAS BUILT. THE LOWER PICTURE SHOWS ONE OF THE UPPER LOCKS OF THE CANAL, THE COLUMBIA RIVER AND THE RAILROAD WHICH HAS HITHERTO SERVED AS A PORTAGE. THE CANAL IS FIVE MILES LONG AND COST A MILLION DOLLARS A MILE





**HUDSON**

**\$1350**

F. O. B.  
DETROIT

*"The Road Cruiser"*

## Ready—the 1916 Hudson

Countless tongues in the past few months have voiced this question everywhere:

What more can HUDSON do?

Now the answer is ready. And we believe this answer will amaze the most zealous HUDSON admirers.

### Another \$200 Reduction

First, we've reduced the price by another \$200. That makes \$400—23 per cent—since this new type first came out.

To grasp that, remember former conditions. Only a little time ago, \$4000 was a low price for a Six. The cheapest Six cost  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times HUDSON'S price today.

We brought out this new-type HUDSON, late in 1913, at a \$1750 price. It startled Motordom. Some of the oldest makers in the business told us the price was impossible.

But we gave it to you on a car of HUDSON standard—on a Howard E. Coffin design. And men bought

that car in such numbers that next season we were able to quote \$1550 on it.

At that new price, men bought 10,000 of the 1915 model. They forced us to treble our output, to build enormous factory additions. And now we are able to quote you \$1350 on this famous Six.

### We Refined the Six

Old-time Sixes were heavier by some 1500 pounds. This vast weight reduction required better materials and better designing. It required higher quality, greater refinement. A thousand crudities had to be eliminated.

No iota of strength was sacrificed. Seating capacity was not reduced.

In beauty, luxury and equipment we gave you the best of the times. Yet while adding class and quality, we gave you a moderate price. And, by cutting out excess, crudity and waste, we cut tire cost and fuel cost in two.

Now this model, whose price suggested low grade, has become the modern ideal of a high-grade car.

### Four Innovations

- 1—Yacht-Line Body
- 2—Ever-Lustre Finish
- 3—Roomier Tonneau
- 4—\$200 Reduction





## New, Graceful Yacht Lines Now The New HUDSON Ever-Lustre Finish A Roomier Tonneau—A \$1350 Price

Another attraction in this new-year model is a new conception of artistic beauty.

We have been growing toward this body type for years. First came fore doors, then the straight-line body, then the stream-line. Now, as a climax, come lines so graceful and sweeping that we call this the Yacht-Line Body. Every appearance suggests "The Road Cruiser," which its designers call it. Even the door tops are upholstered to secure unbroken lines. Now a leather binding protects the whole top of the body.

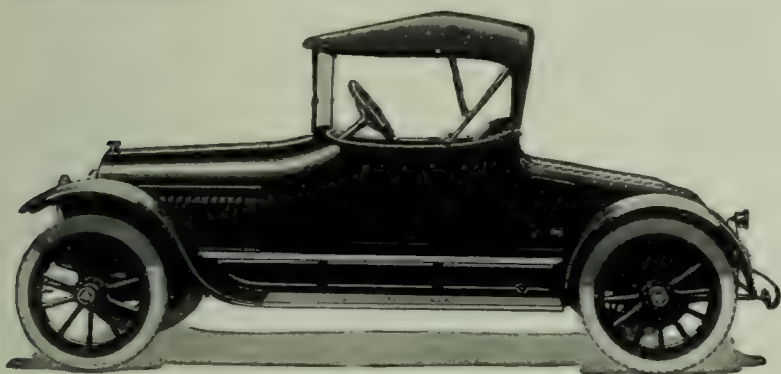
The tonneau is extra-wide and roomy. The rear seat has been widened, the sides and back are heightened. With seven in the car, no person is crowded. And two of the seats disappear when not wanted, doubling the tonneau room.

As a climax in luxury, we this year use enameled leather upholstery over deep curled hair. Never before has leather of this grade been used in a car at this price.

### The Ever-Lustre Finish

And now comes what you have wanted most—a finish that stays new.

We've attained in this chassis a car that stays new. After years of use, with proper care, it should run like the day you buy it. The car grew old in looks alone, as the usual finish will.



*The Roadster*

Now we have a finish of wondrous lustre which will keep its newness. We have built in our factory enormous ovens, large enough for hundreds of bodies.

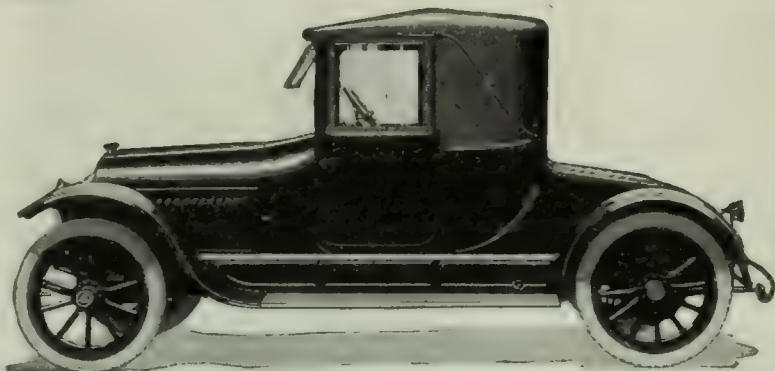
The result is a baked-on finish, brilliant, deep and enduring. It resists weather and washing, rubbing and mud. We call it the Ever-Lustre finish, found only on this new HUDSON car.

Experienced motorists, who have seen cars quickly grow dull and shabby, will consider this a great innovation.

Note that all these new attractions come to you in a \$1350 HUDSON.

You used to look to high-priced cars for all the major advances. Now you get them all—all that seem worth having—in a \$1350 Six.

This remarkable model, in the first place, came as the apostle of lightness. Then, after a year of refinement, it revealed new standards in beauty and equipment. This year it brings you the Yacht-Line Body, and this finish of lasting lustre.



*The Cabriolet*

HUDSON typifies in the highest degree the modern ideals of good taste.

That's the secret of its place and class. In all things we are coming to simplicity, away from excess, waste and show. And HUDSON typifies that trend.

You want quality, elegance, refinement just as much as ever. Makers who forget that sadly miss their cue. But you don't want over-weight, over-size, over-tax of any kind simply for impression.

Men who subscribe to that creed are driving 15,000 of these new-type HUDSONS now. And the vogue is just beginning. This year's advances, we believe, will attract 20,000 more.

See this car early if you want early delivery. Every new HUDSON model brings an overdemand. Last July found us 4000 cars behind orders. This 1916 model has no real competition. It is sure to oversell.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, \$1350, f.o.b. Detroit. Also a New Cabriolet, \$1650 f.o.b. Detroit.

Ask your dealer to explain the far-reaching HUDSON service. This will show you one reason why HUDSON cars give such boundless satisfaction.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
Detroit, Michigan

**Most HUDSON Dealers Now Have This New Model**



# SECTION HAND, COLLEGE PRESIDENT—SENATOR?

BY JOHN E. ROSSER

**F**ROM Section Hand to University President" or "From Snipe to Senator" would be an alluring title for a writer of the school of Oliver Optic and Horatio Alger, Jr.! The first title precisely describes the career thus far of Samuel Palmer Brooks, executive head of Baylor University, the large and growing Baptist institution of Waco, Texas. The second may become equally descriptive if the present movement to make Dr. Brooks United States Senator to succeed Mr. Culberson should prove effective. When the time element is considered, this record is all the more noteworthy; for at the age of twenty the subject of this sketch was an almost untutored driver of spikes and shoveler of dirt on a Texas railroad; at thirty he was a university graduate; and at thirty-nine, over a roadbed that was the smoother because of his labor with pick and spade, he traveled to Waco, to be inaugurated president of his Alma Mater. Doctor Brooks—for he is an LL. D., where one of the L's might fittingly stand for Labor—belongs to that goodly number of eminently useful citizens whose lives stress to the breaking point that venerable saying concerning the profligacy of ministers' sons. Forty years ago his father, a Baptist preacher, heeding the call of the West, removed with his family from Mill-edgeville, the birthplace of Doctor Brooks, and the sometime capital of Georgia, to Johnson County, Texas. Of his subsequent distinguished heir the father was wont to say: "Palmer will venture." Perhaps the young fellow who, finding no royal road to learning, constructed one with pick and shovel, came naturally by his audacity; for in the 60's and 70's it was deemed no inconsiderable undertaking to journey from Georgia to Texas.

In the new country the young fellow found but little opportunity for learning what is in books. Schools were few and far between, and the pecuniary compensation of his father's ministry did not suffice to furnish the leisure and advantages that may come with wealth. It was a hard struggle—one either to submerge to mediocrity or to elevate to distinction; and the grim-faced youth determined to make it the latter alternative. While toiling at this task and

that, to aid in acquiring necessities for the home, he dreamed a dream. He would develop his capabilities to the utmost; he would take his place with those who largely serve. At first he thought to fit himself for the practice of medicine. A neighbor physician generously offered to lend him such books as he most needed, and, with these tucked under his arm, the youthful aspirant to a medical career trudged proudly home—his tall, sinewy figure presenting a picture not unlike that of another

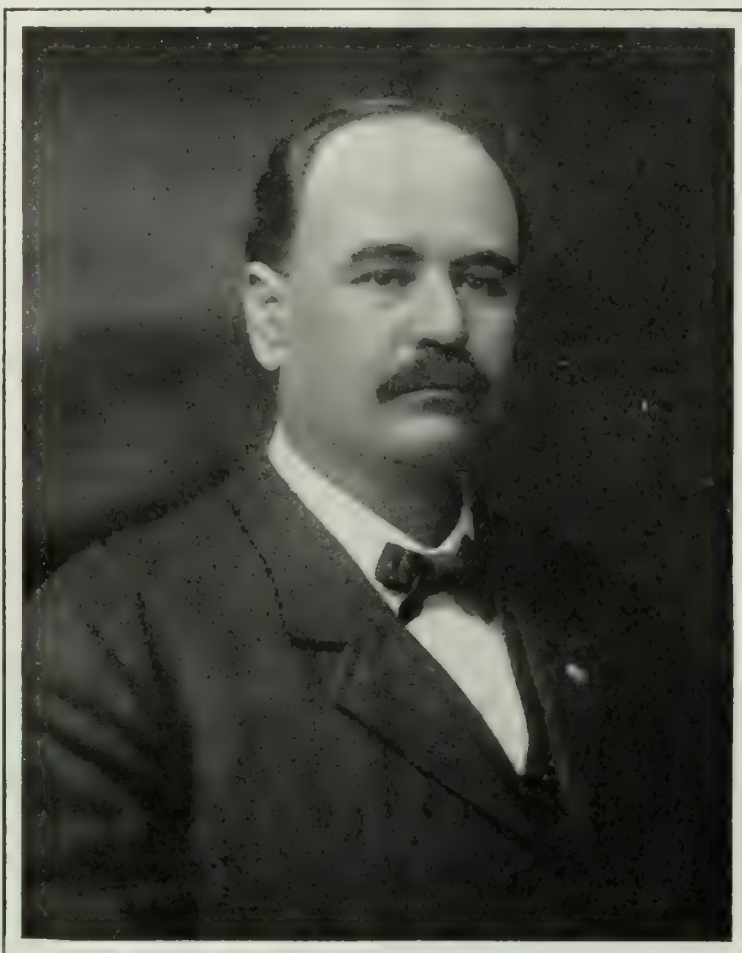
he arrived at Baylor University, whose curriculum was not so formidable then as now, but difficult enough to compel him to enter the academic department for two years of preparation. It did not humiliate him, a stalwart man of twenty-five, to sit with piping-voiced striplings. With equal lack of embarrassment, during the scattered months when he had been able to attend the public schools, he had stood in spelling classes no other member of which reached far above his waist-line.

When, despite the most rigid economy and persistent self-denial, he saw his dollars dwindling, he again banked his muscular energy, arising early to milk the cows of neighbors. Toward the latter part of his six years in the academic and collegiate departments of Baylor, he taught at possible intervals—thus finding a profession that he came to prefer to that of medicine.

Having determined to make teaching his life-work, after he had received his diploma from Baylor, he taught for a while in public schools. Given then a teaching position at Baylor, he found that his scholarship was inadequate to the task, so he went to Yale, where he took the bachelor's degree in 1894 and master's degree later, and where he was working toward the doctorate when he was recalled to Baylor, this time to become its president. Under his administration Baylor University has prospered in material resources, in patronage, and in enlarged purpose and achievement. With no assured support of a state behind him, and with no care-denying plethoric endowment, when occasion demands he knows how to make an appeal that does not fail of its intent.

And he is much more than an unusually efficient college administrator. "Palmer will venture." Sundering the fetters that convention is wont to place upon the teacher, he takes an active and telling interest in the politics of his city and state. The champion of unworthy cause may safely expect an opportunity to break a lance with him, and he is a foeman to be reckoned with.

In his chapel talks—gems of candor and pointedness—he tells his students, more than a thousand in number: "Think world-thoughts! Don't permit your view to be limited



DR. SAMUEL PALMER BROOKS

young fellow who some years before, up in Illinois, borrowed law books from which he was to acquire knowledge afterward to be used in a nation's crisis.

But the medical books were filled with strange words and phrases that perplexed to bafflement. Young Brooks soon saw that he was attempting the folly of building a house without first laying the foundation therefor. He had never permitted himself to turn out a shoddy job, and he resolved that the superstructure of his ambition should not be reared on a base of hay and stubble. He would fit himself to grapple with those esoteric doctor books. He would go to school—yea, thru college. To make this possible he then began wielding the heavy implements of the section hand, cashing in on his unusually powerful physique.

So, with his little hoard of dollars,



by the boundaries of Podunk and Pull-tight!" And he himself thinks "world-thoughts." The cause of peace has for years enlisted his active interest. In 1907 he organized the Texas State Peace Congress, the first state organization of its kind in this country.

"What do you regard as the chief characteristic of Doctor Brooks?" I asked of one who has known him intimately for years. "What attribute, what trait of personality, best explains his gift for molding men to his purposes?"

"Doctor Brooks is always more human than scholastic," was the hesitating reply. "But I hardly know how to answer your question—yes, yes, I do!"—this with tense earnestness—"it's his unlimited capacity for friendship! No condition of personal danger or of personal advantage could swerve him from fealty to a friend! He never fails you!"

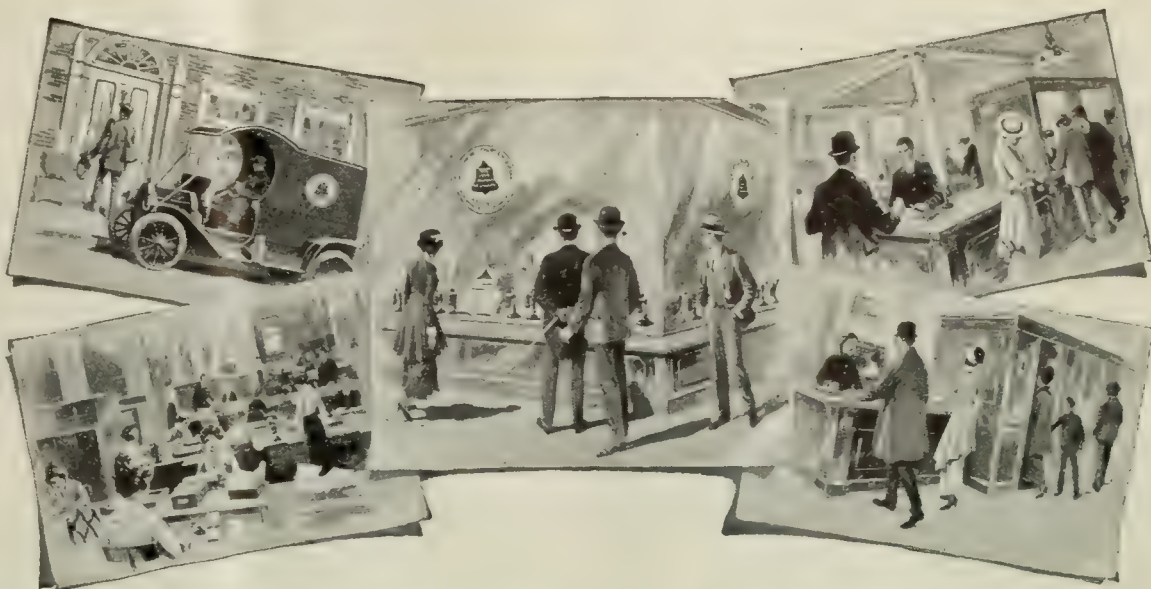
Then, in confidence, I learned how bigotry had once sought to throttle and crush the speaker, and how Doctor Brooks unhesitatingly and fearlessly demanded that the downfall of his friend, in whom he reposed trust born of knowledge, spell his own undoing. I was not surprized, therefore, when shortly afterward a student said to me, "I would feel free to go to Doctor Brooks with any trouble on earth."

Dallas, Texas

## WAR AND MUSIC

The most popular of all serious orchestral music in Berlin just now is Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, which had six performances inside of thirty-six hours recently in that city. When Beethoven finished this symphony, in 1804, he dedicated it to Napoleon, for whom as liberator and hero of the French Republic his enthusiasm kindled. When he learned later that Bonaparte had proclaimed himself Emperor, he took the score of his "Eroica," tore its title page in two, threw it on the floor and stamped on it. His idol was shattered. It is an interesting speculation whether Beethoven would not have done the same thing last summer if his symphony had been dedicated to Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Eugen Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, whose birthplace at Liège and whose home in Brussels have both suffered devastation by the German invasion, had a bad time of it in his flight from Ostend as the Germans approached after the capture of Antwerp. The violinist, his wife, his elder daughter and his son Gabri, being unable to find places on a steamer for England, persuaded the skipper of a fishing boat to take them to Dunkirk. The boat had fourteen passengers. Without food, the little party passed the night in fear of floating mines. They succeeded in reaching London three days later, after severe hardships. All their baggage was lost, including a box containing all the manuscripts of Ysaye's compositions. Gabri, the son, has since rejoined the Belgian cavalry. Two other sons are fighting in the French army.



## Doing Business with a Business Concern

The business man is an important factor in your daily life and happiness.

He may raise wheat or cattle; he may manufacture flour or shoes; he may run a grocery or a drygoods store; he may operate a copper mine or a telephone company. He creates or distributes some commodity to be used by other people.

He is always hard at work to supply the needs of others, and in return he has his own needs supplied.

All of us are doing business with business men so constantly that we accept the benefits of this intercourse without question, as we accept the air we breathe. Most of us have little to do with government, yet we recognize the difference between business methods and government methods.

We know that it is to the interest of the business man to do something for us, while the function of the

government man is to see that we do something for ourselves—that is, to control and regulate.

We pay them both, but of the two we naturally find the business man more get-at-able, more human, more democratic.

Because the telephone business has become large and extensive, it requires a high type of organization and must employ the best business methods.

The Bell System is in the business of selling its commodity—telephone service. It must meet the needs of many millions of customers, and teach them to use and appreciate the service which it has provided.

The democratic relation between the customer and the business concern has been indispensable, providing for the United States the best and most universal telephone service of any country in the world.

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# A Number of Things by Edwin E. Slosson

## IN THE STADIUM

What's Hecuba to us, or we to Hecuba that we should weep for her? Yet we did. At least there were to be heard on the one side a catching of the breath, on the other a blowing of the nose, while here and there in the vast throng a flutter of white showed a tribute to dramatic art such as was not known to Euripides, or Shakespeare either, since handkerchiefs were not known in their days. But here were we, a strange people in an unimagined land, separated by three thousand years and six thousand miles from Troytown, yet shedding tears over its immortal woes, as all the generations before us have done. We believe even less than Euripides in Poseidon and Pallas who rise in their machines and appear above the walls of Ilion. They are obviously hollow and built of *papier maché* and their elevators creak as they vanish. Even Troy we doubt since Schliemann who left the gold fields of California and a still more profitable grocery business to dig for it could find little that looked like the city of his dreams and Homer's.

But tho Troy was mythical and the gods are dead, Hecuba is real and immortal. She is Niobe whose fount of tears is exhaustless; she is Rachel weeping for her children and will not be comforted because they are not; she is eternal motherhood in anguish over the destruction of what she had created. Those of us who sat on the concrete semicircles of the New York acropolis that afternoon and looked upon the mobled queen (Polonius: Mobled queen is good) saw in her neither Lillah McCarthy the actress nor the widow of Priam, whom she impersonated, but rather a multitude of women, not so much Trojan as Belgian, French, Prussian, Polish, Galician, Serbian, of all lands laid desolate and all towns destroyed. When Hecuba held upon her lap the crushed corpse of her little grandson Astyanax, cast down from the city walls, we could not but think of the bodies of mothers and babes which floated on the sea when the "Lusitania" went down. And in the flames of burning Troy we saw Louvain and Rheims, Memel and Lodz.

How are ye blind,  
Ye treaders down of cities, ye that cast  
Temples to desolation, and lay waste  
Tombs, the untrodden sanctuaries where lie  
The ancient dead; yourselves so soon to die!

The first protest against war in literature, Gilbert Murray calls this *Tro-*

*jan Women* of Euripides, which had its *première* in B. C. 415. For that reason, being a pacifist, he took greater pleasure in its translation than any other of the plays. Certainly he Englished none better, as the following stanzas attest, wherein the chorus calls down the lightning on the galleys bearing back to Greece the Trojan women as slaves to the King of Sparta and his faithless spouse:

Out in the waste of foam.  
Where rideth dark Menelaus.  
Come to us there. O white  
And jagged, with wild sea-light  
And crashing of oar-blades, come,  
O thunder of God, and slay us:  
While our tears are wet for home,  
While out in the storm go we,  
Slaves of our enemy!

And, God, may Helen be there,  
With mirror of gold,  
Decking her face so fair.  
Girl-like; and hear and stare,  
And turn death-cold:  
Never, ah, never more  
The hearth of her home to see,  
Nor sand of the Spartan shore,  
Nor tombs where her fathers be,  
Nor Athena's bronzen Dwelling,  
Nor the towers of Pitane;  
For her face was a dark desire  
Upon Greece, and shame like fire,  
And her dead are welling, welling,  
From red Simois to the sea!

Yet again the "dead are welling, welling, from red Simois to the sea," the dead of many lands, for hither now the swift ships have brought the men of Gaul and Albion and those who dwell beyond the Pillars of Hercules and in the Antipodes to fight for the possession of the Propontis. From Magna Græcia they have come, from Tauris and from Mesopotamia and the blood of Scythians, Hypoboreans, Macedonians, Sarmatians, Libyans, Dacians and Gepidæ flows together into the ebbless current of the Hellespont. The Allied forces, like Agamemnon, beached their boats at the mouth of the Scamander and marching on to the Plains of Troy encountered the enemy on the banks of the Simois. Off the point where stands the tomb of Ajax the dreadnought "Irresistible," vainly so called, was struck from below by a weapon more deadly than Poseidon's pitchfork. The burial mound of Achilles on which was sacrificed Hecuba's daughter, Polyxena, marks the spot where the Tricolor first encountered the Crescent a couple of months ago.

It is the same old drama on this self-same site, tho the actors are more numerous and their arms more terrible. Men are wounded and women weep as they did of old. We see no end to it all, nor have we light upon this mystery of human hate and pain other than had the Hecuba of Euripides:

Lo, I have seen the open hand of God;  
And in it nothing, nothing save the rod  
Of mine affliction, and the eternal hate,  
Beyond all lands, chosen and lifted great  
For Troy! Vain, vain were prayer and  
incense-swell  
And bull's blood on the altars! . . . All is  
well,  
Had He not turned us in His hand and  
thrust  
Our high things low and shook our hills as  
dust,  
We had not been this splendor and our  
wrong  
An everlasting music for the song  
Of earth and heaven!

## REVISED PATRIOTISM

In the piping times of peace that ended last August the English had grown ashamed of their national hymn. It became customary in singing it to "omit the third verse," which read

O Lord our God arise,  
Scatter his enemies,  
And make them fall;  
Confound their politics,  
Frustrate their knavish tricks:  
On Thee our hopes we fix,  
God save us all.

In the English Hymnal this harsh language was replaced by two blandly amiable stanzas guaranteed not to contain anything to offend the most sensitive alien. But now the temper of the nation has changed and even the old version is found inadequate to express their feelings. The *Church Times* urges the restoration of the unexpurgated hymn and prints the suggestion that "hellish" be substituted for "knavish."

Apropos of national hymns it appears that the cause of this whole war was a mistake in translation. We are assured by one of the hyphenated periodicals that *Deutschland über Alles* does not mean, as it is commonly understood in English speaking countries, that Germany aspires to be "over everything," that is, to dominate the earth. To mean this the dative case would be used instead of the accusative, *über Allem*, instead of *über Alles*, for the latter means simply that Germany stands above all other nations, first in the hearts of its countrymen. It corresponds then to our

Of all the lands in east and west  
I love my native land the best.

I always knew that their grammar would get the Germans into trouble some day, but did not suppose it would be as bad as this. Even Mark Twain's malediction has been exceeded.

It should never be too late to correct an injury to a woman's reputation even tho she be a queen. Those who knew no better have called Marie Antoinette ignorant because when told that the poor were starving for want of bread she asked why they did not eat cake. But now the city authorities of Hamburg, who are supposed to know their business, have urged the people to eat more cake in place of bread to escape starvation. Wheat is scarce in the besieged land, but the Germans have beet sugar to burn—no slang—since their exports are cut off.

If the French conquer Germany will they take the Völkerschlachtdenkmal away from Leipzig and put it up in the Place de la Concorde at Paris?

He who does not get into the habit of doing a little more than is expected of him will some day find that he has got into the habit of doing a great deal less.

The world is so full of a number of things  
I'm sure it could spare the superfluous  
kings. —*New York Evening Post*.



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## THE FLYING AGE

BY G. DOUGLAS WARDROP

*The National Aeroplane Subscription*

The failure of Congress to make adequate provision for the aeronautical needs of the army and navy has led to the starting of a public aeronautical subscription in this country similar to the French and German subscriptions of 1912-1913. This step was taken on May 21, by the governors of the Aero Club of America, who have decided to make a direct appeal to the American people for contributions to a fund with which to train aviators, provide aviation corps for the militia of each state and put a hundred aeroplanes into use for carrying mail, the machines and the trained aviators flying them to constitute a reserve for military service in case of national need. The Atlantic Fleet is now maneuvering without a single aeroplane; on the day President Wilson's note was transmitted to Germany the navy had only three aeroplanes in commission, and the army barely twice as many. Only half a dozen of the licensed aviators of the United States have made flights of more than fifty miles, and none know even the rudiments of military aeronautical requirements. Every military and naval authority in Europe now recognizes that a navy without aerial eyes is as helpless as a submarine without a periscope; an army without aerial scouts and aerial auxiliary can be coralled and slaughtered like a herd of sheep; a harbor or naval station without aerial defense is at the mercy of every puny submarine. The public subscription just started should put American aeronautics on the substantial basis which all far-sighted citizens desire.

### How Aeroplanes Protect Shipping

Charles C. Witmer, the American aviator, late pilot of Mr. Harold F. McCormick's aeroyacht, arrived in New York recently from Russia, where he was for six months with the Black Sea Fleet. Upon his return to America Mr. Witmer called at the Aero Club of America and in an interview with one of the editors of *Aerial Age* said in part: "If the British Government had employed the same methods that the Russians have put into effect to keep the Black Sea coast free of German vessels, the 'Lusitania' could not have been destroyed. Since the time the



'Breslau' and 'Goeben' threatened Sevastopol the Russians have been depending entirely upon aircraft to keep the coast free of sea raiders. Every day of my three months' stay in Sevastopol I saw the aeroplanes leave for a reconnaissance trip that would take them fifty miles out to sea. Seven aeroplanes were used for this purpose, and they searched a fifty-mile strip of the ocean daily, at intervals, looking for German submarines and cruisers—which, by the way, did not venture near after one experience had taught them a lesson. One morning one of the air scouts brought back the information that the 'Goeben' and the 'Breslau' were making for the port, and were then only a few miles distant. The order was immediately given for the seven flying boats to 'take the air,' each carrying two forty-pound bombs. While the orders were being executed a shell from the 'Goeben' came shrieking between the two rows of hangars, but fortunately did not explode. The purpose was undoubtedly to wreck the railroad tunnel at Sevastopol, and thereby paralyze the railroads. Then the seven flying boats—all of American make, delivered just before the outbreak of the war—started, and circling over the two steamers as they proceeded in full retreat under full steam out of the harbor, dropt their bombs and hurried back to shore. After that initial success the defense of the entire coast was left to the aeroplanes, and for three months I saw them go out daily to reconnoiter. In this way Russia was able, with an equipment of seven aeroplanes, costing about \$100,000, to dispense with the services of several cruisers and to insure ample protection at Sevastopol from the German sea raiders."

#### Italy's Air Fleet

Italy's fleet of dirigibles and aeroplanes, both sea and land-going, is characterized by a real originality of conception. This applies more especially to her excellent airships, which for the greater part have been entirely national creations and have given a very good account of themselves. Numerically the Italian fleet ranks fourth among the aerial powers, right after Great Britain, Germany and France, and fairly ahead of Russia; qualitatively it can safely be put on the same level with its more powerful rivals.

"How did you get that stitch in your side?"

"Oh, I got hemmed in a crowd."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Borleigh—Some men, you know, are born great, some achieve greatness—

Miss Keen—Exactly! And some just grate upon you.—*Buffalo Courier.*

They can reform all they want to, but there will be trouble in this world as long as kisses taste as good as they do.—*Mechanicsville (Ohio) Morning Telegram.*

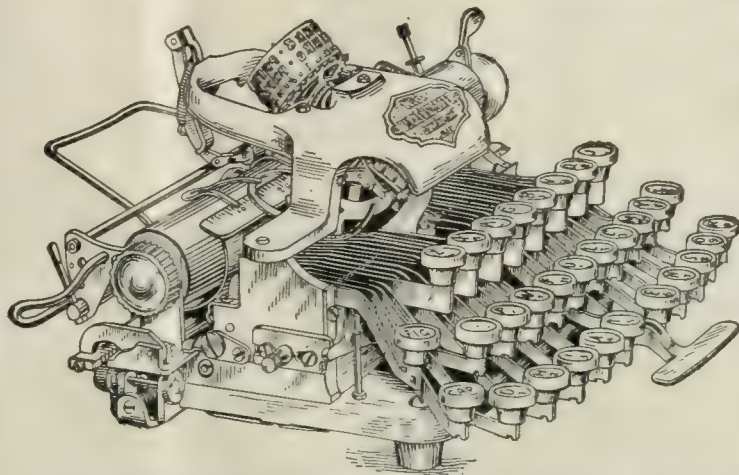
"Are you the editor of the paper?" asked the lady with the drab spats, calling.

"I am," replied the man with the poised pencil.

"Well, I called to ask you if you wouldn't get larger type. My name was in your paper five times last week, and a neighbor of mine told me she never saw it."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

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## DIVIDENDS

### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, June 2, 1915.  
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK.  
DIVIDEND NO. 65.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Thursday, July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, June 11, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
WM. M. HAGER, Sec'y. S. S. DELANO, Treas.

### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, June 2, 1915.  
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.  
DIVIDEND NO. 51.

A dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, June 11, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
WM. M. HAGER, Sec'y. S. S. DELANO, Treas.

### AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, May 26th, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable July 1st next, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on June 25th, 1915.

F. C. ROWLEY, Secretary.

### AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, May 26th, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%), payable June 21st next, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on June 14th, 1915.

F. C. ROWLEY, Secretary.

### OFFICE OF

### THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.

15 Broad St., New York, June 1, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 1st day of June, 1915, a dividend of \$2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1915.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29, 1915.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the Preferred stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer



## THE NEW BOOKS



### INDIA'S LAUREATE

When a man crashes thru comparative obscurity into the blaze of a world wide popularity as has Rabindranath Tagore, made recently in the birthday honors of King George an English baronet, there is, as a rule, such an influx of data pertaining to both the man and his work that within a short time the literature on both subjects consists largely of repetition.

Hence, it is with distinct satisfaction that one turns to such a book as *Rabindranath Tagore, the Man and His Work*, by Basanta Koomar Roy, with an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. This is less a life of Tagore than a brief history of the development of his character and general tendencies. Beginning with an account of the poet's immediate ancestry and laying particular stress upon the interesting personality of his father, the writer sketches vividly the school days, the entrance into politics and the development along wider lines of those traits which later on obtained for the great Indian the Nobel Prize.

In a sense this book is peculiarly authoritative, for written by a fellow countryman, it gives the viewpoint of the East. It is interesting to observe the storm of jealousy which arose in Tagore's native land on the poet's sudden and enthusiastic acceptance by the world at large, a jealousy felt only by those rhymesters whose smallness of spirit was in itself evidence of their unworthiness. As Basanta Koomar Roy says, there is no writer in India today who has come within a stone's throw of reaching Tagore's mark as philosopher, essayist, dramatist, novelist or poet. Surely it is only once in a generation that a genius is found who is at once so versatile and yet has set so high and so beautiful a criterion.

A companion to this volume is *Rabindranath Tagore, a Biographical Study*, by Ernest Rhys. In a slight degree the title is misleading, for unlike the other this commentary lays a heavier emphasis on the work than it does upon the writer, or, rather, it is concerned more with Tagore in connection with his work than his environment. Mr. Rhys takes up in turn each field of the literary art in which Tagore has labored, and notes with a running commentary, which is both instructive and entertaining, the works of the poet best known in each.

That Mr. Rhys's acquaintance with Tagore was of a more or less intimate nature adds charm to his book. The preface, retrospectively prophetic in tone, gives a sidelight on Tagore which is of undoubted significance as is the fact that both Basanta Koomar Roy and Ernest Rhys sum up the poet with a quotation from his own works: "Na-

ture shut her hands and laughingly asked every day, 'What have I got inside?' and nothing seemed impossible."

Closely related to these comes another work, *The Songs of Kabir*, translated by Rabindranath Tagore and Evelyn Underhill. According to the preface Kabir, a weaver and a mystic, was born in India about 1440 and lived to a green old age, the leader of an extensive cult. There is not space here to go into the fundamentals of his philosophy; suffice to say that his doctrine was both sane and sound, embodying a spiritual normality which he found India in need of at that time and which undoubtedly the world is in acute need of today. Kabir's verse is very like that of Tagore in tone and color. If one likes Tagore one will like Kabir.

It is regrettable that while there are excellent translations of Tagore no step has been made as yet toward putting his verse in an accepted English form. The beauty of the philosophy and of the expression is there, but not the metrical and rhythmic perfection that has gone so far to endear the poet to even the humblest of his native followers. What has been done for Latin and Greek verse in its most difficult forms can surely be done for Indian.

*Rabindranath Tagore*, by Basanta Koomar Roy. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25. *Rabindranath Tagore*, by Ernest Rhys. The Macmillan Co. \$1. *Songs of Kabir*, translated by Rabindranath Tagore and Evelyn Underhill. The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

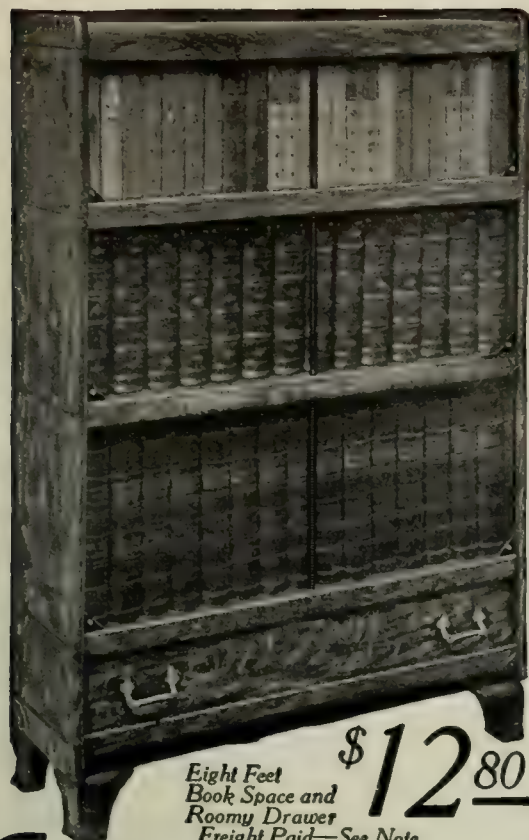
### MYSTERIOUS RUSSIA

The least understood of the warring nations is Russia. Of her spiritual and material reactions toward the war we have but faint glimpses. For this the censorship is partly responsible, but more is the mystical, enigmatical character of the Russian people. How they view the present struggle Stephen Graham attempts to set forth in *Russia and the World*, as he found it when the news of the Great War came to him in the midst of a Siberian walking tour.

For Russia this is a fight for the "national ideal." It is a revolt against German "materialism"—as the Russians understand *kultur*—an effort to uproot Teutonic influences which the Russians feel have been undermining their national life. More and more has all business, banking, manufacturing, and the exploitation of resources fallen into the hands of the Germans, so that the German problem had become only secondary to the Jewish problem, also economic rather than religious in its origin. Thus if the Russians were to adopt a motto for the war, it would be, "getting rid of the German spirit in life, getting rid of the sheer materialist point of view."

The war evoked "national enthusiasm, national tenderness, and moral unanimity." It closed the vodka shop, healed the fratricidal strife in Poland.





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### DIVIDEND

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A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent, has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th, 1915. Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Immediately Russia "grew lighter as tho an evil spirit had jumped off her back." The "progress from quietness and vast illiteracy" has been confirmed, the people at last are confident of a voice in the counsels of nations. Such are some of Mr. Graham's statements, hardly reconcilable with what we hear of Russian treatment of Finns and Jews since the war began. But he admits that for Russia this is not a war of enlightenment. Nor does that seem to trouble him. He has become an admirer of the virtues of the Russian peasants, "mystical, careless, in soul akin to the Celts," of their great simplicity and inherent democracy, and in the depth and piety of their religious zeal he sees promise of a new spiritual power to the world.

Interesting also is the chapter devoted to the discussion of the terms of peace. Germany, particularly, will desire the good offices of the United States, he says; in fact, she has "had an eye to that from the beginning and has spent an immense amount of money in order to obtain an unfair advantage thru America's partiality." Equally will it surprise many Americans to learn that feeling in America "was confessedly anti-British at the beginning of the war," a condition he warns Englishmen, due to the fact that "British blood-relationship is on the wane and that of the Jew is on the upgrade," to the "trusts, the undue influence of money and the corruption in the Administration."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Graham's judgment of Russia is sounder than that on the United States.

*Russia and the World*, by Stephen Graham. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

### AMERICA THE PRODIGAL

A large theme always has a fascination for Mr. Churchill, and in his new novel, *A Far Country*, he attempts the double task of depicting American life in its political and its social prodigality. The growth of an inland city, "twelve hours from the Atlantic seaboard," offers a rich field for exploitation, and the story is told, from within, by one of the exploiters of his native town, a corporation lawyer with a quiescent conscience, eager ambition and a pathetic faith in the established order. Success—not failure—is the "far country" in which he comes to himself and to a better mind. The predatory politics and finance of the closing years of the nineteenth century furnish forth "the far country" with riotous living, plenty of husks and indubitable herds of swine. Among them the Prodigal is always full of restless longing. Incidentally he has married the "wrong woman" and the divorce question has to be thrashed out, among other complications. The kind of working hypothesis upon which the hero reconstructs his life includes a renewed faith in democracy and a revaluation of old loyalties. Mr. Churchill is not without that kind of courage which is brave enough to re-discover the moral code of the Ten Commandments.

Democracy is an adventure, the great adventure of mankind. The trouble in many



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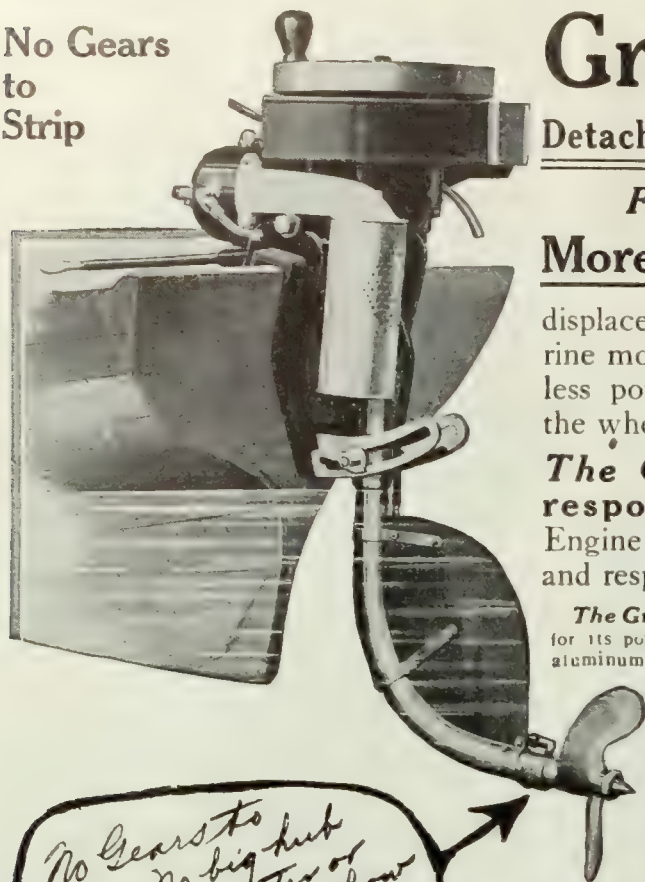
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minds lies in the fact that they persist in regarding it as something to be made safe. But no adventure is safe—not life itself. The Prodigal Son is the parable of democracy, of self-government in the individual and in society. In order to arrive at salvation most of us have to take our journey into a far country.

The author's belief in our "getting back," as individuals and as a nation, makes the book worth while, since it is no cheap optimism nor blind opportunism, but a reasoned faith in humanity and in God.

*A Far Country*, by Winston Churchill. The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

## LAW BETWEEN NATIONS

International law supersedes municipal law, and may in turn be superseded by an act of Parliament or of Congress establishing a later municipal law. The two systems or classes of law are not as independent as is casually supposed. Any aid to a better understanding of what international law is, its scope and authority and progress, is an aid to civilization. Mr. Cyril M. Pecciotto has rendered such an aid in his *Relation of International Law to the Law of England and of the United States*, and Dr. Oppenheim has enhanced its value by a clear-cut introduction.

McBride, Nast. \$1.75.

## THE LAST OF THE GAME TRAILS

Big game hunting in Africa is supposed to be the last ambition of a sportsman, but Stewart Edward White had to go it one better. To the thrill of the big-game trail he added the sensation of finding a hunter's paradise never before seen by white men and the last of its kind in the world. On a par with Roosevelt's African adventures are the tales of the excursion into the unknown parts of German East Africa told in *The Rediscovered Country*.

Doubleday, Page. \$2.

## BRILLIANT CONSERVATISM

"The Constitution of the United States," says Henry Cabot Lodge in his interesting volume on *The Democracy of the Constitution*, "is a true representative of what a constitution should be." Using this statement as a premise, he develops an extremely logical defense for our "fundamental instrument," which, from the point of view of the conservative, is especially worth while. Mr. Lodge's arguments are apt, his illustrations well taken, and his style, altho lacking in flexibility, is clear and emphatic.

Scribner. \$1.50.

## THE MELTING POT

Edward A. Ross presents a significant study of the make-up of the American people in his striking book, *The Old World in the New*. Altho immigration statistics are not available before the year 1820, a careful résumé from other sources of the original make-up of our people is given and the various accessions that have been received from Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy and other European sections are traced with the political and economic causes which have affected the flow of the immigrant tide and its economic and social effects.

Century. \$2.40.

## MATHEMATICS AND ART

*The Curves We See in Life*, the spirals of shells, ferns and nebulae, are compared in an unusual book by Theodore Andrea Cook, with the exact logarithmic curves and spirals which geometry might produce. This original work has interest for the mathematician, the botanist, the conchologist, for the painter and the architect and for the lover of Dante and of Da Vinci, of whose manuscripts there is an especial study.

Holt. \$5.

## MODERNIST VERSE

In *Panama and Other Poems*, Stephen Phillips has gathered his more recent magazine verse, which can hardly be criticized beyond saying that it is about up to the author's average. To attempt further dis-



section would entail an analysis of Mr. Phillips' whole work which has no place here. The poems in this volume have a very wide range of thought and action and will be of decided interest to those who are followers of the—so-called—modernist movement.

Lane. \$1.25.

#### THE FEMININE ADVENTURE

The business world is inhabited by lambs and ravening wolves. At least Marie Van Vorst in *Mary Morland*, and several other recent story writers so picture it. By a convenient death, virtue and love triumph and the footman enters with a silver tray.

Boston: Little, Brown. \$1.35.

#### THE COST OF LIVING

Housekeeping today has become a science which, beginning with the home, extends to all the producing and distributing agencies by which the home is supplied. Hence *Lower Living Costs in Cities*, where statistics say one in every three Americans dwells, with its study of everyday matters like food, rent, health, education and municipal utilities, should interest every urban householder. It was prepared by Clyde Lyndon King and is one of the series of the National Municipal League.

Appleton. \$1.50

#### THE KEY TO ARMAGEDDON

Among the most interesting of the pre-war books now being republished is Dr. Charles Sarolea's *Anglo-German Problem*. Written in 1912, after the Agadir crisis, the Belgian statesman saw in Germany's efforts to regain the hegemony of Europe which she had held from 1870 until the formation of the Triple Entente the clue of tragedy and with convincing power traced its development toward present denouement.

Nelson. \$1.

#### FOLK WHO WRITE

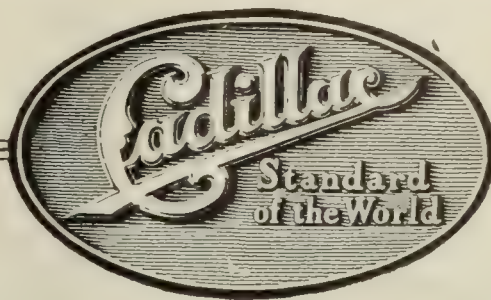
Was it not Louisa Alcott whose ambition was to be the author of the most thumbed book in the library? Today she would wish rather for the honor that has come to O. Henry, the putting of his stories into raised point for the blind. "I am very, very old and I am blind and I'm nearly dead," said one poor lady, "but I do love O. Henry's stories."

If we wish to know what education and growing up really do for us, why not study the earliest writings of successful authors? For instance, Mr. Porter, author of *Henry of Navarre, Ohio and Pepper*, wrote at eight what he considers his best work. Plot—'hero, private, kills a Confederate; made corporal; kills another Confederate, rather large one; made sergeant; so on till generalissimo. Structurally fine,—unity, mass, coherence, wallop on every page.'

The Spanish Government is planning a commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Cervantes. A statue of Don Quixote is to be erected in Madrid, and a new edition of Cervantes' work in the Castilian tongue is being prepared. Time was when Spain was too busy killing her neighbors to mind about literature. Now hers is the one blest corner of Europe where a government has time to concern itself with statues and scholarship.

When a New York physician was told quite simply by a new patient, a gentle looking, little foreign lady, that the operation for appendicitis had been performed "in a dreadful place, a preezon," she hid her amazement under a change of subject. Later she learned that the appealing stranger who grew more charming on acquaintance, was the author of *The Life Story of a Russian Exile*, Marie Sukloff, who killed General Trepoff, was sent to Siberia and had finally escaped to America.

F. Hopkinson Smith, to whom, if to any, one would expect writing to be easy, made eight drafts of *Colonel Carter of Cartersville*, and there were exhibited this winter ten writings of one of Mrs. Deland's stories. Wouldn't this be a wise and kindly item for editors to enclose with rejected manuscript?



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When the axe does not bear a trade-mark the value of the friendliness created by the first axe is lost.

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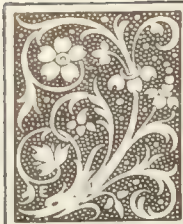
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# THE MARKET PLACE



## A STEEL TRUST STOCK MARKET

The entire market on the New York Stock Exchange was favorably affected last week by the decision of the Federal court in the Government's suit for dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, which is commonly called the Steel Trust. Monday was a holiday. Before the opening on Tuesday, Germany's unsatisfactory reply to our Government's note concerning the "Lusitania" had been read thruout the land. Prices at the beginning were lower than the closing figures of the preceding week, on account of this controversy. But the public showed no inclination to sell, and recovery followed the decline. On Wednesday there was some improvement.

At the beginning on Thursday there was an advance. Rumors were heard to the effect that the Government had lost its suit against the Steel Corporation. The market broadened; 766,000 shares were sold, against the recent totals of 200,000 or 300,000. At the close it was seen that the price of Steel shares was higher by 4%. But the court's decision was not given to the public until nearly an hour after the close. It is evident that the advance was due to purchases by persons who either had knowledge of the decision or were guessers of a gifted kind. Their guessing was highly profitable. The next day, when the decision had been read, and the breadth of the great company's victory was realized, there was a violent advance in almost all parts of the list, and nearly 1,000,000 shares were sold. Those of the Steel Trust rose, but only a part of the gain was held. The shares of the International Harvester Company, whose similar case is pending in the Supreme Court on appeal from the decision at St. Paul in favor of dissolution, showed a sensational advance of 16 points, and at the end of the week their net gain was 9 points.

While the controversy with Germany exercised a restraining influence, advance was promoted by war order news and the rising prices of metals, as well as by the Steel Trust decision. At the close of the week the gains of ten copper mining companies ranged from 1 to 9½ points, with Amalgamated at the head of the list, and Anaconda showing 5½ to its credit. Higher prices and growing demand for lead accounted for an addition of 4 points to the figures for National Lead shares. One motor company gained 16 points and another 4. In the list of miscellaneous war order companies the following additions may be noted: Bethlehem Steel, 11½; General Electric, 12; General Chemical, 10; Studebaker, 5¾; Federal Smelting, 7; Pressed Steel Car, 3¾; Westinghouse, 3½; New York Air Brake, 2½; American Locomotive, 2¼; Baldwin Locomotive, 2. A majority of the active railroad shares were

higher by from 1 to 3½ points. Trading in Steel shares was about 25 per cent of the week's business, and the result was a net gain of 4¾. It would have been 9 if the highest price reached could have been retained.

The American Can Company and the Corn Products Company, as well as the International Harvester Company, were encouraged by the decision. Suits against them are pending. It is expected in what is called the Wall Street district that the New Jersey court's decision will be confirmed on appeal. Nearly a year will elapse before the final decision can be known. Arguments will be heard at the October term of the Supreme Court, and the court's judgment will be announced from three to five months later.

## A STOCK DIVIDEND

The Ford Motor Company has again excited public interest in its transactions, not this time, however, by a profit-sharing plan or a rebate to buyers, but by increasing its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000. It has declared a stock dividend of 2400 per cent, or \$48,000,000, and the remaining \$50,000,000 of the new issue is to be retained in the treasury. But there are only eight stockholders. Henry Ford, who owns fifty-eight per cent of the present capital of \$2,000,000, will now add \$27,840,000 to his holdings. The dividend gives \$5,000,000 to Vice-President Couzens, \$4,800,000 to David Gray, about \$2,400,000 to each of four other owners of shares, and \$48,000 to one who now has \$2000. Under the profit-sharing plan adopted a little more than a year ago, the employees have received several millions. There are 21,000 of them.

## WHEAT AND COTTON

For several weeks the price of wheat in our markets has been falling. In two successive days the net loss was nine cents a bushel, and the loss in the last thirty days exceeds twenty-five cents. At the end of last week wheat for July delivery was sold in Chicago at 1.14. Demand from Europe has temporarily lost force. Exports last week were only 4,872,000 bushels. The weekly average was 7,800,000 in April, and about 6,850,000 in May.

While the winter-sown wheat has been affected unfavorably by storms and in other ways, the crop still promises to be a very large one. The prospect for spring-sown wheat is unusually good, and the increase of spring acreage is said to be more than ten per cent. It is still expected that the full crops will exceed even that of last year, which was very much greater than any that had preceded it.

The Government's first cotton report shows a high condition, 80, which may

be compared with 74.3 at the corresponding date in 1914 for last year's record-breaking crop, and a ten year's average of 79.5. But acreage has been reduced, probably by about fifteen per cent. The reduction will be made known in next month's report. There has been a great change in the cotton market and in the condition of our cotton-growers since the great money pool was formed for their relief soon after the beginning of the war. Exports then were almost nothing, and our own spinners' takings had fallen twenty-five per cent. Now, when the record of ten months since the beginning of the war is compared with that of the corresponding months in the preceding year, it is seen that the takings of domestic spinners have increased and that the exports have been less by only nine per cent.

But the price received for exported cotton has almost been cut in two, falling from \$566,877,000 to \$330,494,000. Exports recently have been declining.

## WAR METALS

While the price of spelter, or zinc, continues to advance here and in Europe having risen from 4 or 5 cents a pound to 28 cents, for the best grades, the price of copper in this country has for some time remained substantially unchanged. But this price is very high, and it is yielding large profits to the mining companies. Four of them declared quarterly dividends recently, increasing the amount per share by one-third or one-half. Many have wondered why our exports of copper have continued to be less than the normal quantities. In the first four months of the year they were only 177,000,000 pounds, against 304,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

The explanation is that Europe is taking copper in the form of finished products, rather than the raw metal. Great quantities are used here in the manufacture of ammunition. In addition, the exports of brass (a compound of copper and zinc), needed in the production of ammunition, have been very large. Shipments of brass bars, plates and sheets in the three months ending with March were 18,920,830 pounds, against only 1,781,770 in the corresponding months of 1914.

The following dividends are announced:

American Chiclet Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable July 1; common, 1 per cent, payable June 21.

American Can Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable July 1.

American Car & Foundry Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent; common, ½ per cent; both payable July 1.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent, payable July 1.

Niagara Falls Power Company, \$2 per share, payable on and after July 15.



# THE INDEPENDENT EDUCATION SERVICE

A directory of Schools and Colleges which are advertising in The Independent. By using the coupon below, parents will secure prompt and complete information to aid them in selecting the right education for son or daughter.

## CALIFORNIA

- 1 Pacific Theological Seminary.....Berkeley
- 2 California Hospital School for Nurses  
Los Angeles
- 3 Mills College.....Mills College

## COLORADO

- 4 University of Colorado.....Boulder
- 5 Walcott School.....Denver

## CONNECTICUT

- 6 Ely School for Girls.....Greenwich
- 7 Hartford Theological Seminary.....Hartford
- 8 The Gateway.....New Haven, Conn.
- 9 Wheeler School and Library  
North Stonington
- 10 Hillside School for Girls.....Norwalk
- 11 Sanford School.....Redding Ridge
- 12 Thorpe School for Tutoring.....Stamford
- 13 Connecticut Agricultural College.....Storrs
- 14 Miss Howe and Miss Marot's School  
Thompson
- 15 Choate School.....Wallingford
- 16 Gunnery School for Boys.....Washington
- 17 Wyckham Rise.....Washington
- 18 St. Margaret's School.....Waterbury
- 19 Miss Smith's Home School.....Woodbury

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- 20 Lucia Gale Barber School of Rhythm  
Washington
- 21 Bristol School.....Washington
- 22 Chevy Chase Seminary.....Washington
- 23 National Cathedral School for Girls  
Washington
- 24 Martha Washington Seminary.....Washington

## FLORIDA

- 25 Cathedral School.....Orlando
- 26 Rollins College.....Winter Park

## ILLINOIS

- 27 Western Military Academy.....Alton
- 27a American Correspondence School of Law  
Chicago
- 28 American School of Correspondence  
Chicago
- 29 American School of Home Economics  
Chicago
- 29a Blackston Institute.....Chicago
- 30 Chicago Correspondence Schools.....Chicago
- 30a Chicago Photo Playwright College.....Chicago
- 30b Dickson School of Memory.....Chicago
- 31 Kindergarten Collegiate Institute.....Chicago
- 32 La Salle Extension University.....Chicago
- 32a National School of Chiropractic.....Chicago
- 33 Sheldon School.....Chicago
- 34 University of Chicago.....Chicago
- 34a Evanston Academy.....Evanston
- 35 Northwestern University.....Evanston
- 36 Monticello Seminary.....Godfrey
- 37 Illinois Woman's College.....Jacksonville
- 38 Frances Shimer School.....Mt. Carroll
- 39 Waterman Hall.....Sycamore
- 39a Gorton School for Girls.....Winnetka
- 40 Todd Seminary.....Woodstock

## INDIANA

- 41 Notre Dame.....Notre Dame
- 42 Interlaken School.....Rolling Prairie
- 43 Valparaiso University.....Valparaiso

## LOUISIANA

- 44 Paragon Institute.....New Orleans

## MAINE

- 45 Abbott School.....Farmington
- 45a Hebron Academy.....Hebron

## MARYLAND

- 46 Girls Latin School.....Baltimore
- 47 Goucher College.....Baltimore
- 48 Maryland College for Women.....Lutherville

## MASSACHUSETTS

- 49 Abbott Academy.....Andover
- 50 Cushing Academy.....Ashburnham
- 51 Boston University.....Boston
- 52 Miss Church's School for Girls.....Boston
- 53 De Meritte School.....Boston
- 54 Emerson School of Oratory.....Boston

- 55 Miss Guild and Miss Evans' School for  
Girls.....Boston
- 56 Miss McClintock's School for Girls.....Boston
- 57 New England Conservatory of Music  
Boston

- 58 Posse Gymnasium.....Boston
- 59 School for Social Workers.....Boston
- 60 School of Expression.....Boston
- 61 Bradford Academy.....Bradford
- 62 Sea Pines.....Brewster
- 63 Episcopal Theological School.....Cambridge
- 64 New-Church Theological School.....Cambridge
- 65 Sargent School.....Cambridge
- 66 Concord School for Girls.....Concord
- 67 Powder Point School.....Duxbury
- 68 Williston Seminary.....Easthampton
- 69 Dean Academy.....Franklin
- 70 Lawrence Academy.....Groton
- 71 Rogers Hall School.....Lowell
- 72 Monson Academy for Boys.....Monson
- 73 Walnut Hill School.....Natick
- 74 Mount Ida School.....Newton
- 75 Colley Dickinson Hospital School  
Northampton

- 76 Brookfield School.....North Brookfield
- 77 Wheaton Seminary.....Norton
- 78 Miss Hall's Town and Country School  
Pittsfield

- 79 Home Correspondence School.....Springfield
- 79a Waltham School for Girls.....Waltham
- 80 Tenacre.....Wellesley
- 81 Misses Allen School for Girls.....West Newton
- 82 Allen School for Boys.....West Newton
- 83 Wilbraham School.....Wilbraham
- 84 Worcester Academy.....Worcester

## MICHIGAN

- 85 Delsarte Cause in Expression.....Detroit
- 86 Reed School.....Detroit

## MINNESOTA

- 87 Shattuck School.....Faribault
- 87a Pillsbury Academy.....Owatonna

## MISSISSIPPI

- 88 Stanton College.....Natchez

## MISSOURI

- 89 Hosmer Hall.....St. Louis

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 90 Phillips Exeter Academy.....Exeter

## NEW JERSEY

- 91 Centenary College Institute.....Hackettstown
- 92 Old Orchard School.....Leonia
- 93 Montclair Academy.....Montclair
- 94 Morristown School.....Morristown
- 95 Francis E. Parker Home School  
New Brunswick
- 96 Newton Academy.....Newton
- 97 Pennington School for Boys.....Pennington

## NEW YORK

- 98 St. Agnes School.....Albany
- 99 Auburn Theological Seminary.....Auburn
- 100 Mrs. Dow's School for Girls  
Briarcliff Manor
- 101 Chautauqua Summer School.....Chautauqua
- 102 National School of Nursing.....Elmira
- 103 Colgate University.....Hamilton
- 104 Starkey Seminary.....Lakemont
- 105 Manor School for Girls.....Larchmont Manor
- 106 Graven School.....Mattituck
- 107 Kimball Union Seminary.....Meridian
- 108 Mackenzie School.....Monroe
- 109 Holbrook School.....Ossining
- 110 Ossining School for Girls.....Ossining
- 111 St. John's School.....Ossining
- 112 Crane Norman Institute of Music.....Potsdam
- 113 Glen Eden.....Poughkeepsie
- 114 Riverview Academy.....Poughkeepsie
- 114a Mechanics Institute.....Rochester
- 115 Skidmore School of Arts.....Saratoga Springs
- 116 St. Faith's School.....Saratoga Springs
- 117 Syracuse University.....Syracuse

## NEW YORK CITY

- 118 Joseph Adelman
- 119 Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton's School
- 120 Berkeley School
- 121 Columbia Grammar School

- 121a Eastman Gaines School
- 122 Alexander Hamilton Institute
- 123 Elizabeth King Institute
- 124 Language Phone Method
- 125 New York Homeopathic Medical College
- 126 New York School of Philanthropy
- 127 New York University School of Commerce
- 128 Florence Fleming Noyes School of  
Rhythmic Exercises
- 129 Phillips School
- 129a Pratt Institute
- 130 Mrs. Helen M. Scoville's School
- 131 Union Theological Seminary
- 132 Veltin School for Girls
- 133 von Ende Music School
- 134 Young Women's Christian Association

## NORTH CAROLINA

- 135 Blue Ridge School for Boys.....Hendersonville
- 136 Mont Edgemont School.....Rocky Mount

## OHIO

- 137 Grand River Institute.....Austinburg
- 138 Ogden Physical Culture College.....Cincinnati
- 138a Glendale College.....Glendale
- 139 Western College for Women.....Oxford

## PENNSYLVANIA

- 140 Birmingham School.....Birmingham
- 141 Penn Hall.....Chambersburg
- 142 Wilson College.....Chambersburg
- 143 Chestnut Hill Academy.....Chestnut Hill
- 144 Franklin and Marshall Academy.....Lancaster
- 145 Yeates School.....Lancaster
- 146 Meadville Theological Seminary.....Meadville
- 147 Mercersburg Academy.....Mercersburg
- 147a Pawling School.....Pawling
- 148 American Institute of Child Life  
Philadelphia
- 149 Pennsylvania College for Women.....Pittsburgh
- 150 Kiskiminetas Springs School for Boys  
Saltsburg
- 151 International Correspondence Schools  
Scranton
- 152 Lehigh University.....South Bethlehem
- 153 Williamsport Dickinson Seminary  
Williamsport

## RHODE ISLAND

- 154 Moses Brown School.....Providence
- 154a Brown University.....Providence

## TENNESSEE

- 155 Tusculum College.....Greeneville

## VERMONT

- 156 Goddard Seminary.....Barre
- 156a Bishop Hopkins Hall.....Burlington
- 157 Middlebury College.....Middlebury
- 158 Vermont Academy for Boys.....Saxtons River

## VIRGINIA

- 159 Wilson College.....Chambersburg
- 160 Randolph-Macon Woman's College  
Lynchburg
- 161 Virginia College.....Roanoke
- 162 Roanoke College.....Salem
- 163 Mary Baldwin Seminary.....Staunton
- 164 Stuart Hall.....Staunton

## WEST VIRGINIA

- 165 Davis and Elkins College.....Elkins

## WISCONSIN

- 166 Wayland Academy.....Beaver Dam
- 167 Hillcrest School.....Beaver Dam
- 168 St. John's Military Academy.....Delafield
- 169 Northwestern Military & Naval Academy,  
Lake Geneva

## INDEPENDENT EDUCATION SERVICE

119 West 40th Street, New York

Send Information Regarding Schools

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(Name and Address in Margin)



# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

(CONTINUED)



Campus and School Buildings

## WORCESTER ACADEMY

## EQUIPMENT:

Splendid New Gymnasium and Pool  
Kingsley Laboratories  
Dining Hall  
Megaron  
Cottage Infirmary  
Modern Dormitories  
Playing Fields

82nd year begins September 15th, 1915

### A Strong School Because of

**Wide Patronage:** Boys enrolled in 1914 from 22 states and 12 countries.

**Achievement:** 171 boys prepared for 33 colleges in the last four years.

**Efficiency:** Faculty of 20 experienced men.

**Democracy:** Atmosphere and spirit pure, broad and genuinely democratic.

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New \$100,000 Gymnasium



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Advanced work for older girls.  
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Largest school of expression in the U. S. The demand for our graduates as teachers in colleges, normal and high schools is greater than we can fill. Courses in Belles-lettres, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. 35th year opens Sept. 28th.

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Mind—Body—Voice. Leader for 30 years. Write for "Expression," free; also about Dr. Curry's new books. Work for all needs; never closed; special and summer terms. Regular year opens Oct. 7. S. S. Curry, Ph.D., Litt.D., Pres., Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.



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New dormitories. Gymnasium. Resident Physical Director.  
Rate \$250 to \$350. Fund for boys of proven worth.  
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A Country School for Young Girls

PREPARATORY to Dana Hall. Fourteen miles from Boston. All sports and athletics supervised and adapted to the age of the pupil. The finest instruction, care and influence.

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Massachusetts

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MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin.

**Dean Academy** Young men and young women find here a home-like atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, \$300-\$350 per year. Special Course in Domestic Science. For catalogue and information address

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### Wilbraham Academy

A school which fits boys for useful, sane and successful living, and gives thorough preparation for college work.  
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## Miss Hall's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

In the Berkshire Hills, on the Holmes Road to Lenox. Forty-five acres. One thousand feet above the sea level.

Miss MIRA H. HALL, Principal  
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## CHOOSING THE SCHOOL

THAT schools are advertised in such numbers and variety adds to the embarrassment of choosing. But it makes possible a wise choice if sufficient attention is given to the question. The very idea of the private school and its reason for existence is that it is "difficult," that it represents a special type of education suiting the exceptional need of the child or demand of the parent.

How many other boys do you know who are exactly like your boy; how many that require the same kind of training? His own brother is not like him and the discipline that would help the one might hurt the other. It might be objected that this logic would lead to a school for every individual, that is, to the private tutor, but this conclusion ignores the fact that a large part of a student's education is given him by his schoolmates. It makes, at least, as much difference to him who these are as who his official and salaried teachers are. Almost any school is better than none, any kind of education preferable to mere instruction.

But the fact that every boy or girl is a unique personality, and reacts differently from every other to the same stimulus, makes it necessary to send him to the school, wherever and whatever that may be. It would be as absurd to send him to "a" school as it would for you to enter a drug store and ask for "a dose of medicine." The best school for your boy is the school that will do best for him, no matter what it may do for others.

In view of the diversity of individual requirements it would of course be presumptuous for us to prescribe one particular type of school as "the best" for all. All kinds have their distinctive virtues, otherwise they would not be in existence. The most that we can do where we do not know the pupil concerned is to see wherein these types differ, leaving it entirely to the parent to decide what weight should be given to these points.

In the first place we find the private schools divided into two general classes according to location. Some are established in the country, some in the city, while others make a more or less successful attempt to combine accessibility with seclusion.

A somewhat similar division is that between large and small schools, though here the important point is not so much how many students are enrolled in the institution as a whole but what is the size of the groups of students who are so intimately associated in boarding hall or class rooms as to form a unit of close companionship. It is not possible to determine how much individual attention each student receives by the simple process of dividing the number in the student body by the number in the faculty. It sometimes happens that in institutions where the ratio is one to fifteen the association between instructor and pupil is closer than where it is one to ten.

The form of support also divides the



private schools into two classes, those that are endowed and those that depend entirely upon the fees of the students. The endowed schools are usually older and their history and traditions have given them an established reputation to maintain. On the other hand these traditions or the conditions of endowment may hamper their freedom, so we sometimes find among the younger schools supported altogether by their students a quicker response to the demands of the times for new forms of education.

The private school differs from the public school essentially in that it has the power to select its students and so can form a more homogeneous body by the exclusion of any whom for any reason it seems undesirable. In practise, however, this distinction is sometimes not so great as it is in theory and it may happen that a private school by its need of tuition fees will have lower standards of admission in regard to scholarship and character than the public schools.

As to religious training, there are three main types. Very few of the private schools are exclusively secular. Many are distinctly denominational, but most of them aim to maintain a decided religious atmosphere without sectarian bias.

In the choice of schools for young men the matter of military drill is often a deciding factor, and seems likely to become of greater importance in the future than it has been in the past. In every state a public college is maintained, with the aid of the national Government, in which military training is compulsory and many private schools, especially in the South, make a specialty of it. Apparently it is meeting with increasing public favor both on the grounds of patriotism and of individual benefit. The question of the advantages and disadvantages of the military form of education was admirably discussed by President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation in an *Atlantic* article on "The College of Discipline and the College of Freedom," in which he compared West Point and Harvard as the extreme types.

One of the first questions which a parent has to settle before he can choose a secondary school for his son or daughter is that of the probable future career. Is it to be a preparatory or a finishing school? If the former, for what college is it to prepare? Some private schools make it their special object to qualify their students for the examinations of a particular college or group of similar colleges, and the more closely they are adapted for this the less they may suit those of other aims.

Since all colleges nowadays give various degrees and allow various options in admission requirements the preparatory schools are also offering different courses, altho these are often not so completely differentiated in reality as they are on paper. But one can at least distinguish among five kinds of training; classical, scientific, literary, artistic and vocational. Many schools attempt with varying success to combine these in such a way that every student

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

(CONTINUED)



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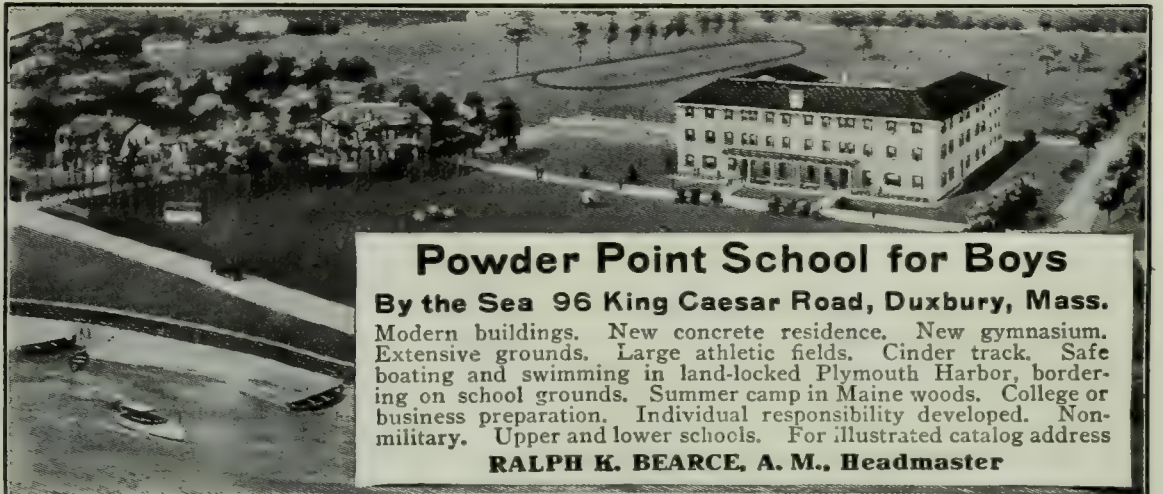
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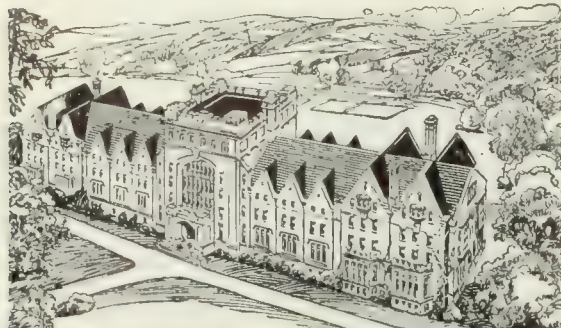
COL. VASA E. STOLBRAND, C.E., Headmaster  
Drawer I, Faribault, Minn.



# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

(CONTINUED)

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## PAWLING SCHOOL For Boys

Founded by  
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**Location:** Sixty-four miles from New York City, on the Harlem Railroad; seven hundred feet above sea-level, in the foothills of the Berkshires.

**Object:** To prepare boys for College and Scientific Schools; to foster habits of systematic study, and to develop sound bodies.

**Equipment:** The Main Building, representing the best type of Academic Architecture, single bedrooms, Infirmary, and modern sanitary appointments; Gymnasium, large swimming-pool; Field House, in center of large playing-ground.

**Administration:** Course of instruction covering five years directed by men of experience; general supervision by faculty of all sports; relations of mutual confidence between boys and masters encouraged.

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Training School for Supervisors of Music in public schools. Both sexes. High School course required for entrance. Voice, Harmony, Folia, History, Ear Training, Sight Singing, Methods, Practice Teaching, Chorus and Orchestra Conducting. Limited to 65. Personal attention. Catalog. 65 Main St., Potsdam, N. Y.

**ST. FAITH'S** An elementary and secondary Church school for a limited number of ambitious girls. College Preparation, Home Science, Music, Vocational Guidance. Invigorating climate. One teacher to every five pupils. \$275.00 per year. For catalogue of "The school that's full of sunshine," address St. Faith's School, Box 356, Saratoga Springs, New York

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Art, Home Economics, Teaching (Manual Training, Domestic Science and Art, Applied and Fine Arts). Two or Three Year Courses. Mechanical, Electrical, and other special courses for grammar school graduates. Engineering and professional courses for high school graduates. Inexpensive. Apply for special bulletin.

THE REGISTRAR, 69 Plymouth Avenue

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Offers intensely practical training in the broad phases of business, in the stimulating atmosphere of America's center of commerce and finance. Develops the qualities for which big business men are searching. Day and evening courses in accounting, banking, finance, advertising, salesmanship, journalism, insurance, real estate, practical politics, commercial teaching, marketing, transportation, foreign trade, etc. Combined cultural and vocational course may be had in cooperation with the Washington Square College. Year begins September 23rd. For bulletin address

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Offers a quick and thorough preparation for college.

Develops strong bodies, clear, active minds and clean, manly habits. Certificates given students with an honorable record. Firm, yet kindly, discipline. Daily instruction in military science. Gymnasium, swimming pool, athletic field of five acres, tennis, golf. Manly sports encouraged. *Junior Hall*, a separate school for boys under 13. Summer session. For catalogue, address

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HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President

Standards High, Expenses Moderate

Ninety-Seventh year opens September 23, 1915

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

## Columbia Grammar School

Founded 1704

93rd Street and Central Park West

Specially devoted to preparation for all Colleges. Business Course—Primary and Outing Classes for Younger Boys. Fireproof Building—Laboratories—Gymnasium—Play Grounds.

B. H. CAMPBELL, Headmaster

Send for Catalogue. Telephone 3787 Riverside.

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## KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY

A high grade preparatory school with a moderate tuition. 103rd year opens Sept. 8th. High elevation. Eight buildings. 100 acres. New and separate dormitories for girls and boys. New gymnasium. Playing fields. School farm.

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## The Phillips Exeter Academy

Unusual opportunities for boys of exceptional character and ability. 135th year opens Sept. 15th, 1915. The Phillips Exeter Academy, Lewis Perry, Principal, Exeter, New Hampshire.

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## GLENDALE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Glendale, Ohio

Catalogues Sent Upon Application.  
MISS R. J. DE VORE, President.

VERMONT

## Bishop Hopkins Hall

An endowed school for girls. 130 acres overlooking Lake Champlain. Well equipped building. Outdoor sports all year. Upper and lower school. College preparatory and general courses. Write for circular.

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The Rt. Rev. A. C. A. HALL, President, BURLINGTON, Vt.

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College entrance certificate. State Teacher's Training Course. Music. Domestic Science. Commercial Course. New equipment. Large endowment. 4 buildings. Gymnasium. Athletic Field. \$250 a year—No extras. ORLANDO K. HOLLISTER, Litt. D., Prin., Box 17, Barre, Vt.

VIRGINIA

## Randolph-Macon Woman's College

One of the leading Colleges for Women in the United States. Admission by examination, or by certificate from accredited schools. Well equipped laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Psychology. A Library of 13,000 volumes. Modern residence halls. New \$20,000 Gymnasium, with Swimming Pool. Large Athletic Fields and Tennis Courts. Healthful climate, free from extreme temperature. \$250,000 have recently been added to the endowment fund. Expenses moderate. Officers and instructors, 58; students 610, from 35 States and foreign countries.

Address PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. WEBB  
Lynchburg Virginia

may have a taste of all. Where unmistakable signs of some special talent, say for music, manifests itself in youth, then the choice is simplified by being narrowed. But young people normally will take an interest in any study which is attractively presented and it is a common error of fond parents or teachers to mistake the delight and facility they may show in the exercise of some new faculty for a proof of specific genius. Because a boy likes to shoot or collect birds' eggs it does not follow that he will become a great general or ornithologist when he grows up. Whether a girl takes most pleasure in modeling clay or dough, in making sonnets or dresses, does not determine her destiny or even her disposition. Youth is a process of finding one's self and there should be a sufficient variety in the courses and elasticity in the curriculum to afford opportunity of developing the individual tastes and talents.

In examining a school it is of course necessary to see that it has adequate facilities for the work it professes to do, that is for instance, whether the books in the library and the apparatus in the laboratories are sufficient for the courses offered in literature and science. The more important question of how many "born teachers" there are in the faculty is one not so easily ascertained since the number of capital letters after an instructor's name gives little indication of his ability as an instructor.

Lastly the matter of cost is often a limiting if not a determining factor in the problem. In this connection it must be remembered that the expense of schooling depends more upon the standard of living among the students than upon the price of tuition.

We have attempted here nothing more than to specify some of the points that are to be taken into consideration in the choice of a school. At least as much time and attention should be given to the selection of the miniature world in which the boy or girl is to spend the formative years of life as is given to the choice of an automobile or camera. Modern psychologists, however they may differ on other points, agree as to the importance attached to the period of adolescence. This is the time when the personality crystallizes. Later influences may change opinions and modify character, but will never be able to effect a radical transformation of the self. It is then that habits are formed, ideals inspired and impulses born. It is then, if ever, that the religious nature is awakened and all those emotions which lead toward the higher life have their first inception. There is only one such sunrise in any one's day and it must not be missed.

It must be remembered that in every school many lessons are learned which are not in the curriculum and these for good or ill may be most indelibly impressed upon the plastic mind. The soul of a school, the *genius loci*, the *esprit de corps*, is something very real and supremely important. But this cannot be put into print or picture nor can it be ascertained by a look at the plant.



# Insurance

Conducted by  
W. E. UNDERWOOD

## FRATERNAL INSURANCE AND RESERVES

It is becoming increasingly evident from the numerous letters I am just now receiving on the subject, that the views I have recently expressed on assessment life insurance have interested a number of persons. Among those who have written me—some seeking information, other requesting advice, and yet others challenging my statements or defending the system—is Mr. P. J. Reilly of Fargo, North Dakota, who tells me he has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for thirty-four years.

Appealing to my sense of justice and admitting the correctness of many of my statements, he reminds me that "all fraternal insurance societies were founded in ignorance" as respects proper insurance methods. He would have me note that the A. O. U. W. is the pioneer in fraternal insurance and the first to adopt adequate policy reserves. He tells me that each state jurisdiction is independent, and free to formulate its own system; that each pays its own death claims, and uses such rates and actuarial methods as its members elect.

Commenting on a comparison made by a member of the order, who is also a policyholder in the Pacific Mutual Life (see The Independent of May 24, 1915), he says:

I joined the order about the same time, thirty-four years ago, . . . at the age of twenty-one, and paid \$12 a year for \$2000 of insurance. This continued for twenty-four years, making the total outlay to me \$288, which you will admit was pretty cheap insurance. Of course, I realized that this could not continue and that eventually I would have to pay more. I moved to North Dakota during the year 1904, and transferred my membership to that jurisdiction, and in that year North Dakota changed from the old classified methods to a level rate. I was then forty-five years old and adopted that rate, which has cost me annually \$53.46 for \$2000, and which has a cash surrender value today of \$388, paid-up certificate for \$700, or extended insurance for ten years. I consider that if I were to drop out of the A. O. U. W. today with a paid-up certificate of \$700 after having the protection of \$2000 for thirty-four years with an actual net cost of \$60 I would feel kindly toward the institution that had protected me for all those years.

The point, as I take it, of this entirely reasonable address to my sense of fair play is that certain jurisdictions of the Ancient Order of United Workmen are now operating under a reserve system and that in discussing assessmentism as practised by that order, I should differentiate as between jurisdictions. I heartily concur in the suggestion; and it is convenient to observe right here that, as the result of an examination made of such meager data as are immediately accessible to me, the jurisdic-

# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

(CONTINUED)

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Lancaster, Pa.

Sixty-first year opens September, 1915

A Country School for fifty boys, on an estate of 110 acres, in the heart of the "Garden County" of the United States.

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Physical training unsurpassed, Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Two Athletic Fields.

A new building ready for occupancy September next, makes possible fifteen additional pupils. Application for reservations should be made now.

Catalogue and portfolio on application. Terms \$700 per year. No extras.

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The Headmaster, Yeates School  
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Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Woodland Road

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Forty-Seventh Year

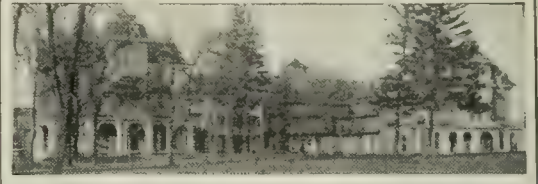
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Lower School—special home care and training of younger boys. Graded classes. Outdoor sports. Catalog.

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Cooperation with Religious Organizations of the City and State for practical training.

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Mrs. Gertrude Harris Boatwright, Vice-President



# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

(CONTINUED)

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**Equipment.** 30 acres of athletic fields and playgrounds, three tennis courts, three H. mes, School House, Gymnasium, Manual Training Shop.

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**The Ely School for Girls** Ely Court, Greenwich, Conn.  
A country school. One hour from New York. Certificates to Vassar and the New England Colleges.

## The Gateway

A School for Girls of all ages

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## THE SANFORD SCHOOL

Ridgewood, Redding Ridge, Conn. On a modern 300-acre farm. Varied life out-of-doors, as well as athletics. Individual attention under experienced teachers. Careful preparation for life as well as for all colleges. A summer session. D. S. SANFORD, A.M., Headmaster, Box B.

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**Chevy Chase Seminary** A school for girls in Washington's most beautiful suburb. Preparatory and finishing courses. Strong departments of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Campus of eleven acres and provision for all outdoor sports. Artesian water. Catalogue on request. Mr. and Mrs. S. N. BARKER, Principals.

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Is a 100-page illustrated hand-book; it's FREE. Cookery, diet, health, children; home-study *Domestic Science* courses. For home-making and well-paid positions.

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Superintendent  
Box 99, Alton, Ill.



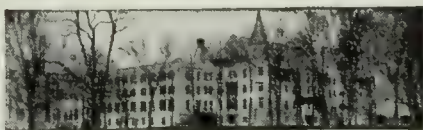
## Girton School For Girls

Winnetka, Ill. Chicago's Oldest Suburb

Select boarding and day school situated in a beautiful 20 acre park. College preparatory, General and Finishing Courses. Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science, Household Sanitation, and Physical Training. Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Special preparation for Bryn Mawr. Social life of the home refined and attractive. Catalogue on application.

Francis King Cooke, Principal, Box 80

## MONTICELLO SEMINARY



For Girls and Young Women. Rated a Junior College of Class "A" by University of Illinois. Domestic Science.

Music, Art. Certificate privileges. Gymnasium, tennis, archery, baseball, hockey. Modern buildings and equipment. 78th year opens mid-September. Two exhibits at Panama-Pacific Exposition. Catalog. Miss Martina C. Erickson, Prin., Godfrey, Ill.

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## Fisk Teachers' Agencies

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tion of North Dakota seems to be in sounder shape from a life insurance viewpoint than that of any other in the order.

My correspondent has been fortunate, as he probably realizes. He had his protection for years at less than its value, for example, and he secured a reformation of his contract before it was too late. But there are tens of thousands of his brethren in other jurisdictions who remain unredeemed, if such statistics as I can readily consult are to be relied on. I find in the "Consolidated Chart," issued annually by the *Fraternal Monitor*, A. O. U. W. figures from thirteen jurisdictions only, to wit: Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington. Six of these are credited with reserve accumulations; seven seem to possess none. Excepting those of North Dakota and Washington, all of these reserves are of insignificant proportions, both as to themselves and as compared with the insurance in force. I find that the North Dakota reserve amounts to \$98.47 for every \$1000 of outstanding insurance; that of Washington at \$43.66; New Jersey, \$27.81; Massachusetts, \$3.69; Minnesota, \$2.56; and Nebraska, 30 cents. The jurisdictions of Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New York, Oklahoma and South Dakota, with an aggregate of \$115,365,294 of insurance in force, seem to have no reserve accumulations at all. The total insurance for the thirteen jurisdictions is \$285,522,187, a part of which is supported by \$1,902,794 of reserves—or about \$6.66 per \$1000.

Contrast this condition of affairs with that of the old line companies as found in the 1915 report (just at hand) of the Insurance Department of Connecticut, where it is shown that the total insurance in force in the companies reporting to that department is \$18,119,633,362, against which there is a reserve of \$3,817,768,045, an average of \$210.69 per \$1000.

I am not arguing against the insufficiency of the North Dakota A. O. U. W. reserve. Its actuary certifies to its sufficiency, and that is acceptable to me; but measuring the other jurisdictions by that standard, we are bound to conclude that they are lamentably deficient. An examination of the figures cited induces the inference that in the jurisdictions which have adopted the level premium (reserve) method, the great, vast mass of the insurance in force continues under the old system. Observe Nebraska, with \$68,912,000 of outstanding insurance and a total accumulated reserve of but \$21,147. Necessarily, but a very trifling amount of that business is on the level premium plan. If the Nebraska reserve is in amount to the particular certificates it protects precisely in the same proportion as those of North Dakota, then we find that only \$215,000 of the Nebraska business carries reserves, while some \$68,700,000 is in the air, so to say.

In conclusion, it is but necessary to observe that there is no division whatever between my correspondent and me



## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

### RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND, Providence, 313 Hope St.

### The Misses Bronson's School

A home school for ten girls under sixteen at time of entrance. Circular.

### VIRGINIA

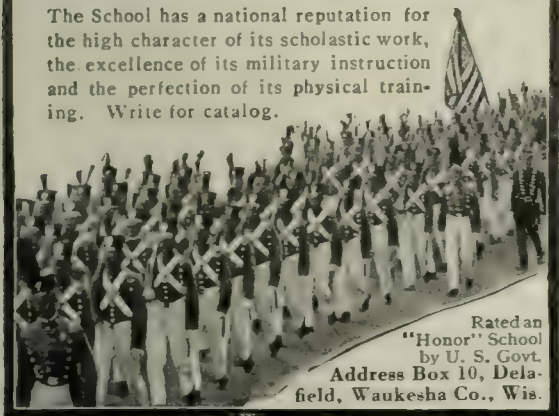
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Miss E. C. WEIMAR, Principal

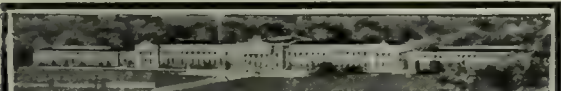
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New fireproof home on shores of Lake Geneva. Modern sanitation, ventilation, heating, lighting. High scholastic standards; certificate privileges. Outdoor life emphasized. Fixed charge covering board, tuition, uniforms, pocket money. Address COL. R. P. DAVIDSON, Supt., Lake Geneva, Wis.

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In the first place read the advertisements in this and other issues of The Independent. Send for the catalogues of those schools that seem to fit your needs. Use The Independent's Education Service, as a time-saver and short-cut in securing full and complete information.

See Page 477

over reserves. We both insist that they are essential to the safety and the practical fulfilment of the life insurance contract.

Mrs. M. A. R., Valedo, Kan.—The Homesteaders is a comparatively small fraternal insurance order on the assessment plan, a form of life insurance that is undesirable. The Central Life is a mutual old line company, small but sound, cost of getting business too high. It issues deferred dividend policies only—a plan I cannot recommend.

R. A. F., New York.—Cannot unqualifiedly recommend the company in the connection you mention. It is financially sound and will, I believe, eventually become a good average company for policyholders, but it is handicapped by an unfortunate past. An agent has plenty of work in selling insurance for a company with a good record. He cannot afford the time required to defend a poor one.

Miss C. C. R., Tannersville, N. Y.—The company mentioned is financially sound and its policies are fully protected by proper reserves. I am of the opinion that the single advantage you cite and like will be neutralized within a comparatively short period, and that the net cost to you will eventually exceed that in many other companies. However, the insurance offered is of standard quality.

J. R. McC., Fairmount, Ind.—A comparatively young company with a large capital, fully solvent and a good surplus. It writes non-participating policies only. The management is of average ability, content to do a moderate business which is conducted with conservatism and care. Such business as is transacted outside the United States must, necessarily, conform with the legal requirements of its home state and of such other states as permit it to operate within their jurisdiction.

A. H. C., Marathon, N. Y.—The two companies you name are among the best in the land. It is impossible to make predictions respecting future dividends, but companies of the class cited may be relied upon to pay all they can. There are two kinds of participating and non-participating companies: one is well managed and the other is not. There is little difference, measured by growth, between the skillfully managed of either class. In the state of New York a company may write only participating or non-participating—not both.

W. W. C., 6917 Bennett Ave., Chicago, Ill.—The form of policy, description of which you enclose, is ideal, for it devotes every dollar the policyholder invests as premium to building up the estate created in becoming insured. Its main feature consists in augmenting the reserve by leaving the dividends and their interest earnings to accumulate. In this way a Whole Life policy may be paid up for its face long before the tabular "expectation" is reached; the stipulated number of payments under a Limited-Payment policy may be reduced; and, in time, either of these forms may be transformed into a cash endowment. The company offering the policy is first class, over sixty years old, in splendid financial condition and managed with great ability.

M. H., Canon City, Col.—Your question uncovers a legal point as novel in life insurance as is the cause of its origin. While I cannot speak with authority, it is my opinion that no court in the United States would sustain a life insurance company in its effort to avoid payment for losses incurred thru the destruction of the "Lusitania." The policyholders on that vessel had violated none of the conditions of their contracts, they were non-combatants exercising only their undisputed rights in traveling on a peaceful merchantman. In doing this, they did not require permits from their insurers. They properly presumed that they were protected against the perils of belligerent by the provisions of international law and the usages of modern warfare. I cannot cite any cases similar to this, nor do I think any other such have ever occurred.

## SUMMER CAMPS

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Author of "Indian Boyhood," etc., announces his SCHOOL OF THE WOODS, the Unique Summer Camp for Girls, on Granite Lake, near Keene, New Hampshire. Modern house with sanitary plumbing; three open fire places; out-door sleeping; resident physician. All land and water sports under expert supervision. Rest and exercise prescribed to fit individual needs. Authentic INDIAN woodcraft and nature lore, games, dances, trailing, sign language, artistic handicrafts, ceremonies, and pageantry. Unusual opportunities in music. For a summer rich in novel experiences and the pure poetry of living, come to

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Number limited. Write for illustrated leaflet. Mrs. Elaine Conant Eastman, Amherst, Mass. After June 15, Munsonville, N. H.

**SUMMER CAMP** CHAUDWELL, ON CHAUTAUAU LAKE, opposite Chautauqua Assembly. Little children, young women, families. Conducted by The School of Mothercraft, 330 West End Ave., New York City. Address after June 12, Dewittville, N. Y.

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An Ideal Summer Camp for Boys on Lake Champlain. Twenty-second year. Every convenience for safety and comfort. Waterproof tents with floors. All land and water sports. Leaders carefully chosen college men. Best of food. Camp physician. No mosquitoes or malaria. Long-distance phone. Number limited. Booklet upon application. Address Wm. H. Brown, 270 W. 72d St., N. Y.

### REAL ESTATE

### Private Cottage at Chautauqua

For Rent—A beautiful home, remodelled this season, furnished and redecorated, located in one of the most attractive and quiet residential sections of Chautauqua, with unusually large yard planted with shrubs and flowers. Cottage has nine rooms and two bathrooms, stationary wash stands and gas stoves in bedrooms, gas range and electric light. Verandas first and second floors. Rent from early June to October. Address Mrs. Frank Chapin Bray, Chautauqua, N. Y.

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5 acres of land, 7 room bungalow, barn, chicken house, on trolley, 3 miles from Bridgeton. \$2250.00.

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**APARTMENTS TO LET—124 Oxford Street, Cambridge.** 5 and 6 sunny rooms, all modern conveniences, within easy walking distance of Harvard Square. Apply to Robert H. Magwood, 344 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

### NOTICE

**THE SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS** located at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, President

Dated May 4, 1915, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
Louis K. Hull, Attorney, for The Security National Bank of Minneapolis.

6%

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To Rent or Sell your Real Estate, to get boys and girls for your Camping Party, to complete your Touring Party, use the advertising columns of The Independent.





# THE MOVING WORLD

## A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES



### AMERICAN ANIMAL PICTURES

Edward A. Salisbury, who owns a thousand acre ranch in the far West where the wild animal life of America has suffered comparatively little from the professional hunter, has succeeded in taking over twelve thousand feet of pictures which constitute the most complete kinematographic course of American natural history yet made. In this work he has had the coöperation of the United States Biological Survey and was given free access to all the great federal game reserves. These pictures not only give a charmingly intimate view of wild animal life but they show the enlightened policy of conservation on the part of Uncle Sam.

Mr. Salisbury shows the rich and striking variety of game fish in the waters of California and portrays in detail the work of the hatcheries. The artificial fertilization of the spawn of such game fish as the rainbow trout and the steel-head trout is shown at very close range. After enabling us to watch the life of the fish from the egg until it is large enough to be distributed in the waters of the state, the author delights the heart of the sportsman and the lover of the beautiful in nature by showing picturesque trout streams and the angler's skill.

On those islands along the Pacific coast where millions of migratory birds pass and repass every year, Mr. Salisbury has managed to catch practically every detail of their domestic in-

timacies, the building of their nests and care of their eggs, the hatching of the young and their growth under the watchful eyes of the mother bird. The origin of the ancient superstition of the pelican feeding its young by tearing its own breast is demonstrated by the camera, which shows that the young pelicans dive down deep into the craws of their mother in their greed for food.

The scenes showing the hunting of the mountain lions and the lynx and various species of bear look well on the screen because the author has avoided all wounding or killing of animals and devoted his whole energies to recording their traits and characteristics.

### MORALS THRU THE MOVIES

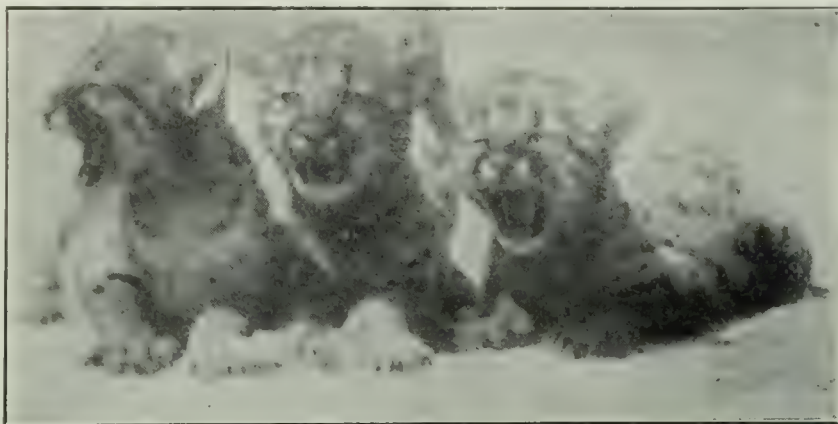
A series of films designed for the purpose of impressing upon girls the importance of strict conformity with the moral code and the conventions is being brought out under the title of "Who Pays?" One of them illustrates the dangers of disregarding chaperonage. An-

other deals with race suicide, showing how "The Pursuit of Pleasure" may lead a woman to neglect her natural duties. The lesson is the old one of she who will not when she may, cannot when she will. But we fear that some sharp-sighted girls will extract another moral from it, that a father who does not let his daughter dance is to blame for her wanting to dance too much later in life.

The films bring out clearly the point that "who pays" for any deviation from the path of propriety is not the one most to blame, but that the disastrous consequences spread widely. The scenes are presented in such an inoffensive manner that no one would take exception to them except those who regard the depiction of such themes as intrinsically improper. (*Balboa films. Pathé.*)

### THE INDUSTRIOUS WORM

The manufacture of cellulose silk has not yet gone so far that we can dispense with the services of the humble silkworm. But the efforts to introduce sericulture into this country have not been successful and not many children, or grown people for that matter, have any clear idea of how silk is produced. For that reason the new release on *The Life History of the Silkworm* is a welcome addition to the list of educational films. On a mulberry leaf ten feet long it is easy to follow each step in the series of marvelous transformations. (*Edison, Orange, N. J.*)



BABY COUGARS WHO HAVE CUT THEIR TEETH  
From Salisbury's Wild Life Pictures



THE PILGRIMS ON THE MAYFLOWER

In this group of the Independents from Scrooby, photographed shortly before they landed on Plymouth Rock, our readers may pick out their respective ancestors. The drama of "The Landing of the Pilgrims," as filmed by Edison, follows in part Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish"



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

Most of the letters we receive in re-  
gard to the attitude of the President in  
this crisis express the hope that he will  
not take such action as will involve the  
country in war.

Some say, what an opportunity our  
President missed when the armies of Ger-  
many brought desolation and wo to little  
Belgium, what an opportunity to utter a  
magnificent and strenuous protest in the  
name of humanity against the unspeakable  
outrage. And what, gentle reader, would  
have been gained, may we ask, by such a  
procedure, what indeed but to add fuel to  
that flame which already threatens to en-  
circle the world? How much more has  
America accomplished in that name of hu-  
manity, invoked in wisdom and not in  
folly, by her quick and generous response  
to Belgium's deepest needs? Is this not of  
more real value than to congratulate our-  
selves on the splendor of an empty protest?  
It is well indeed for our dear land in these  
days of serious danger that our ship of  
state is guided by a cool head and a steady  
arm.

JAMES W. JOHNSON  
*Spuyten Duyvil*

I believe that our President will never,  
personally, advise any hostile demonstra-  
tions, either toward Germany or Mexico.  
The aftermath of this vast European holo-  
caust will be more exacting in the needs,  
necessities and troubles of every individual  
in any nation, than all the present regretta-  
ble and strenuous conditions. America, un-  
fettered by war operations, will gradually  
evolve into a position of gigantic Samari-  
tanism, with capital and necessities and  
food products, raw or manufactured, for  
all.

JAMES EDWARDS  
*San Francisco*

When Mrs. Corra Harris on her re-  
turn to Georgia from the seat of war  
in France wrote to The Independent of  
May 3 "From the Peace Zone in the  
Valley," she probably did not expect  
this expression of her relief at the  
change of scene to be subjected to such  
rigid criticism from a geological and  
botanical standpoint as the following:

"Men make war, but they cannot make  
peace," she says. "Peace is." Further she

says, "All things work together for good-  
ness and peace, except greed and ambition,  
of which all the world is guiltless except  
man."

Her idea that all nature is at peace  
couldn't well be further from the truth.  
War is the law of all nature. Take the sea.  
A few submarines threaten lives and prop-  
erty, but in every river, lake, sea and ocean  
literally countless millions of devil-fish,  
swordfish, archerfish, boarfish, cutlassfish,  
sawfish, spearfish and sharks every minute  
are in deadly warfare, eating and being  
eaten.

Conditions on land are worse. Even the  
birds are hostile to each other and to lower  
forms of life. The whole animal world is  
engaged in frightful war. Lions, tigers,  
wolves, hyenas, jackals, crows, vultures—  
do these names suggest peace? Do not they  
fight for the same reasons that men fight,  
viz., to get food, for places to live and to  
protect their females and children? Yes,  
and some out of pure cussedness. Are all  
meetings in the jungle peace congresses?

Even in the vegetable world war is the  
rule. Weeds are constantly trying to choke  
out useful plants. Wonder if Mrs. Harris  
ever had a garden or, if she had, wonder  
if she witnessed no war between pusley,  
blue grass and milkweed, say, on the one  
side, and radishes, onions and sweet corn  
on the other side. Wonder if she ever saw  
a field of wheat fighting a draw battle  
with Canada thistles. Wonder if she ever  
saw a conflict between dandelions and grass  
in the lawn. Yet she gets off such a remark  
as "All the earth is guiltless except man."

"We reap the grass," she says, "and cut  
the trees, but they rise again. Flesh is the  
one transient thing." But it is not the same  
grass that rises again. The human race  
continues the same as plant life, not by the  
re-birth of the same individuals, but by  
descendants. Men who live now are grand-  
children of former men, so trees are grand-  
treeren of former trees.

J. EUGENE BARRY  
*Decatur, Illinois*

How Mrs. Harris would reply to this  
we would not venture to surmise, but  
we will content ourselves by quoting  
good old Dr. Watts:

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,  
For 'tis their nature to.  
Let wolves and lions growl and fight,  
For God hath made them so.  
But, children, you should never let  
Your angry passions rise;  
Your little hands were never made  
To tear each other's eyes.

In discussing "The Revival of the  
Pamphlet" in our issue of May 17, we  
called attention to the fact that in this  
country it was more customary for  
those who wish to influence public opin-  
ion in behalf of some cause or people  
to found a special periodical for that  
purpose instead of making use of  
pamphlets. As examples of this tenden-  
cy in American literature we specified  
*The Fatherland*, *Free Poland* and *The  
Day* as representing respectively the  
interests of the Germans, the Poles and  
the Jews in this country. In mentioning  
*The Day* in this connection we had no  
thought of implying that this news-  
paper was an advocate of either Ger-  
many or the Allied Powers. *The Day*  
was incorporated three months before  
the war broke out for the purpose of  
becoming "a constructive force in  
American Jewry in the greatest Jewish  
center in the world." It has maintained  
a neutral attitude in regard to the war  
and at the same time has done a public  
service in calling attention to the suf-  
ferings of the Jews in the territory de-  
vastated by the contending armies in  
eastern Europe.





# The TRIBUTE TO INITIATIVE

V

One year ago, the V-type principle as applied to automobile engines was practically unknown in America. ¶ Today it is the dominating influence in motor car development. ¶ Announcements already made and to be made indicate how profoundly the future course of the industry has been affected by the Cadillac V-type "Eight." ¶ In eagerness of demand, the Cadillac Company has never experienced anything like the existing conditions. ¶ More than 12,000 Eight-Cylinder Cadillacs have been delivered and orders are in hand from dealers for practically as many more.

THE measure of a man's success is the influence which he exerts upon other men. ¶ It is not merely in what he says, or thinks, or even in what he does. ¶ It is determined by the extent to which he moulds and models other men to his way of speaking and thinking and doing. ¶ When the public mind or conscience begins to pattern itself after the mind and conscience of an individual—that individual has begun to taste of true greatness. ¶ And in a different, and perhaps in a lesser sense, that which is true of the individual, is true of the business institution. ¶ The success of a business institution is in proportion to the influence which it exerts upon the industry of which it is a part. ¶ When a great industry begins to shape its policies, its principles and its product after the pattern set by a single business institution—that one institution has become vastly more than a mere money-making machine. ¶ It has developed into a creative and a compelling force. ¶ The great man does not merely bring other men to his way of thinking. ¶ He induces them to translate those thoughts into deeds and into conduct. ¶ He causes them to abate and set aside their own judgment and to substitute his clearer, better judgment. ¶ He persuades them to throw away something of their own and to substitute something of his which is better. ¶ The greatest of all victories is that bloodless triumph which comes of self conquest—the subjugation of self to that which is right and good. ¶ And its finest fruit is the peaceful conquest of other hearts and other minds. ¶ Again, in a different and maybe in a lesser sense, this is true of business institutions. ¶ They have begun to taste of true success only when they have induced a great industry to abate, to abandon, to throw away, to substitute, to conform. ¶ Consider what it means to conquer in turn, by the silent force of example, the intellect of the draftsman, the designer, the engineer, the executive, the directing boards of other great institutions. ¶ Consider the dead weight of opposition which must be overcome in an organization before it can persuade itself to follow the example of another. ¶ Confronted with such a problem in his affairs, the mind of the manufacturer must run the gamut of business emotions. ¶ He must subjugate his pride; he must fight off his fear; he must master his uncertainty; he must conquer his doubt—and stake his entire destiny on the decision. ¶ His engineers have been committed, perhaps, to other principles, and may be reluctant to adopt a new principle. ¶ His selling organization has been committed to the old product but must recast its policy to conform to the new. ¶ Capital, seeing hundreds-of-thousands in money needed for new machinery and other hundreds-of-thousands discarded in old machinery, wonders why the old, profitable, less progressive product is not good enough. ¶ Wherever he goes in his own institution, there is doubt and discouragement—but over against it the steadily shining beacon-light of that other great success. ¶ Its radiance is all around him. ¶ The pressure of public opinion pushes him persistently toward its emulation. ¶ So he resolutely pockets his pride, sets aside his own judgment, abandons the old policies and begins to build another product, patterned after ideals which are not his own. ¶ When that is accomplished, there is paid the highest tribute which intellect can pay to intellect. ¶ After that, the process goes on and on. ¶ Millions in money and tons of machinery are dedicated to the pursuit of the new inspiration. ¶ A hundred brains, as it were, accept the dictum of one brain. ¶ A score of business institutions tacitly admit the wisdom of one business institution. ¶ A dozen products endeavor to conform to the one product. ¶ Then indeed, is the tribute complete. ¶ A unit has indelibly stamped itself upon the whole. ¶ The industry crowns the individual institution. ¶ And the world adds the seal of unstinted endorsement.



# The Independent

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## THE RESIGNATION OF MR. BRYAN

**M**R. BRYAN'S resignation from the President's Cabinet is a deplorable event.

It is deplorable not primarily because of the loss that it means to the Administration, tho it is clear that the President, who should be the best judge of the matter, considers it a serious loss. Mr. Bryan, thru his fearless arraignment of Tammany Hall at the Baltimore convention, did more than any other single force to bring about Mr. Wilson's nomination. He brought to the Wilson administration a close touch with the plain people—and more particularly the rank and file of the Democratic party—which must have been a real asset. During the progress of the great legislative program of the past two years his influence in the party was beyond question of great assistance to the President in his dealings with the Democratic majority in Congress. His prominence in the peace movement and his earnest championship of the principle of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration and the application of reason and good will has done much to make the United States a leader among the nations in the world movement for the elimination of war.

There is no reason to believe that the President was not speaking with perfect sincerity when he said in accepting Mr. Bryan's resignation: "Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purpose of the Administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered have been an example to the rest of us."

**B**UT it is highly deplorable that Mr. Bryan should have left that great office at just the time and for just the reasons that he did. There could hardly be imagined a time when a President would have more need of the wholehearted, loyal and unselfish support of every citizen of the nation, and how much more of each of those whom he had honored with a place in the close circle of his own personal advisers.

Mr. Bryan should have sacrificed everything but principle to the high duty of supporting his chief and the nation's head. And he and the President did not differ on a matter of principle. His letter and that of Mr. Wilson are in perfect agreement on the point that the disagreement was as to methods. No difference as to methods ought to be, as Mr. Bryan declared this one to be, "irreconcilable." That it was not utterly so is indicated by the fact that additions were made to the Amer-

ican note, and submitted to Mr. Bryan after his resignation had been offered and accepted but before it had taken effect or been made public, which decidedly softened the severity of its tone. In its final form this second American note was more moderate than either the note of February 10 or the note of May 15, both of which were signed by Mr. Bryan.

**M**R. BRYAN objected to the President's method of dealing with the matter in two particulars. First, he would have had the United States offer to submit the case of the "Lusitania" to the investigation of an international commission. In so proposing he does not seem to realize that it is not merely the single act of the sinking of that ship upon which we seek action from Germany. We are concerned with a deliberate and continuing policy on the part of Germany which there is no intimation that Germany intends to intermit or abandon. We have asked for assurances that Germany will put into practise the fundamental principle of civilized maritime warfare that "the lives of noncombatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman."

Germany does not deny that this is the accepted rule of international law. She justifies her breaking of the rule, however, by her contention that England is preventing food and other non-contraband material from being brought to the civil population of Germany.

If Germany wants to refer to a judicial court or commission of inquiry the specific question whether the "Lusitania" was an auxiliary British war vessel, or whether the United States officials were guilty of dereliction of duty in clearing her as a merchantman, we can see no objection to such a reference provided Germany gives the customary assurances that in the meantime she will discontinue destroying the lives of Americans on the high seas without warning. But for us to arbitrate with Germany her individual right to break the law of nations at our expense and without our consent and that of the other nations, is as impossible as for the state of New York to arbitrate with the state of California the latter's right to change the Constitution of the United States without the consent of the other states.

Secondly, Mr. Bryan would have the President warn Americans against traveling on belligerent ships or ships carrying ammunition. It would unquestionably be the part of wisdom for every American in these troubled times to confine his travel, wherever possible, to American ships. Every American ought to be scrupulously careful not to put himself, except for the most weighty reason, into a position where injury to him would tend



to involve his country in the dread consequences of war. But for the Government to urge such a course upon its citizens at so critical a time as this in the negotiations with Germany would be not so simple a matter. To take such a course would be to admit a weakness in our contention for the basic principle in relation to the rights of noncombatants on merchant ships. No such warning would modify in the slightest degree the responsibility of the United States to insist that the rights of American citizens shall be respected in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare and the fundamental rights of humanity.

Mr. Bryan's earnest zeal for the prevention of war is highly to his credit. Any man might well be proud to have it the cause, as he has said and shown that it is, nearest his heart. But there can be no doubt that it is a cause quite as close to the heart of the President. And it is a serious question whether a mere difference about methods, however "irreconcilable," justifies a man in the position from which Mr. Bryan has just retired, in deserting his post in a crisis the acuteness of which only the event can measure.

It can only be a matter of the deepest regret that a man who in so many directions has been a militant power for good should curtail his own effectiveness by such an act at such a time. For it is increasingly clear as the days go by that the effect of Mr. Bryan's resignation is not to be any weakening of the popular support of the President or any division in the Democratic party, but rather a deplorable loss of influence on the part of Mr. Bryan himself.

## NOTHING LESS HIGH AND SACRED THAN THE RIGHTS OF HUMANITY

**I**N view of the expectations naturally aroused by the action of Mr. Bryan in resigning rather than sign the document, the second American note to Germany on the sinking of the "Lusitania" proves to be surprisingly moderate. It is irreproachable in courtesy and perfect in temper. There is not a word in it that could be looked upon as provocative by any nation desirous of doing justice and maintaining friendship.

But neither is there in it any sign of weakening or hint of withdrawal. It is the only logical sequel to the American note of May 15, just as that was the only logical sequel to the American note of February 10. If the German Government needed further assurance of the fact, there is left not the smallest room for doubt that the United States stands unalterably upon the rights of American shipping and of American citizens upon the high seas, as determined by the immemorial custom of nations and the inviolable rights of humanity.

The note meets the intimations and suspicions of the German Government with regard to the character and equipment of the "Lusitania" with official information that she was not in fact a British naval vessel, nor armed for offensive action, nor serving as a transport, nor carrying a cargo prohibited by the laws of the United States. It was the duty of officials of the United States to make certain that none of these things was true or to refuse the "Lusitania" clearance from an American port as a merchantman. This duty, the note assures Germany, was performed "with scrupulous vigilance." Such an official declaration should settle the

matter. Nevertheless the note, in a fine spirit of open-mindedness and fair play, expresses the sincere hope that Germany will submit any "convincing evidence" it deems itself to have that American officials did not perform this duty with thoroughness.

Thus does the Government of the United States effectively rebut German's defense of the sinking of the "Lusitania." Unless the German Government can afford convincing proof that American officials were flagrantly derelict in their duty, the German case is demolished. If Germany could afford such proof, the terrible responsibility might be transferred to the Government of the United States. For a country which should permit a naval vessel of a belligerent power, as Germany in effect asserted the "Lusitania" to be, to sail from its ports as a passenger vessel, carrying more than a thousand noncombatants, including a hundred of its own citizens, could hardly escape bearing the onus of her sinking at the hands of another belligerent. Such would be the situation if the facts were as Germany has asserted. But the United States is convinced that Germany is mistaken. Germany must prove that we are wrong or admit its full responsibility.

But a matter of even greater gravity than the destruction of the "Lusitania" is involved in our controversy with Germany. For nothing can bring to life the men, the women and the children who died when that ship was sunk. But there are other lives to protect; there are the rights of the living to be safeguarded.

It is of importance that we should be given such poor reparation as lies in Germany's power for the wrongs already committed by German submarines, but it is of vital importance that we should be assured of Germany's sincere intention not to continue to commit such wrongs from this day forward.

In the German note to which we are now replying there was ominous indication that Germany had no purpose to alter the policy which had resulted in the destruction of the "Lusitania." There it was said: "The German commanders are . . . no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they inevitably complied before this."

In resisting such a revolutionary alteration of the accepted rules and customs of maritime warfare as is displayed in the German note, and in the course of action of the German submarines both before and since the sinking of the "Lusitania," the United States, to use the President's words, "is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce." "It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority."

Among the acknowledged rights of humanity—acknowledged by the whole world until Germany made from the vulnerability and the limited capacity of her submarines an excuse for denying them—is to be found the principle "that the lives of noncombatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman."

This principle needs no discussion. It admits of no debate. Questions of fact the United States is ready to discuss with patience, reasonableness and good will. The application of the principle to specific cases it is ready



to debate. But on the question of the principle itself the United States must and will stand firm.

In the closing words of the American note, "The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done."

More than this simple act of justice we have never asked. Less than this Germany cannot in fairness and good conscience offer.

## EXPEDIENCY AND MORALS IN WAR

IT has been the effort of the conferences at The Hague to save in war what little of morals war can be made to allow. War is cruel, but any degree of cruelty not necessary in war The Hague would prevent. So snub-nosed bullets are barred.

In his book on *Morals*, Cicero discusses in one chapter this question of the conflict between expediency and morals, and denounces the cruelty of the Athenians in decreeing that the Æginetans, whose strength was in their navy, should have their thumbs cut off so that they could not row in their galleys. It is "thru a specious appearance of expediency," he says, that "wrong is very often committed in transactions between state and state, as by our own country in the destruction of Corinth." He lays down this general principle:

No cruelty can be expedient; for cruelty is most abhorrent to human nature, whose leadings we ought to follow. They, too, do wrong who debar foreigners from enjoying the advantages of their city, and would exclude them from its borders. . . . To debar foreigners from enjoying the advantages of the city is altogether contrary to the laws of humanity.

It was not a Christian who said that even in war a state should not out of expediency be guilty of cruel acts which are thereby essentially immoral; he was a pagan, a worshiper of the gods that are no gods; but he could, and still does, teach morals to Christian nations. President Wilson's communication to Berlin is based on just this principle that cruelty is abhorrent to nature and contrary to the laws of humanity.

There have been deeds done in this war, new to warfare, utterly and outrageously cruel, defended on the score of expediency, called necessity. Such is the promiscuous dropping of bombs on a city, or the use of poisonous gases, or, to mention so conspicuous a case, the massacre of the unwarned passengers on the "Lusitania." Once Themistocles told the Assembly of the Athenians that he had in mind an advantageous plan for strengthening the state in a case of war, but that it was not politic to let it be generally known, and he asked that they would select some man whom he might consult about it. They chose Aristides, surnamed "the Just." It was a plan secretly to set on fire the Spartan fleet drawn up on shore at Gytheum. Aristides heard the plan and reported to the Assembly that it was highly expedient but not morally right, whereupon the Assembly decided that what was not morally right could not be expedient. But such pagan morals are quite too ideal for these days, when a Christian power can calmly decide, for the sake of expediency called necessity, to invade and crush Belgium, and to blow up merchant vessels of whatever nation without warning.

## TOURISTS' RIGHTS

TOURISTS are unchristian animals. They deserve, no doubt, to be warned not to pick the flowers nor finger the paintings. They have only themselves to blame if ice-cream cones are sold under the noses of famous statues. They need occasionally to be confronted with a broadly suggestive sign like the one just outside the San Diego fair grounds: "This is a private house, not a bureau of information. No concessions, no rooms to let. Please keep off the grass."

But they have some rights.

When the thoughtful curators of the charming old Spanish house, in the same city, called Ramona's Marriage Place provided penny-in-the-slot-and-pull-the-knob drinking cups as an adjunct to the fine, broad-brimmed stone well, ancient and alluring, they violated the cardinal privilege of tourists: to have harmless antiques preserved untainted. Safety first! An admirable sentiment! But must we rewrite "The Old Oaken Bucket" about the virgin form of a paraffin cup?

## AVOCATIONAL EDUCATION

IN these days when vocational training is all the rage it is more than ever necessary to emphasize the importance of the opposite kind of education, that which deliberately aims to lead the attention away from the drudgery of everyday life into the neglected fields of history, literature, art, science and religion. True efficiency in the art of living is not to be attained by confining one's thoughts to the immediate job in hand. We should occasionally raise our eyes from our work and rest them on the wide horizon.

To hundreds of thousands of Americans in the past forty years Chautauqua has afforded such an outlook. To the farmer's wife of rural New England, to the ranchman of the western plains, to the village communities which form the heart of the nation as well as to the inhabitants of our largest cities it has brought the opportunity and the incentive for pursuing a systematic course of reading which has led them all around the world and out into stellar space. It has opened the gates that lead back to Greece and Rome. It has handed them the keys to science and philosophy. It has introduced them to contemporary Europe and given them an interest in the problems of our industrial and social life.

There has been no neglect of the practical side of life in the Chautauqua scheme of things. At Chautauqua Institution she who will may take lessons in domestic science, but she who won't may pass on to the Hall of Philosophy and listen to Maeterlinck. Man shall not live by bread alone nor woman by the making of it. A trip to Mars is just what a bookkeeper needs in the evening after he has bent his near-sighted eyes over the ledger all day long. The housewife who has spent twelve hours dusting and scrubbing and putting things to rights does not want to go to a club and discuss "Municipal Housecleaning." No, it is a normal and a wholesome instinct that leads her to Botticelli or the Yosemite instead. Still there are those who sneer at it as an affectation of culture, holding that real culture is a monopoly of the leisure class and all others are imitations. There is manifest, too, an increasing disposition on the part of business men to bring pressure to make the public schools curtail their curriculum and



restrict it to the practical, that is, to what they can use in their business, accurate spelling and quick figuring. They would restrict children to the three R's, reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, as the Kaiser would restrict women to the three K's, *Kirche*, *Küche* and *Kinder*. Against all limitations of educational aspirations, whether due to class, sex, cost or locality, the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle is a standing protest. And not merely a protest, but a remedy by its unique system of self-education.

Self-education. Is there after all any other kind of education? And do big libraries and fine buildings and well-equipped laboratories always stimulate and never stifle it? The printing press and the postage stamp have enlarged the lecture room to the limits of the language. They have brought within the range of the teachers of this generation all who have the alphabet and the disposition to use this key to all knowledge for their own delectation and advantage.

It is just a year ago since Chautauqua and The Independent joined forces. The alliance was a natural one, for both were engaged in popular education on the widest possible scale. It has proved a profitable one for both parties, since it has given to The Independent the class of thoughtful, earnest readers we most desire to reach, and it has given to the members of the C. L. S. C. a periodical which, as we are glad to learn, they highly appreciate.

## AMERICAN SHIPS AND THE FOREIGN TRADE

"I AM perfectly clear in my judgment," said President Wilson, "that if private capital cannot soon enter upon the adventure of establishing these physical means of communication, the Government must undertake to do so." He was speaking of lines of steamships for service between our ports and those of South America, and his opinion was thus exprest only a few days after the Pacific Mail Company had given notice that it would withdraw its ships from the route across the Pacific in November next, when the new Seamen's act will go into effect. That act, the company's officers say, will increase the cost of operation on the Pacific route by \$650,000 a year.

If American capital could speak, and if it should be asked to explain why it does not gladly enter upon the adventure, probably it would say that it could not, in normal times, operate steamship lines under the American flag in the foreign trade, in competition with those of the world's maritime nations, without continuous loss.

It would point to the ships recently coming under our flags, ships whose officers and men at once demanded that their wages be increased by forty or fifty per cent, and thus raised to the American scale.

It would say that the difference in wages is less on the Atlantic than on the Pacific, where the Japanese rates prevail, and where, the Pacific Mail Company's officers say, the withdrawal of their boats will leave the Japanese in practicaly undisputed control.

It would add that, with much higher cost of operation it would also be required to contend against the large annual subsidies granted by European nations and Japan to steamships with which it must compete. It can obtain no such subsidies from our Government.

It might also say that it has recently been restrained by the menace of Government ownership and operation—a menace because the Government would not be compelled to run its ships profitably, but could make low and unprofitable rates, collecting the loss from taxpayers, as the Post Office Department will make good its deficit of \$6,500,000 for the last six months. And, like the Pacific Mail's officers, it might cite the Seamen's act as evidence of an inclination in Congress to make heavier the burden imposed by a difference in wage rates and a lack of subsidies.

These remarks, which probably would be drawn from capital if capital could talk, deserve consideration and should have some weight in the discussion about putting new American ships into the foreign trade.

## STONEHENGE FOR SALE

COLLECTORS of curios should take notice that in September they will have a chance to bid on a choice bit of bric-à-brac, for Stonehenge is then to be put up at auction. It is, to be sure, not the sort of thing one would want to keep on a what-not or cabinet. Even the Metropolitan Museum would have difficulty in disposing of it. It is not exactly beautiful, nor has any one been able to find out what it was built for. But the zeal of the born collector for a unique specimen is stimulated rather than checked by inconvenience or lack of beauty and practicality. Why should not the United States Ancient Order of Druids buy it in and transport it, like Cleopatra's Needle, to New Orleans, or wherever the Supreme Arch may reside? Of course, the connection of the original Druids with Stonehenge is shadowy, but so also is their connection with the A. O. D.

The outcry that was raised ten years ago in England when Sir Edmond Antrobus first tried to sell the property was in part due to the fear lest it should fall into the hands "of one of these b—y Americans," who, if he did not remove it, would at least commercialize it. He was denounced as a traitor and a Vandal. But let the reader ask himself what he would do if he had inherited a neolithic cromlech of eighty-nine pieces. Sir Edmond offered it to the British Government for \$750,000 and finally came down to \$600,000, but the Government quite wisely preferred to put its money into dreadnoughts rather than Druidic remains. Then, when no American Mæcenass appeared on the scene, he tried to get a little revenue out of his three-quarter-million investment by putting a barb-wire fence around it and a postcard shop at the entrance. This roused the wrath of Chesterton, who criticized it in this fashion:

Now if you protest against this, educated people will instantly answer you, "Oh, it was done to prevent vulgar trippers who chip stone and carve names and spoil the look of Stonehenge." It does not seem to occur to them that barbed wire and a policeman rather spoil the look of Stonehenge. The scratching of a name, particularly when performed with a blunt penknife or pencil by a person of imperfect School Board education, can be trusted in a little while to be indistinguishable from the greyest hieroglyphic of the grandest Druid of old. But nobody could get a modern policeman into the same picture with a Druid. . . . It seems to me curious to preserve your lady's beauty from freckles by blacking her face all over; or to protect the pure whiteness of your wedding garment by dyeing it green.

But now that Sir Edmond Antrobus is dead he can do what he could not while living, and the unique stone circles are to go to the highest bidder next fall.



# THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND NOTE TO GERMANY

"THE SINKING OF PASSENGER SHIPS INVOLVES PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY WHICH THROW INTO THE BACKGROUND ANY SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF DETAIL"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1915

THE Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the "Cushing" and the "Gulflight," of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral "ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act" by German air craft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established, and the Government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German Government as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer "Cushing."

With regard to the sinking of the steamer "Falaba," by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, altho the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists thruout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit, on the part of the merchantman, has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship "Lusitania," adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the United States. It is stated that the "Lusitania" was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain.

Fortunately these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information. Of the facts alleged in your Excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the "Lusitania"

was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance thru its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the "Lusitania," or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases; principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the "Lusitania," the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests.

The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting, and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture, or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit, could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all

other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

The Government of the United States is happy to observe that your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may, in the opinion of the Imperial German Government, have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

The Government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practise in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State ad Interim.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Secretary Bryan Resigns

About twenty-four hours before President Wilson's note to Germany was forwarded, and two days before the publication of it here, Secretary Bryan resigned. In his letter of resignation, dated the 8th, he began by expressing to the President sincere regret that he must go. "Obedient to your sense of duty, and actuated by the highest motives," he continued, "you have prepared for transmission to the German Government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the Cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war." Both, he said, desired to reach a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, but found themselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed. "It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation; I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor, as a private citizen, to promote the ends which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use." In conclusion he acknowledged the profound satisfaction caused by his association with Mr. Wilson in important work, and expressed his heartiest good wishes for the President's personal welfare and the success of his Administration.

Promptly replying, Mr. Wilson said that he accepted the resignation only because Mr. Bryan insisted upon acceptance of it; and he accepted it with much more than deep regret—with a feeling of personal sorrow. "Our two years of close association," he continued, "have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the Administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office, and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it afforded has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it. Our objects are the same and we ought to pursue them together. I wish you Godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way."

## His Reasons Given

In a statement given to the public on the following day, Mr. Bryan said that the President and himself differed on two points: first as to the suggestion of investigation by an international

commission, and, second, as to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition. He thought we should say to Germany that we were willing to apply in this case the principle which by recent peace treaties we are bound to apply in disputes with thirty nations, three of which are Great Britain, France and Russia. Germany had expressed approval of the plan, which provides for investigation by an international commission, with one year for inquiry and a report. Why, he asked, should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling on a belligerent ship in a danger zone? Our Government should go as far as it could to prevent this. And American passenger ships should be forbidden to carry ammunition. An attempt to prevent citizens from incurring such risks was entirely consistent with an effort to prevent attacks from submarines. But the President did not feel justified in suggesting investigation by a commission or in warning citizens against traveling on belligerent ships. As a private citizen, he (Mr. Bryan) was free to urge both propositions and to seek such an expression of public sentiment as would "support the President in employing these remedies, if, in the future, he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them."

## Other Statements

Following the publication of the note to Germany, Mr. Bryan issued a statement addressed to the American people, whom he asked to sit in judgment on his action. Repeating what he had said about the irreconcilable difference with the President, he asserted that the real issue was not between persons, but between systems. Governments in dealing with each other used force which represented the old system, which must pass away, or persuasion, representing the new sys-

tem, which had been growing slowly for 1900 years. Of the old system war was the cornerstone. The note to Germany conformed to the standards of the old system. Every ruler engaged in the war was seeking peace according to the old system's rules, by "firmness," and never before had the frightful follies of that fatal system been so clearly revealed. This was what "firmness, supported by force," had done in the Old World. As an humble follower of the Prince of Peace, he begged to be counted among those who favored a course which would show our Government's willingness to continue negotiations with Germany until, the stress of war over, we could appeal from Philip drunk with carnage, to Philip sobered by memories of a historic friendship and by recollection of the innumerable ties of kinship that bind the fatherland to the United States. "Some nation must lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of that day when 'swords shall be beaten into plowshares.' Why not make that honor ours?"

A day later he published a long statement addressed "to the German-Americans." He had confidence in their patriotism, he said, and he urged them to believe that Mr. Wilson was truly neutral. It would be a violation of neutrality to change international rules during war by forbidding the exportation of arms. He believed that if we should be at war with Germany, the German-Americans would enlist as promptly as any other citizens. He asked them not to suspect Mr. Wilson of lack of friendship toward the German Government and people. They should strive to convince the German Government that the President desired peace, and should not connect the German negotiations with those affecting Great Britain. He had opposed delay in sending a note to the British Government and was confident that eventually it would be sent. He hoped Germany would acquiesce in the demands of our note, and that there would be an international agreement excluding passengers from ships carrying ammunition or contraband.

In another statement he said he had feared that our recent note to Germany would cause Germany to sever diplomatic relations and thus create a situation that would lead to war. After his resignation had been submitted but before it took effect, a paragraph softening the note had been added, but the change was not sufficient to affect his decision.

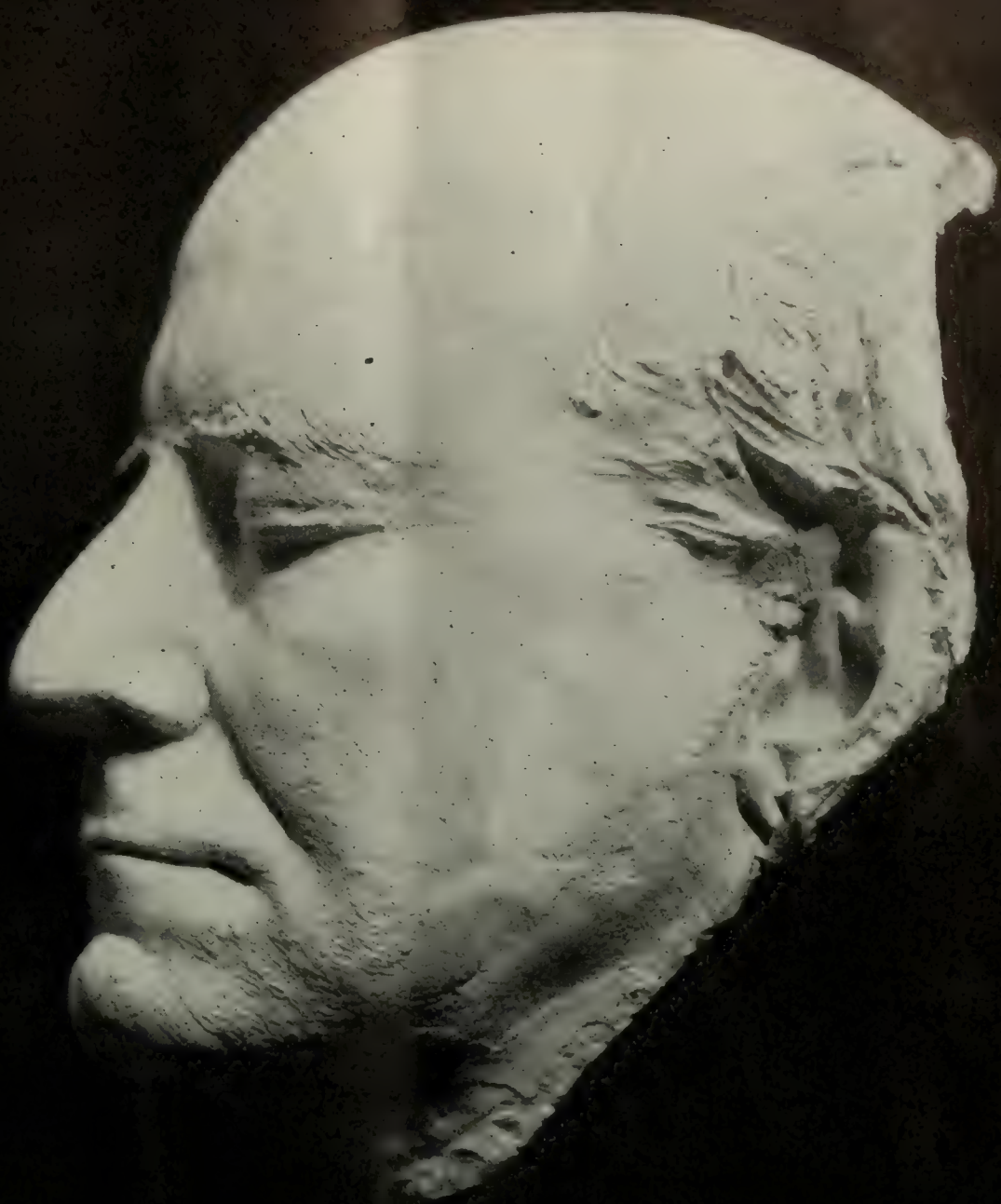
It would be impossible to summarize briefly the comment excited by Mr. Bryan's action. As a rule, the President is supported. Democrats active in politics say there is to be no party division. The attempts of Congressman Buchanan, a labor leader, to promote a labor protest against war have thus far been



MR. BRYAN'S HAND

From the mask made by Gutzon Borglum at the same time as the life mask opposite





unsuccessful. Mr. Bryan's appeal to German-Americans was coldly received by the greater part of the German-American press. Mr. Roosevelt applauds the President and pledges to him his heartiest support in all the steps he may take to uphold the honor and interests of the United States. Robert Lansing, counsellor of the State Department, and now Acting Secretary, may be Mr. Bryan's successor.

**Labor Controversies** At midnight on the 13th, 14,500 employees on the elevated and surface street railways in Chicago went on strike for higher wages. The car service was discontinued, altho the elevated lines prepared to use 1000 strike-breakers imported from Eastern cities. Officers of business companies provided lodgings for their employees near the places where they were working, or hired automobiles to carry them to their homes in the suburbs. The number of trains on the steam roads was increased. Arbitration had been offered to the strikers, but they rejected it because they were dissatisfied with an arbitration award made three years ago. Mayor Thompson warned them that they could not afford to reject such an offer.

The nine sheriff's deputies recently

#### WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

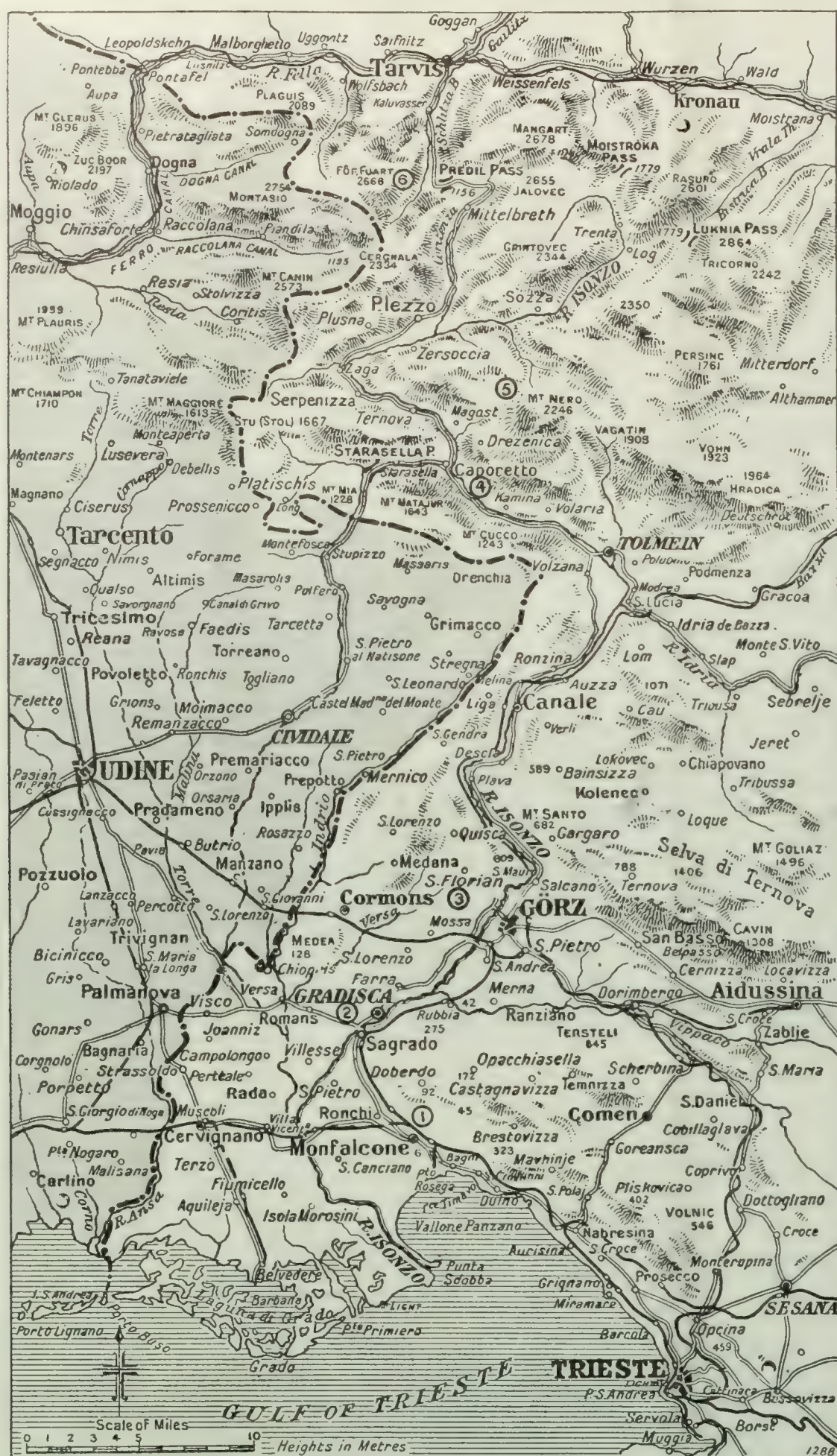
*This photograph of Gutzon Borglum's life mask of the Great Commoner, William J. Bryan, was taken in Mr. Borglum's studio expressly for The Independent on the day his resignation took effect and is published, with Mr. Bryan's permission, for the first time. Mr. Borglum, who is one of the most distinguished sculptors in America, affirms that the life mask is the best and most authentic human document obtainable, and that in the case of Abraham Lincoln, whose bust in the capital at Washington is one of Mr. Borglum's greatest works, he gained more knowledge and inspiration from a life mask than from any other single portrait or description. This life mask of Mr. Bryan was made at Washington only a few weeks before his resignation. A mask of the hand, which appears on the opposite page, was made at the same time.*

convicted of manslaughter in New Jersey, where they attacked a party of strikers in the town of Roosevelt, killing two of them, have been sentenced to be imprisoned for from two to ten years. They came from a detective agency and were sworn in as deputies by the sheriff of the county. With fifteen of their associates they are to be tried again, for the killing of the second of the two strikers who lost their lives.

#### The Situation in Mexico

Villa was defeated by Carranza's army, but at the cost of the Carranza commander's life. General Alvaro Obregon, leader of the army which drove Villa northward, had his right arm taken off by a shell in the course of the five days' battle. He died on the 13th at a hospital in Leon. Carranza thus suffers a great loss. Two or three weeks ago Obregon was regarded by many as the "coming man" in Mexico. His successor is General Benjamin Hill, whose grandfather was an Englishman. There is no longer any room for doubt as to the complete defeat of Villa, who has retreated northward 120 miles. Zapata's men, who hold the capital, are preparing to retire before the advancing Carranza forces, led by General Gonzales. They have sent delegates to





#### THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONTIER

This map, which we borrow from the London Times, is especially useful in that it locates all of the towns in the present and prospective scene of conflict and gives the heights in meters at various points, thus showing their strategic importance. The shaded area to the left of the boundary is Italian territory. The fighting has been altogether on the Austrian side of the line and chiefly at the points marked by the numbers in circles. (1) The Italians advancing along the coast toward Trieste have occupied Monfalcone and Porto Rosoga. (2) The Italians have taken Gradisca and therefore control the river and the railroad from here to the Gulf. (3) From Udine they have followed the railroad to Cormons and have now their artillery in position for the bombardment of the fortifications of Görz (Gorizia). Further north they have crossed the Isonzo River at Caporetto (4) and gained the heights of Monte Nero (5), which command Tolmino (Tolmino). An Italian force is also reported to have entered Predil Pass (6).

Gonzales, proposing an armistice. The sessions of what is called the convention have been marked by wild disorder and disturbed by mobs crying for bread. Garza, provisional President, has been deposed. His successor is Francisco Chazaro, a supporter of Villa from

Chihuahua. More than 500 refugees have been carried to Vera Cruz. They will be brought to this country on an army transport.

Villa's reply to President Wilson's warning is on its way to Washington. He has asked Carranza to provide neu-

tral territory in which a conference may be held, for agreement and a burial of differences. A proclamation issued by Carranza, however, indicates that he will reject the proposition. Carranza is so confident of victory that he virtually asks our Government for recognition and publishes a program of the reform work which his Government is soon to undertake. There are 17,000 United States soldiers on the border, and orders were given last week that they should remain there for the present. From all parts of Mexico come stories of destitution and suffering.

Along the Isonzo River, after entering the war, the Italians have, three weeks after entering the war, gained more territory than the Austrians were willing to concede in the ante-bellum negotiations. They have already crossed at several points the Isonzo River, which the Austro-Hungarian Government offered to make the boundary line if Italy would remain neutral. Their most important success is the capture of Monfalcone, a town near the coast ten miles east of the frontier and about fifteen miles from Trieste. At Monfalcone are located the electrical works which supply light and power to Trieste. The shipyards of Porto Rosoga, three miles from Monfalcone, have also fallen into the hands of the Italians. This gives them a harbor on the Gulf of Trieste from which to attack the city on the opposite side.

The capture of Gradisca on the Isonzo River is likewise an important gain, for this town, like Monfalcone, is on the railroad running from Görz to Trieste so the Austrians are now deprived of the use of the line which parallels the frontier. Among the Italian troops taking Gradisca were some soldiers who were born there and they, as they entered, knelt and kissed the soil of their native town, now a part of "Italy Redeemed."

In order to prevent the crossing of the Isonzo the Austrians had destroyed the bridges and flooded the valley. But the Italian cavalry swam their horses over and cleared the enemy from the other bank while pontoons were constructed behind them for the infantry.

In crossing the river further north, near Caporetto, the Italian cavalry got into a tight fix from which they were able to extricate themselves only by an act rivaling the charge at Balaclava in boldness and surpassing it in achievement. The bridges here had not been destroyed but after three regiments had crossed they were blown up by the Austrians who then opened fire upon the Italians from four batteries of their biggest guns. Before pontoons could be put together and reinforcements brought over the two regiments on the Austrian side would have been wiped out. So their commander, without waiting for instructions from his superior, ordered the cavalry to charge the guns. With wild cheers they dashed up the slope and sabered the gunners in all the batteries, altho half their saddles were emptied in the rush.



In the Trentino the Italians are also reported to be making satisfactory progress tho no details are allowed to transpire. The attack here is directed toward Rovereto, and the Italians are within a few miles of it on the east and south.

**Fighting on the Dniester** The Dniester, which Ruskin called "the moat river of Europe," now separates the opposing armies in Galicia. Altho the Russians despair of holding Lemberg much longer, they are offering a stout resistance to the armies which are closing in upon the capital from three sides. In fact, they turned tables on their pursuers south of Lemberg and inflicted a severe defeat upon the Austro-German forces which had advanced down the Stryi River to its junction with the Dniester. The Russian offensive seems to have taken them by surprise and those who had crossed the Dniester were driven back or captured. The Russians took here some seven thousand men, including an entire company of the Prussian Fusilier Guards, and one of the Seventy-ninth Austrian regiment.

Both to the east and the west of this point, however, the Teutonic forces have maintained their positions on the northern side of the Dniester as well as all along the southern. The army which came from the west and captured Przemyśl has now joined with the army which came from the south thru Bukovina. The capture of Stanislaw closed the gap between the two forces and completed the semicircle about Lemberg. By the capture of Stanislaw the Austro-German forces not only secured an important railroad center but took 5,570 prisoners.

Still further to the east General Pflanzer has driven the Russians altogether out of Bukovina and back into their own territory. In dislodging the Russians from their possessions on the Pruth he took five thousand prisoners.

In the capture of Przemyśl the Teutonic allies obtained seven thousand prisoners as well as thirty-one cannon and thirty machine guns. The garrison had been ordered to hold the fortress to the last man, but the guns brought to bear upon it were so many and so heavy that they were obliged to evacuate within four days. In this bombardment the Austrians made use of the giant howitzers recently manufactured by the Skoda works. These, like the Krupp howitzers, whose existence was kept secret till the war began, are of forty-two centimeter (16.5 inch) caliber. Each is carried with its bed, training gear, cranes and ammunition, on a special train, and can be mounted ready for action in two days. The discharge is too dazzling to be borne by the eyes but does not pain the ears so much as the higher pitched report of the smaller guns. It can be fired at the rate of a shot every two minutes and with remarkable accuracy. The funnel-shaped holes which the shells dig in the ground are some fifty feet in diameter, but their rims are only a few yards apart.

#### A Deadlock on Gallipoli

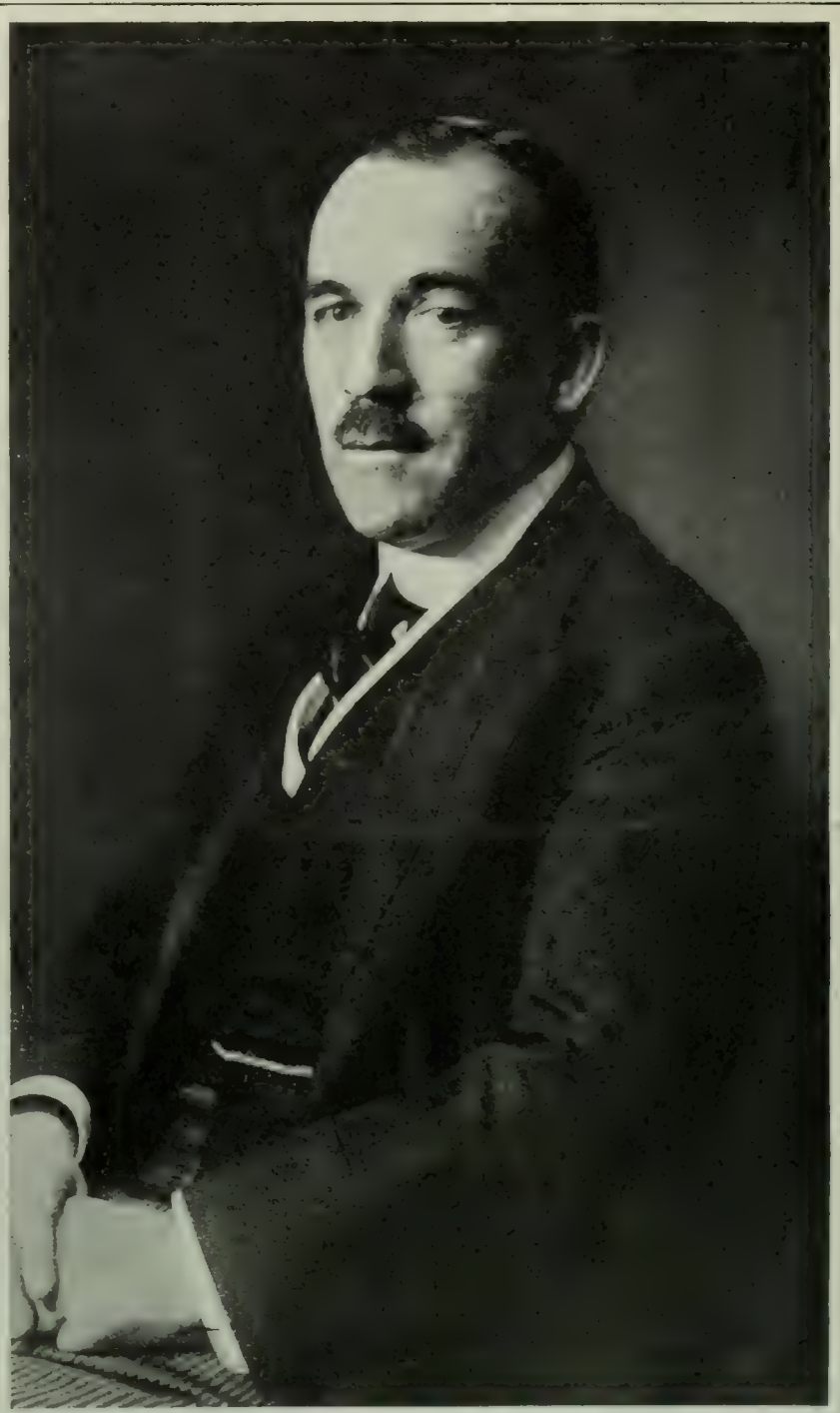
In spite of the continuous reports of successes on both sides and of terrible slaughter on the other it is obvious that neither is making much progress on the Gallipoli peninsula. The situation is very disappointing to the British, who confidently expected that by Easter Constantinople would be taken and the Black Sea opened so that Russia could export her wheat and obtain munitions. It is now acknowledged that the attempt to force the Dardanelles by the fleet alone was not only a failure but a blunder, and Winston Churchill, who as First Lord of the Admiralty, was officially responsible for the undertaking, has lost his office largely on account of it.

But the later attempt to reach Constantinople by land has proved more costly and so far no more successful. It is said that forty thousand wounded British soldiers have been sent back to Alexandria on the hospital ships. How far the British have got in the conquest of the Gallipoli peninsula cannot be ascertained from the vague official dispatches, but it is evident that the Turks still hold Sedd el Bahr, which is at the very entrance to the Dardanelles and was reported demolished as long ago as February 20, when it was first bombarded. It was then supposed that this action proved that forts were powerless against long-range fire and the claims of Constantinople that they had been little injured by the hail of shells were received with incredulity. Now it appears that the Turkish account was more accurate than the English and that advantage still lies with a land as against a sea battery. A neutral army officer who observed the action when the British fleet attempted to force the Narrows last March, estimates that shells fell in Chanak at the rate of two thousand an hour, yet there were only twenty-six men killed and twice that number wounded in the forts there.

In the land fighting, however,

the Turks have lost heavily, over a hundred thousand, it is estimated. The hospitals of Constantinople are overcrowded with wounded. The Turks were short of ammunition for a time, but that seems to be overcome by the establishment of a branch of the Krupp works at Constantinople employing, it is said, four thousand German workmen. The nitric acid necessary for the explosives is made from the air by means of the spark discharge of electricity, for this invention has made Germany independent of the Chile saltpeter beds. Two hundred more German officers and engineers have arrived in Constantinople to take charge of the fortifications and the manufacture of munitions for Germany's Turkish allies.

Much as Russia needs an open door, the Russian Black Sea fleet, which was expected to force the Bosphorus while the British and French came up the Dardanelles, seems to have accomplished nothing at all except to have shut off the supply of coal and flour from Constantinople.



Bain

#### THE MAN WHO RECEIVES THE AMERICAN NOTES

Germany's replies to the communications of the American Government and the German diplomatic communications which figure in the various Blue, Grey, White, Orange, Yellow and Green Books, emanate officially from Gottlieb E. G. von Jagow, Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Chancellor. He was born in Berlin in 1863 and entered upon a bureaucratic career at the age of twenty-three.





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#### THE HERMITS OF THE REGATTA

Weeks of strenuous drill and wearing idleness, with The Race as the ruling motive for every detail of the day's routine, will come to an end when Harvard meets Yale on the Thames, near New London, on June 25, and Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Stanford row at Poughkeepsie on June 28. Here at the Harvard camp at Red Top the coxswain is furnishing vicarious diversion on "Launching Day"

#### Four Thousand Miles Under the Sea

When the British battleships "Majestic" and "Triumph" were sunk in the Dardanelles it was supposed that they fell victims to a Turkish submarine. It is now known that the submarine did not come from Constantinople but from Wilhelmshaven, a distance of over four thousand miles. This feat, which almost rivals Jules Verne's famous romance, was accomplished by Captain Herzing in the "Unterseeboot No. 51." He left the German North Sea base on April 25 and arrived safely in Constantinople on June 10. When the thirty-three men came up out of their cramped and stifling quarters they could hardly walk, for most of them had not put their heads above the water for forty-two days. Altho the vessel ran most of the way on the surface they could not go on deck. In passing thru the Mediterranean, Captain Herzing stayed for fifty-two hours at the periscope.

Several times the "U-51" was fired upon by destroyers, once off the coast of England and a second time a hundred miles outside Gibraltar. She passed thru the Strait of Gibraltar one morning early in plain view but without being noticed. Twice attacked in the Mediterranean, the submarine escaped by diving, and reached the entrance of the Dardanelles in just a month from Wilhelmshaven. The rest of the story may be best given in Captain Herzing's own words:

In the early morning light we saw the "Triumph" and "Majestic" lying off the coast, constantly encircled by destroyers. Thru the periscope I saw a destroyer coming directly for us. We dived and the destroyer passed immediately over us with a sound like that of a motor car.

We came up immediately. I took aim thru the periscope, prest the button, automatically firing the torpedo, and the projectile slipt noiselessly into the water. We

dived again. The explosion which followed was as terrific as tho it had been in the forepart of the submarine itself.

Then we lay hidden two days and a half, after which we came up again in the midst of the British ships. Just before noon looking thru the periscope I saw the "Majestic," surrounded by ten ships steaming around her in a constant circle for her protection. I could see the "Majestic" sailors on the deck taking their noonday nap. "Shall I disturb them?" I thought. Then seeing a welcome space between the encircling ships I prest the electric button and the torpedo was going. It caught the "Majestic" a little to the rear of amidship. We dived again in silence.

We remained submerged for several hours and then came to the surface to find that the British had disappeared, and all search for them was in vain. We came to Constantinople, arriving yesterday morning, having spent forty-two days in the submarine without rest or let up.

#### In the Labyrinth

About the beet sugar factory of Souchez and in the tangle of trenches south of it known as the Labyrinth the battle still rages. The gains are slight,

but the progress is continuous. At the end of each week a few hundred yards of German entrenchments are reported taken and held against the furious bombardment and counter-attacks which always follow. The principal achievement of the past week is the capture by the French of the village of Neuville St.-Vaast, a few miles north of Arras. This has been the center of the most intense conflict for many weeks and it was only after all the houses had been literally reduced to stone heaps and the land plowed deep with explosive shells that it was taken. The losses here are reported to be among the heaviest of any single engagement. A thousand bodies and a large amount of booty were found in cellars and under debris.

Along the Aisne also the French have made local attacks with success. They have adopted a weapon previously used by the Germans, that is, flaming oil, which is sprayed upon the enemy's trenches. A renewal of activity may be expected about Ypres, as it is reported that several hundred thousand German troops have passed thru Belgium. These are in part new recruits and in part veterans who have been withdrawn from the eastern frontier since the defeat of the Russians in Galicia.

South of Arras in the neighborhood of Hebuterne, the French have followed up their gains of a few weeks ago by further advances. A charge along the front of twelve hundred yards carried two lines of German trenches which have since been held altho the Germans quickly brought troops in automobiles to the spot and made persistent counter-attacks. If the continuous pounding of the French in the vicinity of Arras should break the German line it would compel a withdrawal from the sharp angle which has for nine months been directed at Paris.

#### THE GREAT WAR

June 7—French gain ground near Arras. German submarines sink six small vessels.

June 8—Italians take Gradisca. Teutonic forces take Stanislaw in Galicia.

June 9—Italians take Monfalcone. French take Neuville St. Vaast.

June 10—Russian victory at Zuravno on Dniester. Germans and Russians battling about Shavli, south of Riga.

June 11—Russian destroyer engages cruiser "Midullu" (formerly "Breslau") in Black Sea. Italians take Porto Rosega, near Monfalcone.

June 12—Italians closing in about Rovereto in Trentino. Pola arsenal bombarded by Italian airmen.

June 13—Italians shell fortifications of Görz. Germans renew offensive in central Poland.



# CHAUTAUQUA

A PLAYGROUND  
WORTH WHILE

BY MABEL S. C. SMITH

UNDER THE BIG TENT

BY W. FRANK McCLURE



A CROSS SECTION OF  
AMERICA AT PLAY

BY F. H. BLICHFELDT

THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

## A PLAYGROUND WORTH WHILE

BY MABEL S. C. SMITH

"WE are limited to America in any case," grieved the Mother of the family as she laid before her spouse the atlas and a pile of railway folders.

"I'm not sorry," Father declared firmly. "This will be just the time to go to the Maine woods and try the fishing."

"The Maine woods!" cried Mother in a tone of apprehension. "That's all very well for you and Tom—even Gerald is old enough to rough it now—but I'd like to have you tell me what pleasure there would be in the Maine woods for Ethel? And where would there be any children for Katharine to play with? And what in the world should I do if little Mary or the baby should be taken ill?"

"Probably you're right," Father assented regretfully. "What do you suggest?"

"Why not the Springs?" inquired

Mother eagerly. "Ethel would enjoy herself there and Katharine would find friends, and there's a good doctor in case any of us fell sick."

Father rubbed his head with a disapproving hand.

"What on earth should I do at the Springs? And Tom? And Gerald?" he demanded searchingly. "And I think I see you dozing against the wall of the ballroom until Ethel is thru dancing! And worrying for fear Katharine's supply of white dresses won't hold out! What a life! There's nothing in it!" and his tone was so filled with disgust that Mother in her turn yielded the point.

"Where, then?" she asked, and at that moment began the search that lasted until some one told them about Chautauqua, New York.

"Which seems to be different from all other summer resorts on the planet," Father remarked drily when

the decision to go there had been made. "The trouble with the others is that there isn't fun enough to go round the family; at Chautauqua there isn't family enough to go round the fun!"

What is this Chautauqua that offers entertainment for the seven ages of all sorts and conditions of men?

The name has gone round the world. It advertises manufactures; it designates apartment houses and sleeping cars and ferryboats; it is applied to a geological division of the Devonian period; it is given to a sort of intellectual picnic that flourishes all over the United States every summer. But, according to Bishop John Heyl Vincent, from whose brain was born the Chautauqua plan, Chautauqua is a *place*, an *idea*, and a *force*.

The *place* is a spot in western New York on Chautauqua Lake. Forty-



GOLF IS A NEWCOMER AT CHAUTAUQUA, BUT THERE IS NOW A GOOD NINE-HOLE COURSE





CHAUTAUQUA—WITH STORY-TELLERS AND SAND-PILES AND PLAYGROUNDS—IS A CHILDREN'S PARADISE

two years ago Dr. Vincent and his followers took possession of it and held classes and lectures and concerts. Today their tents have gone, but the same fine trees shade a village of several hundred houses, with the streets, electric lights, fuel gas, water supply and sanitation of a well-appointed town. The few score people who came for a fortnight in 1874 have increased to some fifty thousand who come and go thru a season of sixty days, and who enjoy themselves so much that many of them add on a month at each end.

The village belongs to Chautauqua Institution, for there is a corporate body back of this million dollar plant which is so different from other million dollar plants that a description of its physical delights almost invariably wanders off into a discussion of the Chautauqua philosophy of living.

Chautauqua Institution is chartered by the State of New York for educational purposes. It is not run for gain. The activities of the Institution are threefold—The Assembly, which gathers for July and August and has the finest platform program in the world; the summer schools, which are in session for six weeks of the Assembly season; and the Home Reading Course, which is in operation all the year round.

"For most people the Chautauqua platform is 'Chautauqua,'" asserts

Father, who has been talking about it with his friends. "It was the educational entertainment end of Chancellor Vincent's idea that seized the popular fancy and produced the thousands of Chautauquas—none of them connected with the Chautauqua Institution—which cover the country every summer."

"Here are some of the season's 'living questions,'" contributes Tom, looking up from his copy of the *Advance Program Quarterly*. "Here's a whole week devoted to 'The Remaking of Contemporary Europe.' That ought to bring out interesting discussion. And here's another on 'Community Service' and one on 'Administration of Justice.'"

Truth to tell, new Chautauquans need to be "schooled in restraint," for where so rich a feast is spread discretion must temper appetite. The Sunday school teachers for whom the Assembly originated, for example, now must choose from the many offerings that they may thoroly enjoy the few. At ten o'clock every morning there is a Devotional Hour in the Amphitheater. No one can tell from the sermons preached there to what denominations the speakers belong, and no one cares, for they are united in the essentials of love and service to their fellows. Such men as Dr. Samuel McCormick, of Pittsburgh; Bishop Francis McConnell, of Denver; Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, of Chi-

cago; Bishop Charles Williams, of Michigan—Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopalian—are preachers of distinction; they are also teachers, and during each one's week of service he will conduct classes in Dean Shailer Mathews' Department of Religion and give addresses at the headquarters of his own denomination. An Institute on Home Missions and one on Foreign Missions will link local with field and international work.

There is one feature that he never neglects, no matter how prest he may be. That is the talks which Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut illustrates by the model of Palestine built down by the pier, with the lake as the Mediterranean and the hillock that conceals the pumping station as Mt. Hermon. What child who has sailed a boat on the Dead Sea, what grown-up who has hunted out Jerusalem and Bethlehem from among the little concrete cities on the heights above the Jordan but will listen with greater interest to the history of this part of the ancient world which he has visualized on a small scale?

Visitors to Chautauqua, New York, always have been fortunate in hearing from its platform men and women whose vision is far reaching and clear. They are "talking shop" for the entertainment and benefit of the thousands who keep different sorts of shops. This summer Dr. Lin-





THE CHAUTAUQUA PLAYERS IN STEPHEN PHILLIPS' "ULYSSES"

coln Wirt, investigator for the World Peace Foundation, will voice his conclusions on the lessons the present war has for America. O. H. Benson, of the Federal Department of Agriculture, will explain the new means by which the Government is interesting country boys and girls and educating them for life. So is Leon Vincent, in his lecture on literature, for he is a writer as well as a critic.

Mary Antin, that immigrant who sees American ideals thru unclouded eyes; John Lind, President Wilson's special representative to Mexico; Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press—these are some of the speakers who will stand before the most discriminating audiences in this country and speak on the topics that lie closest to their hearts.

Keeping up with the very latest twists in education and telling other people about them is Earl Barnes's vocation. This year he has selected for explanation a group of "Promising Educational Experiments," among them the Gary system, vocational bureaus, the training of youthful delinquents, and intensive education as illustrated in the twentieth century wonder-children, Boris Sidis and Winifred Stoner.

Mr. Barnes's work deals with to-day in its latest moments; Professor Samuel Schmucker's story of the

"Ascent of Man" begins in far away eons and ends with the "Arrival of Man"—which was not yesterday! What better than such a series to make "Time and Eternity seem to be what they are—parts of one noble and everlasting whole?" to quote Chancellor Vincent, who insists that whatever brings that to pass is embraced in the Chautauqua *idea*.

Of entertainment pure and simple there is plenty on the Chautauqua platform. Every evening sees the Amphitheater filled five thousand strong for an illustrated travel lecture, "movies" of quality, a recital by such artists as Charles Rann Kennedy and his wife, Edith Wynne Mathison; a play by the skilled amateurs called the Chautauqua Players, an exhibition by students of the School of Physical Education, a concert or a popular address.

Then there are the great occasions of the season: the Spelling Match, which dates from the original assembly and proves quite as thrilling now as in those simpler days; Old First Night, when the roll call brings to their feet at least twenty or thirty who were present on August 4, 1874; National Army Day, when a thinning line of veterans, Grand Army men and Confederates, winds thru the grounds behind a band playing spirited airs, and listens to an appropriate address; Grange Day, when the country folk

of all Chautauqua County are entertained by the Institution and hear good music and a speaker chosen especially to interest them; Federation Day, when representatives of women's clubs from every state in the Union, and nearly all of them members of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, will have the pleasure of hearing an address from the president of the General Federation, Mrs. Pennypacker.

Most spectacular of all the season's events is Recognition Day—the day when representatives of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, who have just finished a four years' course of prescribed reading, are "recognized" by the Chancellor and receive diplomas for their work. The cycle consists of a year of American subjects, one of Continental European, one of English and one of classical. The backgrounds are the same, the books different. This accounts for the chronic Chautauquans who began to read in 1878 and never have stopped.

A year's work consists of the reading of four books and of the current events department of The Independent—the Story of the Week. The coming reading year—1915-16—is American Year.

From the few normal classes of the first Chautauqua season has grown the present set of summer schools, fourteen of them, with a



faculty of eighty drawn from country-wide institutions. These educators offer some 200 courses of study to over 3,300 students. Most of the people of the enrollment are teachers who want to refresh themselves in their subjects, or to learn the latest pedagogic wrinkle in the department headed by Earl Barnes, but there are also laymen of all kinds. Tom, for instance, who was laid up for several weeks last winter with a broken leg, is going to take some work which will earn for him the credits that he needs to square himself at college. Grandfather, who is clever with his fingers, has been discovered by his wife in a state of rejoicing because at last he would have a chance in the Arts and Crafts Studios, supervised by Henry Turner Bailey, to learn something about bookbinding and wood carving.

Grandmother, determined not to be outdone, has decided that she will study in the School of Expression under Professor S. H. Clark, of Chicago University. Mother has learned that she can secure a trained kindergartener to look after the baby or she can leave him in the Little Children's Playroom under competent supervision, and that she can also establish little Mary in the Playground. There she has simple apparatus to exercise on and a shallow brook to paddle in and student teachers to look after her. With both small children off her hands Mother will have freedom to take the course

on "The House and Its Care" in the School of Domestic Science, which is managed by Miss Anna Barrows, of Teachers' College, and Mrs. Alice Norton, of Chicago. Beside that she can obtain the information about parliamentary law which she is constantly needing in her club work.

Father has found himself interested in the announcement of classes and lectures on social science and community problems.

"Scott Nearing is a dynamic young man, in my opinion," he asserts, "and I'm going to hear him every time he talks. As for E. J. Ward's course on social center development, I propose to inform myself on the duties of a social center director, so that I shall know whether we're getting what we're paying for when we open the schools of our town to the people and put some one in charge.

"I can get a visitor's ticket for single classes or a book of five or ten tickets; but the charge for a full course is only \$6 and there is a reduction if you take more than one course."

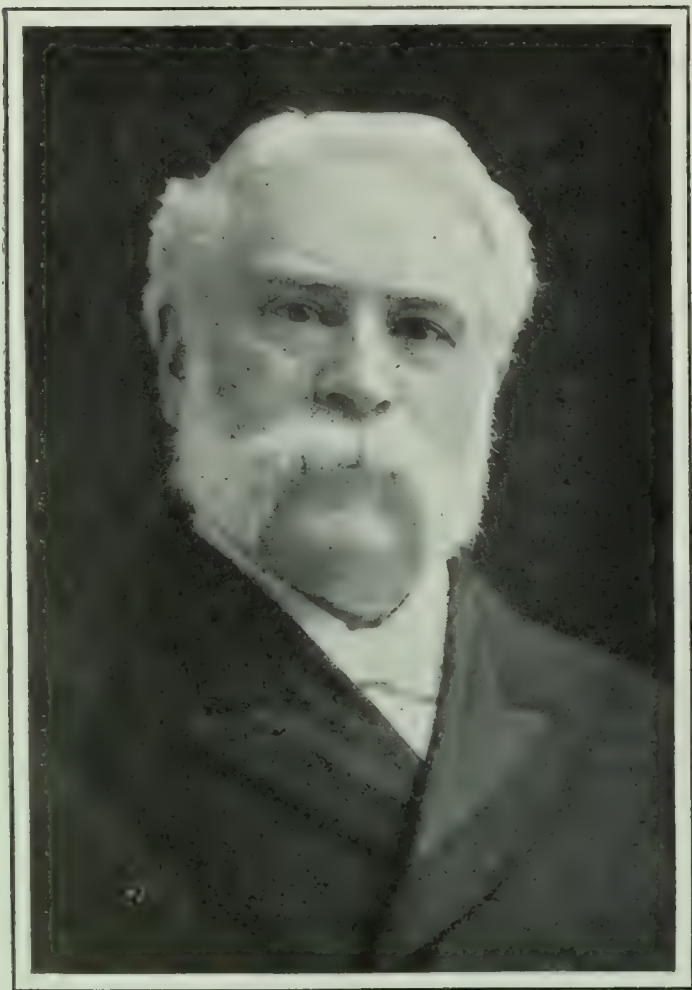
"You certainly get a lot for your money at Chautauqua," nods Grandfather, and he points out that his study of the advance bulletin has shown him that a season's gate ticket at \$8 admitted its holder to all the public lectures and concerts—to everything outside of the Summer School classes—at the rate of thirteen cents a day.

"That can't possibly include the three concerts a week in the Amphitheater and the whole week of concerts by the Russian Symphony Orchestra!" exclaimed Ethel, who has friends who are going to enter the School of Music and have told her about its piano department under Ernest Hutcheson, of Baltimore and Berlin; its voice work under William Wade Hinshaw, of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York; its violin school under Sol Marcossin, of Cleveland, and its opportunities to study organ, harp and orchestral instruments, as well as to listen to descriptive lectures

on interpretation, and to sing in the Chautauqua choir.

But it does, and Father has also discovered that he may live at Chautauqua in almost any fashion he pleases or his pocketbook permits. He has hired a pretty, well-equipped cottage to house the members of his flock. Mother is quite likely to meet at the hotel some of the people who were on the steamer "going over" last summer. Grandmother's friends are sure to keep turning up at different boarding houses. Aunt Mary already knows of some teacher acquaintances who are going to do light housekeeping in rooms made convenient for that way of living. Tom and Ethel will constantly come across college men and girls who are earning their food by waiting on table at some of the boarding houses and their shelter by a variety of work whose doing brings them reward in money and in respect.

"In respect" because Chautauqua is essentially democratic. Social democracy is a part of the *idea* that sees possibilities for growth in every one, no matter what his previous opportunities; social democracy is a part of the *force* that urges every individual to develop his powers for the better serving of his fellowmen. Social democracy is an essential of the "Chautauqua Spirit," that intangible yet clearly felt trinity whose other members are kindness—to all who need it—and loyalty—to the ideals of Chautauqua.



DR. JESSE LYMAN HURLBURT

Whose talks on Palestine geography, illustrated with a great outdoor model, have long been famous at Chautauqua



DR. PERCY H. BOYNTON

Assistant Professor of English in Chicago University and Secretary of Instruction at Chautauqua





ON CHAUTAUQUA'S "ALMOST INCOMPARABLE" LAKE

## A CROSS-SECTION OF AMERICA AT PLAY

BY F. H. BLICHFELDT

**I**F there were nothing at Chautauqua, New York, but opportunities for recreation, with its almost incomparable lake and its 1400 feet of altitude to give the best climate Chautauqua would still be one of the notable resorts of the country. In fact, neither play, nor study, nor religion, nor music, nor political oratory, nor any one interest can be said to dominate this remarkable summering place. Nowhere else except around a mighty metropolis can equal variety of provision be found for legitimate gratification of personal interests; and not even the metropolis could make equal variety equally accessible. One strenuous day's list of diversions at Chautauqua, of which a swim and a set of tennis before breakfast was the beginning, could scarcely be duplicated in and about New York in less than a week. While two or three thousand persons watch a ball game on "the Overlook," five to eight thousand may be listening to an address at the amphitheater, while a hay ride for the little folks, a cruise of the Boys' Club, and various other affairs like classes in the schools go on without reference to either baseball or eloquence. Chautauqua is many sided; yet it is interesting at times to single out some one aspect of this community life—say the play aspect.

"A summer city in the woods," and

with the allurements of a historically interesting and physically beautiful twenty-mile lake at its feet, Chautauqua from the beginning found it easy to develop a sane and vigorous outdoor life. The climate, tho cool, is equable; and there are as few strictly indoor features as may well be. The buildings used for lectures are halls without walls, consisting each of a roof with its necessary supports.

Recreations in variety to suit almost all tastes, temperaments and conditions, offer themselves, on land and water. Some enterprising members of the Boys' Club, indeed, spent the odd hours of a summer in building a vessel for the upper realms, but their craft made only one voyage; and the only aerial sport at all common at Chautauqua is the flying of kites. We are careful, therefore, to specify only land and water activities. From checkers on the veranda for those whose strenuous days are past, to pail-and-shovel movements in the sand-pile for those whose "heavy work" is still ahead, the range is so wide that almost everybody's hunger for outdoor sport is appeased. Fishing, boating, canoeing, sailing, swimming, baseball, tennis, roque, bowling, quoits, track sports, horseback riding, automobil- ing, each has its enthusiasts. The fisherman who has dedicated two or three summers to earnest pursuit of

the Chautauqua Lake muscallonge will declare that there is no other inland fish to be compared with it, sometimes over forty pounds in weight and always a fighter.

The one unifying idea in all this diversity is that the margins of time, the spare hour, the vacation weeks, should by some means contribute to the enjoyment and the growth of the individual.

There was always play at Chautauqua. Whatever was not play was made to wear some semblance of it. An important element in Bishop Vincent's genius was the instinct by which he gave over part of the time to amusements and disguised the activities of the rest of the time so that they almost passed for amusements.

Bonfires and Athenian torches, pageants and processions, ceremonies, group rivalries, pomp and circumstance were used to entice the early Chautauqua readers along the paths of learning. Doggerel rimes droned the names and dates of "sacred" and secular geography and history into thousands of adult memories. The model of Palestine, which has still been preserved, the tabernacle, an Oriental house, a miniature modern Jerusalem, the daily wearing of Oriental garb by those who were pursuing certain studies, the muezzin call to prayers at regular times—these and a great deal more of "fan-



tastic nonsense" the early management at Chautauqua was wise enough to introduce, knowing that to enlist grown-ups in study would be easy if they came to view it as "having fun with their minds." The proof of the wisdom of it is that it succeeded, not moderately but enormously, spontaneously and unfailingly. Adaptations to new times have of course taken place.

Not till 1914 did anything so serious, complicated and expensive as golf find its way to Chautauqua. Now a nine-hole course invites the devotee to cultivate the game in all these excellencies. In 1874 the nearest approach was perhaps the pitching of horseshoes. Even in 1914 this was the more popular amusement of the two if numbers are an index. No one recreation any longer claims any monopoly now, for so many are represented. Few of the old ones have disappeared; but the roller coaster is no more. For the croquet of the 70's, Chautauqua has now the best roque courts in America, and the old sailboats have given place to more refined and smarter craft. The fundamental fact is that now, as always, outdoors at Chautauqua is larger than indoors.

A sign was put up in one of the little parks one summer—probably on new seeded lawn, as the warning is unusual at Chautauqua, "Please keep off the grass." A tot of two years went wobbling over toward where robins were hunting the succulent angle worm. "Come back heah, Honey," called the mammy in charge. "I

reckon you an' de robins cyain't read."

Chautauqua makes liberal allowance for the children. Its well-equipped playground is under highly expert management; and indeed teachers of playground work from all parts of the country are drawn here by the normal courses offered them at Chautauqua. Of this the children are oblivious. Sand-piles, day nursery, boys' and girls' clubs, children's choir—saying nothing of the freedom that Chautauqua affords them to busy themselves in their own way, without detriment to their elders—make an Elysian city within whose gates no automobile goes up and down seeking whom it may devour. Chautauqua is a children's Paradise.

Chautauquans have learned to recognize the drama as among the meanings of the word play, tho it must be confest the early tolerance extended only as far as "dramatic" readings. Francis Wilson gave the idyl, "The Little Father of the Wilderness" there in 1910, his appearance being rendered specially innocuous by the fact of his having been a Chautauqua reader years before and having made of his troupe a Chautauqua reading circle of which he was leader. The innovation was so successful that it led to engagements of the Coburn Players, who presented classic dramas in 1911 and 1912, and finally in 1914 to the organization of a special company of professional actors, "The Chautauqua Players," under the direction of Benedict Papot, who has had some notice of

late as director of the House of Play Foundation at St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, New York. The Chautauqua Players announce for 1915 six major plays in the Amphitheater and as many minor productions.

Democracy in sport as in everything has characterized Chautauqua from the beginning. There is entire catholicity toward the fellow who brings his silver-mounted roque mallet or goes in thoroly for golf or automobiles or motor-boats, but he makes a mistake if he tries to vaunt himself over the rider of a 1912 model bicycle or the proud skipper whose vessel is suitably named the Rubey-Yacht. It is precisely because he can indulge his own favorite pastimes and intellectual interests while brushing elbows on terms of good fellowship with so many other varieties of clean-living Americans, that he prefers Chautauqua to more exclusive resorts. In play as in other departments of Chautauqua life, what Edward Everett Hale said in his *Tarry at Home Travels* is appreciated: "If you have not spent a week at Chautauqua you do not know your own country. There and in no other place known to me, do you meet Baddeck and Newfoundland and Florida and Tiajuara at the same table, and there you are of one heart and one soul with the forty thousand people who will drift in and out—people all of them who believe in God and in their country." Along with whatever aspects of thoughtfulness it may have, Chautauqua presents a cross-section of America at play.



THE WELL EQUIPPED PLAYGROUND IS UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT—BUT THE CHILDREN DON'T CARE





## UNDER THE BIG TENT

BY W. FRANK McCLURE

**T**HE Measure of a Man" was the subject. It was at a Chautauqua in an Oklahoma town. A young man came up to the lecturer at the end of the evening and said that he had been attending college in one of the state schools for two years, and that he had quit school at the end of the second year and did not intend to return. "But," said he, "after hearing your lecture, and the emphasis you placed on preparation and efficiency, I wanted to tell you that I have changed my mind. I am going back to college and finish my education. I am going to prepare so that when I go out into the world and take my place in its activities, I may be equipped to render a service with efficiency."

That is a sample of what is going on under the big tent. This year there will be 2400 communities where this influence is felt—and nine years ago the circuit Chautauqua was unknown.

By the traveling or circuit plan the Chautauqua is actually taken to the people, the khaki colored tents being located close to the heart of each community's activities and within reach of thousands who would not otherwise avail themselves of Chautauqua advantages, without the purchase of a single acre of ground or the erection of a building, a town may become a real Chautauqua center and unite its influence with that of other Chautauqua centers in far reaching effects. Indeed, Frank J. Cannon, formerly United States senator, makes the statement that the Chautauqua and Lyceum states largely control legislation at Washington today, along the lines hammered out on the platforms, and

considered, improved, defined, determined and enforced by Chautauqua and Lyceum audiences.

And the influence has not stopped growing. The late Bishop Robert McIntyre made the prophecy that this movement is in its chubby-cheeked youth and that it yet will go up and possess the whole land.

If Chautauqua is to possess the land, aside from the spread of the Chautauqua Idea from the original institution and the other great permanent summer assemblies such as those at Winona Lake, Indiana, and Bay View, Michigan, the circuit Chautauquas with their notable economies of operation must play a great part in the conquest.

Under this plan the same big tent, seating 1000 to 2500 people, forms the auditorium for Chautauqua oratory, music and entertainment in perhaps twenty different Chautauqua towns in a single season. Each traveling equipment is in charge of an experienced superintendent and a crew of four college boys.

The Chautauqua, duly advertised in advance by banners, streamers, auto pennants and in the local newspapers, remains seven days in a place and then moves on, the average railroad jump being less than 100 miles. Seven of these Chautauquas are in operation simultaneously in seven different communities, one opening and one closing every day. The first day's program in one town moves on to become the first day's on the second Chautauqua of the circuit, and each succeeding day's program moves likewise. When the last day's program has passed in like manner, then the tent moves too.

There are about twenty manage-

ments in this country, operating the 2400 circuit Chautauquas. The Chamber of Commerce and other local agency agrees to dispose of a stipulated number of season tickets, and with this accomplished its financial responsibility ends. This number is usually one thousand or less. All advertising is done by the Chautauqua management. The fact that every attraction on the program appears each day, thus without any open dates, the short railroad hauls, and the printing of vast quantities of advertising for an entire circuit at one time, represent some of the chief economies of this plan. A ticket to all the events of an entire week and three sessions a day can usually be secured for \$2 to \$2.50. Even towns as small as 2000, if they are in the midst of a good rural constituency, may boast of a circuit Chautauqua.

While the number of circuit Chautauquas has not increased materially since a year ago, owing to the uncertain financial and commercial conditions of the country, there are new developments nevertheless.

For the first time in the history of the traveling Chautauqua, an attempt is being made to eliminate the Sunday program, which has long been a problem in certain sections of the country. Harry P. Harrison of Chicago, owner of the Redpath Chautauquas, which travel all the way to Florida, is closing each of the Chautauqua tents on this big circuit on Sunday. The new plan means the sacrifice of more than \$20,000, it is estimated. Thus for the first time circuit Chautauqua lecturers, entertainers and musicians are enjoying one complete day of rest in seven. Already the plan has



been proved advantageous and it is definitely announced that it will be continued.

Another innovation has been the introduction of a modern drama, "The Servant in the House," on a circuit Chautauqua program. Heretofore, Chautauqua productions have been chiefly Shakespearean, and the modern drama has been looked on askance. This experiment, too, has been successful. Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy, the author of "The Servant in the House," believes that the Chautauqua holds in store a great future for the playwright who is dealing with the problems of our times.

The introduction of this play does not mean that the Chautauqua is entering the theatrical business. It will take over none of those properties of the theater which have been so long a subject of censure. It will present no play that does not in itself carry a great message. It will be the policy to place upon the Chautauqua platform no actors except those who are as clean and wholesome morally as our lecturers, musicians and entertainers. In the beginning the drama was the handmaiden of the church. Some of the greatest exponents of the church today recognize the drama's power and force for good when rightly directed and look forward to the time when it will again come into its own.

The five months' Chautauqua tour of so noted a star as Miss Alice Nielsen, prima donna soprano of the Metropolitan and Boston Opera Companies, has caused wide comment in musical circles as an innovation which will open new and broader fields to the greatest musical talent. Miss Nielsen is at present in the South, where she is being greeted by great crowds. Prior to her recital, which is on the last night of each Chautauqua, a special preparation is applied to the tent which makes a sounding board of the roof. The appearance on another circuit of so notable a musical attraction as Creatore and his band, for the first time on circuit Chautauquas, is likewise causing much favorable comment.

The development of the circuit Chautauqua, like that of the independent Chautauquas, was first chiefly in the Middle West. Opie Read, the well known author, in commenting recently on the effect of this movement on this particular section of the country, said: "Thinking men have come to recognize the truth that out of the Chautauqua movement in the Middle West has arisen the political, moral and literary progress of this great section," and

he adds that publishers of books and magazines of the higher class have learned that their sales in Chautauqua communities are far in advance of sales in neighborhoods where Chautauqua spirit has not been developed.

But the last three or four years have seen a wide extension of the circuit Chautauqua movement. It has gone into the far West and to the Pacific coast. The South is now becoming one of its richest fields, and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have come to the front within the last three years.

The Chautauqua is also coming to be looked upon as a constructive, a community building, and a business force. The *Merchants' Trade Journal*, of Des Moines, Iowa, in commenting on the Chautauqua recently, said: "Business, real, true, fundamental business, consists of more than stores and stocks of goods, manufacturing plants, railway systems and wholesale houses. After all, the very foundation of all our business is the men and women in it, and when these men and women have been aroused and inspired and lifted up and made to appreciate themselves more fully and to recognize their own individual responsibility, that community has been bettered."

"But it has not been made merely a better community morally and intellectually. It has been made better in a business way also. These things work together, and it is impossible to better a community intellectually and morally and not at the same time better that community commercially. The man who is made to think more of himself, to appreciate his own individuality more, is bound to want to take better care of himself, to clothe himself better, to

build a better house to live in, to ride in a better carriage or automobile, and as he does these things he will also think more of his family, more of his children, more of his neighbors and his community, and when he does these things he becomes worth more to himself, his family, his business, his community and his country. We challenge exception to this rule. Go into any community where a force of this kind has been working for a number of years, and you will find that the whole appearance of that community is changed."

Children have a special share in the circuit Chautauquas, as for years they have had in the independent Chautauquas. Young women trained in the art of story telling and playground work meet with the children daily. They also address the parents on such subjects as "The Place of the Story in the Education of a Child," and "The Value of Play in the Moral Development of Children."

The morning hour lecture on literary, scientific, economic and sociological topics is being emphasized on the circuit Chautauqua and is meeting with a hearty reception from those able to attend a morning session.

Strictly political discussions are rarely heard now from the Chautauqua platform. Muck-raking has had its day. Problems of the home and school, civic beauty and civic righteousness are to the front on nearly all programs. Constructive talks on commerce and business by experts, also sanitation, public health and child welfare are being accorded increasing prominence, while the interpretation of modern books and plays finds ready response everywhere. Judge for yourself by the typical subjects: "Humanizing the Prisoner," "Our Nation, Its Problems and Progress," "The City of Tomorrow," "Sources of Social Progress," "The Place of the Bible in Modern Thought," "How the Other Half Ought to Live," "Reform in Legal Procedure," "The Divine Rights of the Child," "Political Patriotism," "How to Live One Hundred Years," "Representative Government," "Christian Citizenship," "Community Housekeeping," "How to Improve the Home Town."

How big a thing is the Big Tent? Ex-Governor Adolph O. Eberhardt of Minnesota undoubtedly expressed a feeling in the hearts and minds of thousands of American citizens when he said: "If I had the choice of being the founder of any great movement the world has ever known, I would choose the Chautauqua Movement."



OPINIONS CLASH AT CHAUTAUQUA  
"Uncle Joe" Cannon discussing suffrage with Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, after her address at a Chautauqua in Danville



# THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

"THE MOST AMERICAN THING IN AMERICA"

CONDUCTED BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY



TWENTY - ONE University Chautauquas are to be conducted in July by the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin. The announcement using the Chautauqua

label brings clearly to public attention one among several kinds of adaptation of the Chautauqua Idea which universities have been making from year to year. Wisconsin University Chautauqua paraphernalia is that of the Circuit Chautauquas, but the university sets a standard of program. Paul F. Voelker, secretary of the University Department of Instruction by Lectures, describes the details thus:

"Each community pays the university \$1000 for its program. For this payment of \$1000 the university will send to the community a large sized tent, with platform, chairs and electric lamps; a smaller tent for housing an educational exhibit; a canvas fence to enclose the two; a corps of four workers to remain in the community for six days and give platform talks, conduct round tables and lead in community singing, display educational motion pictures, tell the children stories and teach them games; and two popular programs every day for six days, each program preceded with a musical or literary prelude. Each community will be amply supplied with advertising matter. . . . Every day in the week is filled by the speakers and musicians, the Sunday programs being especially adapted to the occasion. Three towns out of twenty-one will have no Sunday program. Altogether we are furnishing service for which a commercial agency would have to charge almost twice as much, if indeed any commercial agency would build and deliver a program of such high quality."

Four years ago a circuit of "University Weeks," a modified Chautauqua, was inaugurated by the University of Minnesota, under President George E. Vincent, who is also president of Chautauqua Institution. The number of towns which secured this Chautauqua form of university visitation increased to twenty-four last summer. Programs include lectures by members of the faculty on many subjects, concerts by the glee club, debates by members of the debating societies, plays by the dramatic club, talks to business men at luncheon and women's clubs in the afternoon. The cost of this program to the towns is about \$300, which is usually met by sales of week tickets for the evening entertainments at \$1.

The advent of the university as a

Lyceum and Chautauqua provider is doubly significant, as a recognition of the value of the Chautauqua Idea of lecture-education for adults, and as an attempt to shape educational tendencies in its promotion. In simplest form the endowed state university merely adds to its established extension service a booking bureau for approved "talent" and attractions for local Lyceums and Chautauquas within its geographical territory. The lecture fee charged, with few exceptions, is \$15 and local entertainment of the speaker, traveling expenses being included in the fee, so that distance from the university shall not handicap any community. The university further undertakes the service of supplying any community in the state with approved lectures, readings, recitals, dramatic entertainments and concerts suitable for lyceum courses, at cost, "eliminating the profits of the agent and the middleman."

The university lyceum list just mentioned is the result of a coöperative arrangement between the extension divisions of four state universities, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Indiana. The university stands sponsor for the merit of the service offered.

The spread of University Extension work thru lectures in the United States has been remarkable, and the relation of the Chautauqua movement to it is sometimes overlooked. Originating in 1874 Chautauqua discovered and voiced the popular democratic demand for educational advantages for adults, and has constantly asked for and drawn upon established educational institutions for leadership and guidance. In many ways influences have been reciprocal. The English system of University Extension was transplanted about 1887. By 1892 at the University of Chicago President Harper (who had highly developed the Chautauqua Summer Schools and collegiate correspondence instruction) took the lead in organizing Extension work there, and Wisconsin also organized what has become probably the most widely known "extra-mural college."

Recall that the early Lyceum was an unconventional coöperative device for education of men and women. Recall also that the Chautauqua Idea unconventionally set up popular devices for contact between out-of-school adults and the best available educational resources. The cumulative effects of the Chautauqua Movement during more than forty years upon the attitude of conventional educational institutions in the United States would be difficult to overestimate. Hundreds of established Chautauquas have constantly drawn upon neighboring college or university for

sustained strength of program. The permanent educational mission of Chautauqua consists in fostering such co-operation for the benefit of the many, not the few.

At the twenty-second annual assembly of The Jewish Chautauqua Society, Chancellor Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia asserted that the mission of the modern Jew was to shift the emphasis of education from the practical to the moral and spiritual phase, to the building up of manhood as well as men. He urged that it was the emphasis of material values in education that was responsible for the increasing number of Jews in penal and criminal institutions. "Mere education is not knowledge. The cultural studies, vocational training, technical, mechanical, and utilitarian studies are not education from the Chautauqua point of view unless they are all subservient and contributory to the building of character. Our failures are due to the false values and standards which have made all other subjects of importance and have set religious education aside. Our religious schools and Sunday schools of all denominations are a joke. . . . The hallowing of knowledge has been the characteristic of Jewish education from the earliest times. Study among us was as much a form of religion as prayer. The Chautauqua societies are the evidence of a reformatory movement now on foot to bring religious education to the efficient plane of secular education and to infuse that education with much needed moral force."

"A City Chautauqua" is the term used by Carl Beck, directing secretary of the East Side Forum, in describing the activities centering at Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets, New York City. Here the East Side Neighborhood Association has conducted a Sunday night open forum, non-partizan, non-sectarian, educational. "Unemployment Night," "Police Night," "Lincoln Night," "Literary Night," "City Government Night," "Concert Night," are typical, with speakers like Frank P. Walsh of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, Police Commissioner Woods, Mayor Mitchel, City Chamberlain Bruère. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for questions from the audience.

A list of about 1500 Chautauquas, with name of local officer in charge or bureau management responsible for the program, is compiled and frequently revised by the offices of Chautauqua Institution. It may be secured for \$1.



# WAR AND BRIDES IN JUNE

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "EVE'S SECOND HUSBAND," "IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND"

THINGS are not so bad, all told. It is true that the old world has nearly disappeared from civilization in the smoke of a thousand battles. That the Germans are fighting seven nations, and that it requires seven nations to fight the Germans. That while we are neutrals, we are not pluperfect neutrals, and no one knows this day for certain that we will not also become involved in the terrible crime. Mr. Bryan has just resigned as Secretary of State because he belongs to the Peace Party over and above being a Democrat. Mr. Bryan may be a practical humanitarian and an impractical statesman. Mr. Wilson may be right. It depends upon how near the seven nations can come to whipping Germany before she makes up her mind to answer that note.

But, whichever way the wind blows there is one party in this country which is making no mistakes. You do not hear as much about them as you do about the Republicans and the Democrats, the Progressives or the Socialists or the Suffragists. But the little June brides are going blind right. They are standing upon the one plank platform of marriage, and they are living up to it and they are being elected by the right vote.

We may need a merchant marine. We may not have so large and powerful a navy as we ought to have. Our exports may be too highly explosive to ratify and confirm neutrality, our imports may be falling off, finances may wither like grass that is cut down. It may be a bad crop year, and we may have more refugees to feed, but one thing is certain, the brides never fail us.

They go right on getting married in the face of poverty and every adverse circumstance. They do not know how they will live. They only know how they will love. They believe everything they want to believe and they do not know much. But they are in the right place, repairing and replenishing life and love. They are the Peace Foundation of the future, our hope for the years to come. No lasting harm can befall us so long as enough brides join the colors of Love in June. They are the bravest of the brave without knowing it. They are our bonds for title to the next generation. They inspire energy, hope, thrift, ambition, every good thing required to make a home and a nation. But for their faithfulness presently there could be no inheritance, or honor or fortune.

The wonder is that they have the courage in the face of all the odds all the facts to keep on marrying with such joyful confidence. But, usually last year's brides do not attend this year's weddings. And if they did, it would not make any difference. Love is not blind, it is too wise to see.

Every man who deserts his wife, every woman who goes into a divorce court, joins the belligerents against the brides. But if every bride-to-be knew of every divorce, would it make any difference to her? Not any; except possibly to hasten her wedding. This hideous dissolution of love, it would alarm her. She would be in a hurry to prove love again—to herself, to her husband. Marriage may be a contract, but it is also a miracle which all the skepticism and vice in the world cannot destroy.

When a girl becomes a wife, she deliberately joins a class which is the object of ridicule from one end of the country to the other. There is not a vaudeville stage, not a musical comedy, not a humorous moving picture show in New York where the wife is not the joke. The libertine-by-suggestion clown in the performance always bids for a laugh from the audience with a skit on his wife, and he always gets what he bids for. The most popular "hit" is always made at the expense of the wife. Her virtues are caricatured; to make her appear unlovely, odious, is always one of the aims of humor on the stage. Would any civilized country permit its soldiers to be so traduced? Yet women who marry are also soldiers enlisted for preservation and defense.

June brides go to the comic operas even if they never go anywhere again. And they smile at this spit-ball wit, sublimely unconscious of its application to them. Of course they love their husbands, of course they would be jealous, of course they want to know where he is when they do not know where he is. Still, nothing which the clown says applies to them. They are enchanted. Nothing can touch them, nor sully their shining happiness. They do not belong to a musical comedy. They belong to love. And they are right about that. Love is a fortress which has never been taken. The only reinforcement you need there is more and more love.

With enough brides believing that and living that, things are not so bad even if everything else goes wrong.

*The Valley, Georgia*

## TO A PAINTER

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

They are fair, I grant you, supernally fair,  
These women ye paint;  
With the red blush, the wide eyes, the glorified  
hair,  
But the faces—are paint!

But paint me, O painter of women's young  
eyes,  
The sweetness that's hid;  
And paint me the uttermost language that lies  
Past eyelash and lid.

Can ye paint me, O poet of painters, one kiss  
That the live lips know?  
One heart-beat, one quick breath, one blind moment's  
bliss  
Of life's passion show?

Dip brush in God's sunshine and rainbow and light  
And out of the whole,  
Love-lipped, sun-hearted, eyes of His starred  
night,  
Paint a woman's bright soul!



## GERMANY'S DUAL HOLD ON RUSSIA



*Paul Thompson*

### TIGHTENING HER GRIP ON RUSSIAN POLAND

A column of riflemen on the march over mud-rutted roads near Prudziski. The Germans have resumed their offensive in Central Poland and threaten to drive the Russians out of Galicia back over their southern frontier



*Paul Thompson*

### THE SOLDIER OVERTAKES THE MANUFACTURER

Before the war Germany had already filled Poland with her manufactures. These soldiers operating a captured saw-mill find German machinery ready to their hand, as the name-plate indicates



# THE WORLD OVER

## A Dignified Setting for the Spellbinder

In order to provide a gathering place for street speakers at a point where traffic would not be blocked by the crowds about the orators, the city of Los Angeles has constructed two concrete platforms at the old Plaza. Each



A CIVIC SOAP-BOX

forum is an artistic and massive work about seven feet long, three feet high and the same width. It resembles roughly a park bench except for the fact that what would be the seat of the bench is only about eight inches above the sidewalk, and is considerably deeper. A broad ledge runs about the speaker's stand, forming a convenient rest for papers or other references, and providing something to pound with the fists in the impassioned moments of the oration.

## Second-Hand Engines and Cars

What becomes of all the old locomotives and railway cars and those that have outlived their usefulness? They are sold to small roads and to contractors, and the market for them is world-wide.

When some one in India or Africa wishes to build and equip a railway cheaply and quickly he communicates with an agent in New York, and the rest is easy. There are a number of dealers in second-hand railway equipment in this country. The advertisements of their stock appear in the trade journals. Negotiations are concluded quickly and it is not long before a big tramp steamer, loading at a New York dock, has a consignment of hundreds of tons of railway cargo stowed in its hold to be unloaded at some port at the world's end.

When, some years ago, the motive power of the New York Elevated Lines was changed from steam to electricity, there was sent out one of the largest lots of second-hand railway material ever put on the market—340 engines and 134 cars. So Americans traveling in strange places frequently encounter these old Elevated engines. Some are in Africa, some in India; they are scattered all over South America. In Mex-

ico they are used by mining companies that have their own branch lines running to the government roads.

In Japan, when the Emperor's troops started off for Manchuria at the time of the war with Russia, many of the troop-trains were hauled by these small-nosed engines with the word "Manhattan" still painted on them. Some of these engines were used on the Mukden railroad in the war.

These tiny locomotives cost \$5000 apiece when new; second-hand they fetched from \$2600 down. The cars were sold at from \$400 to \$600 each.

Cars and engines that have been used on steam railroads of standard gauge bring much higher prices. Practically no freight cars are shipped entire, altho there is a good demand for passenger cars. The consumption of these cast-offs of the big railroads is mostly among the logging roads of the country. The railroad, as a rule, clings more tenaciously to its cars than to its engines.

## Cutting the Red Tape

In the State of Kansas the law provides for what is known as the Small Debtors' Court in which wage claims and other litigation for amounts of twenty dollars or less are settled without court costs, attorney fees or any charge whatever. While the sittings of the court are quite informal and usually lead up to an early and friendly settlement, yet its decisions are quite as binding and may be as strictly enforced as any decision of a higher court. The system is a very valuable incentive to would-be deadbeats to pay their just debts, as many small accounts are not taken into court in other states simply because the legal expenses amount to more than the sum involved. Hence the creditor loses, and in the case of small tradesmen or wage-earners the loss of a few dollars may be a real calamity. The photograph is typical of the many

petty cases that occur in the course of a year. It shows Judge Kemper of the Topeka Small Debtor's Court, awarding forty-five cents for labor claims to the small boy (who needs the money). Sometimes the obdurate debtor is merely called up on the 'phone, and brought to a settlement without further formality.

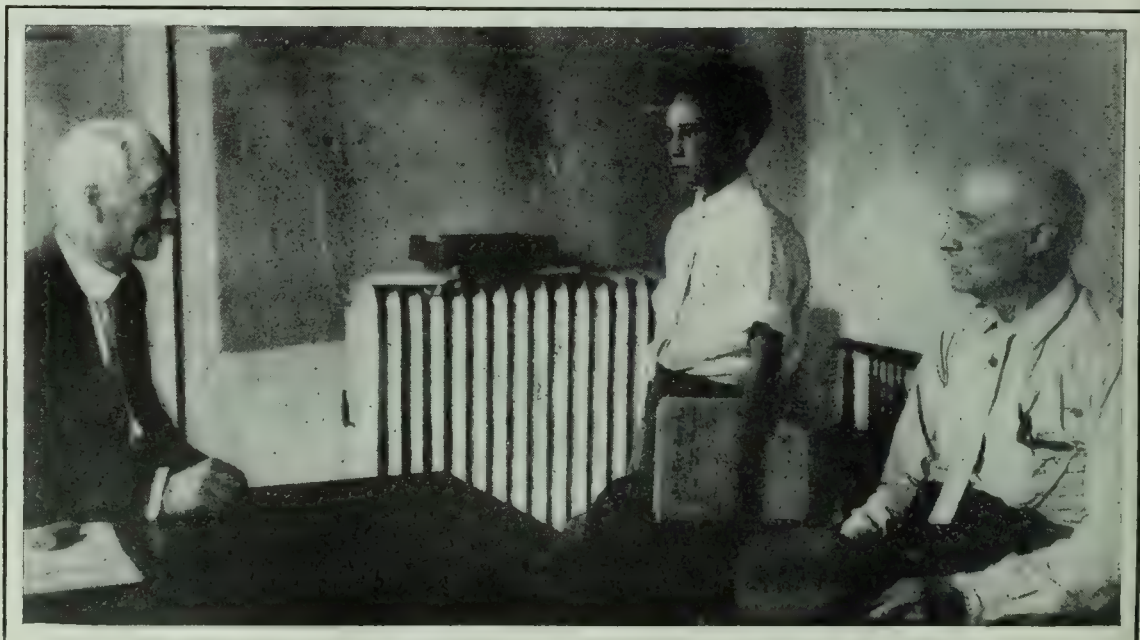
## Breathing by Fermentation

It has been known for a long time that the red pigment of the blood corpuscles is the "carrier" of oxygen between the breathing surfaces of an animal (such as the lining of the lungs or the surface of gills) and the internal tissues. It has also been known that this pigment, known as *hemoglobin*, combines chemically with oxygen at the breathing surface and gives up the oxygen when in the neighborhood of active tissue cells. But it has not been known just what it is that determines the reduction or removal of oxygen from the oxy-hemoglobin.

Recent studies made by two physiological chemists, Dr. Harris of Canada and Dr. Creighton of Swarthmore, point to the presence of a ferment in the tissues that causes the separation of the oxygen from the "carrier." The juices of the liver of mammals, birds, batrachia and fish were found to have the greatest reducing power, the liver juice of the pigeon being the most active of those studied, and the muscle juice of the cat the least active.

The ferment that brings about this removal of oxygen from the oxygen-hemoglobin compound is called "reductase" and acts as a reducer on substances other than hemoglobin, as for example Prussian blue, which is turned to a white compound on the removal of oxygen. The reductase from the tissues of one animal will reduce the blood of any other.

That the chemical change is in



THE SMALL DEBTORS' COURT AWARDING A TYPICAL CLAIM



the nature of a fermentation and not a result of the varying amounts of oxygen or carbon dioxide present (as has been assumed by many of the older physiologists) is shown by the fact that while the rate of reduction increases between 50° Fahrenheit and 104° (the temperature of a bird's blood), it rapidly decreases with the rise of temperature beyond this point.

These investigations establish a "ferment" as one more link in the chain of steps involved in breathing—the filling up of the air-sacs of the lungs during "inspiration," the passing of oxygen thru the blood-vessel walls, the combining of oxygen with the hemoglobin of the blood, the dissociation of the oxygen, the diffusion of the oxygen from the blood into the tissues, the oxidation within the cells. The last named process has been known for years to result from the action of ferments.

The new researches, however, raise new questions, as for instance, what determines at any given point whether the reductase or the oxydase shall have the upper hand?

### The Vacuum Cleaner for Horses

We have all heard of milking cows by machinery. Now comes currying horses by machinery. The Park Department of New York City, which one would hardly expect to be engaging in such innovations, is the successful experimenter along this line.

Instead of the groom with his curry comb, brush and peculiar hissing accompaniment, we now have the music of the vacuum cleaner flying over the equine body. Not only is the dust, scale and dandruff more thoroly removed, but the machine cleans several horses in the same time the old currycomb cleaned one.

What the horses think of the new massage we are not told. The Park Department steeds, being of a peaceable and philosophical temperament, have doubtless made no objections. What some of their more high-strung and high-bred relatives would do under the unexpected tickling of the suction tube is neither difficult nor wholly pleasurable to imagine.

### A Portable Church

A church building that goes from place to place is a feature of Los Angeles religious life. The building can be bolted together in a day and taken apart and loaded on a truck in the same time, and the use to which it is put is that of affording a temporary home for worship in newly settled neighborhoods of the city. The free use of a vacant lot can be secured, as a rule, and the new congregation meets in the little structure until sufficient members have been secured to raise a building fund for a permanent structure. When this is accomplished, the little church has served its purpose, and is taken down and moved to some other site where it can be used in the same way. Half a dozen permanent churches originated in this little portable structure.



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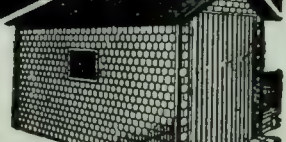
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And that's the reason that the famous Professor Metchnikoff, one of the world's greatest scientists, has boldly and specifically stated that if our colons were taken away in infancy, the length of our lives would be increased to probably 150 years. You see, this waste is extremely poisonous, and as the blood flows through the walls of the colon it absorbs the poisons and carries them through the circulation—that's what causes Auto-Intoxication, with all its perniciously enervating and weakening results. These pull down our powers of resistance and render us subject to almost any serious complaint which may be prevalent at the time. And the worst feature of it is that there are few of us who know when we are Auto-Intoxicated.

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the development of this method. We are also warned of the necessity of suspending judgment until reliable expert analysis is available; for in spite of what one may say about professional jealousy and special interests, the fact remains that the layman is usually not competent to form judgment on technical matters. This book is therefore an unusually well-balanced statement of a subject that has been obscured from several different directions. Of the books on the subject now before us, it appears to be the one most worth considering. The reader will care more for the reported experiences of German and American women who have themselves given birth to children with the aid of the twilight sleep than they will for the references to technical papers on the subject—most of which are in German or French.

*The Truth About Twilight Sleep* is an attempt to be fair in the presentation of the controversies about the merits of the method, but it is too obviously biased. The special pleading is good, but does not give the impression of being based either on technical knowledge or on an understanding of the methods necessary for establishing the claims made for a scientific discovery. The Dämmerschlaf method is by no means an "accepted and perfected institution," altho the technique and materials have been more and more standardized in the last half dozen years. Reprinting the statements of physicians and chemical formulæ gives the book an air of being "scientific" that is not supported by the method of the argument.

The little book, *Twilight Sleep*, is a more simple and more direct statement of the problem and of the methods followed in solving it than either of the others. Dr. Williams gives much attention to the ethics of attempting to eliminate pain, and he tries to make those readers who may happen to be ignorant in the matter realize just what it means to be a woman, especially in places far from the centers of modern institutions. There is a strong plea for the extension of hospital facilities and for further experimentation along the lines of reducing physical suffering in connection with childbirth, and with disease in general.

*Painless Childbirth*, by Marguerite Tracy and Mary Boyd. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50. *The Truth About Twilight Sleep*, by Hanna Rion (Mrs. Frank Ver Beck). New York: McBride, Nast. \$1.50. *Twilight Sleep*, by Henry Smith Williams. New York: Harper Bros. 75 cents.

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IN the midst of the crushing sorrow which a world-wide war has inflicted on the women of Europe, those of one country are happy, for on the 5th of June the King signed the new Constitution which gives suffrage and eligibility to office to the women of Denmark on the same terms as to men. The women of all Scandinavia are now fully enfranchised except that in Sweden they lack the vote for members of Parliament. This awaits only the same political revolution as has just taken place in Denmark, namely, the replacing of the "privileged" vote that elects the upper house of the Parliament with a universal franchise. The King has recommended woman suffrage and a bill has several times passed the lower house by a large majority, but met defeat in this upper chamber.

The most satisfactory feature of the victory in Denmark is that it was won without any animosity between men and women. The situation for the past half-dozen years has been rather peculiar. All political parties were in favor of granting woman suffrage, there was no objection from the majority of the Cabinet and the King was willing to give his assent, but it was inseparably bound up with certain political reforms which the Liberals and Socialists were determined to effect. The Constitution provided that the upper house of the Parliament should consist of twelve members appointed by the King for life, the majority of the other fifty-four to be elected by large taxpayers. The women urged that they might be enfranchised even on these terms, but the Liberals and Socialists, who were in control of the lower house, would adopt no measure that did not reduce the age, eliminate the tax and secure universal suffrage for the upper house. The latter vetoed every bill containing these provisions and so suffrage for women always went down with the rest.

This deadlock has continued for years and has prevented much needed legislation, especially that for the defense of the country. Probably the war has contributed to an agreement between the houses, for the new Constitution, with all the desired reforms, has been hurried thru a Parliament elected last year and one recently assembled for this special purpose. The King signed it on the sixty-sixth anniversary of the signing of Denmark's first Constitution.

The women of Denmark have not worked as long for the suffrage as the women of some other countries, but their effort has been quite as vigorous. They began organizing in 1888 and received their first real stimulus when they affiliated with the International Alliance, which was formed in Berlin in 1904. The first congress of the Alliance, held in Copenhagen in 1906, gave



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a strong impetus to the movement in Denmark which has never slackened.

The following year—1907—the Danish Parliament granted to women a vote and eligibility for all public boards, and in 1908 it conferred the municipal suffrage on the same terms as possess by men, wives being able to vote on the taxes paid by husbands. Then followed the long deadlock.

There has been much that was pleasant in the Danish women's quest for the vote compared to the experience in other countries. While often disappointed they have never been deceived, betrayed or badly treated. They have had their enemies among the ultra-conservatives, but public men in general have stood by them.

The women themselves have done their part. Knowing how easy it is for women to be forgotten, they have increased their organization until a larger proportion have been enrolled than in any other country. They have hundreds of societies, with tens of thousands of members, and have distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets. One of the oldest organizations held five hundred meetings last year. When their bill has been up for discussion they have crowded the galleries in the House of Parliament; they have kept their question constantly before the public and have managed it with tact, discretion and dignity. They have also won favor by using the suffrage they possess, an average of about seventy per cent voting at municipal elections, and a large number are serving on councils and public boards. It is not yet known how many women are enfranchised, but Denmark has a population of 2,586,000 and probably more than a fourth are women over twenty-one years of age. In Iceland, a dependency of Denmark with its own Parliament, women have the full suffrage.

The Parliament of Norway gave the municipal vote to women in 1901 with a small tax-paying qualification, and in 1907 the complete franchise on the same terms. In 1910 it abolished the tax requirement for the former and in 1912 for the latter. Women are eligible to all offices, one has been elected to Parliament and possibly a hundred or more to city councils. There is scarcely a parliamentary session that does not in some way increase the political rights of women.

The Scandinavian countries have progressed steadily on this question and offer unimpeachable testimony to the value of woman suffrage by its continued extension. For more than a generation the universities have been open to women and they have been free to enter all industrial occupations and most of the professions. In no other country of Europe are the laws so favorable to women in respect to property, inheritance, divorce, etc. They have long served on public boards and filled public offices and government positions, and have had almost entire liberty of action. Now in granting the supreme privilege of the suffrage Scandinavia has only followed her consistent policy of doing justice to women.

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Welch's,  
of course!"



BOX LUNCHEON FOR AUTO TOURIST  
By Alice M. Brown  
Stewed Chicken and Tongue Loaf  
Olives, Cream Cheese and Cress Sandwiches, Sweet Pickles  
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Add to the good times of motor-ing, whether it's a tour or a picnic party. It's a safe thing, too, wherever the water supply is uncertain. Into the hamper put a thermos bottle filled with chilled

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Welch's is the pure, undiluted, unfermented, unsweetened juice of the choicest Concord grapes, pressed when fresh from the vines. The juice is immediately sterilized and hermetically sealed in glass—thus retaining and insuring the unvarying high quality and healthfulness that Nature alone can provide.

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If unable to get Welch's of your dealer, we will ship a trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha, for \$3. Sample 4-oz. bottle by mail, 10c.

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The Welch Grape Juice Company  
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### NOTICE

**THE SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS** located at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, President  
Dated May 4, 1915, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
Louis K. Hull, Attorney for The Security National Bank of Minneapolis.

### DIVIDENDS

#### AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

New York, June 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, payable June 30, 1915, to stockholders of record June 18, 1915.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary

#### AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.

Common Stock Dividend.

New York, June 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, payable June 30, 1915, to stockholders of record June 18, 1915.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary

#### THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1915.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3 1/2) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 12, 1915.

WILLIAM deKRAFFT, Secretary

#### UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer

### United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% (37 1/2 cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) with extra dividends of 10% (\$2.50 per share) in cash and 10% in Common stock at par on the Common capital stock, all payable July 6, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1915.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer

#### THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.

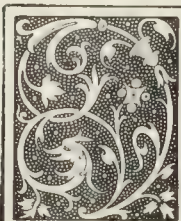
43 Exchange Place, New York.

#### MANAGERS

#### THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1 1/2%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 18, 1915.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary



## THE MARKET PLACE



### SHIPPING AND THE SEAMEN'S LAW

A bill proposed and carried to enactment by Senator La Follette at the recent session of Congress was called, in its title, one to "promote the welfare of American seamen." This Seamen's Act now promises to decrease the number of American seamen in service, to cause the retirement of all American ships now doing business on Transpacific routes, and to end the existence of many useful commercial treaties. It goes into effect, so far as ships under the American flag are concerned, at the beginning of November next. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has given notice that it will then discontinue the service of its ships on the route from San Francisco across the Pacific. On this line it has five ships. It owns in all thirteen ships, valued at \$11,298,000. Probably the company will be dissolved, and these ships will be sold. The company's business along the coast southward from San Francisco has been affected by the exclusion of its ships from the Panama Canal route. They were excluded because the company itself is controlled by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Compliance with the requirements of the Seamen's Act would increase the cost of operation on the Pacific route by at least \$650,000 a year.

With the Pacific Mail's boats, and for the same reason, will be taken from the Pacific service the "Minnesota," the largest American freight carrier on that ocean. Her last trip from Puget Sound to Vladivostok will be made in July. Compliance with the new law would increase her expenses of operation by \$130,000 a year.

While there are other provisions of the new statute to which objection is made, the one which especially affects cost of operation is that which says that not less than 75 per cent of the employees in any department on a ship must be able to understand any order given by one of the ship's officers. This prevents the employment of the Chinese or Japanese now in the service. Nearly all of the men on the "Minnesota" are Chinese. Wages and the cost of food are involved. It is said that the wages paid at European or American rates on ships going out of our Pacific ports are five times the Oriental rates, and that the cost of meals served differs in about the same proportion. American ships using Oriental labor are in competition with subsidized Japanese ships employing similar labor. The approaching withdrawal of the ships we have mentioned will, it is asserted, give full control of the field and traffic to the Japanese.

The new law is designed to affect the

ships of other nations as well as those under our flag. The same requirements are imposed upon ships of other nationalities entering or departing from our ports. Seamen on such ships are empowered to make demands which may be in violation of contracts signed abroad. Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Austria and the Netherlands have submitted protests against several provisions of the statute. Other nations intend to take similar action. They point out that these provisions are at variance with treaties.

Because this is true, our Government has formally given notice of its intention to terminate those parts of our commercial treaties with twenty-one nations that are in conflict with the Seamen's Act. In the past, however, the whole of a treaty, and not a part of it, has been terminated when objection to the agreement was raised. It is by no means clear that the twenty-one nations will consent to the abrogation of parts. Many expect they will say that if parts must go, the entire treaties must be cancelled. But these treaties are agreements of an important character, covering a broad field, which includes the settlement of estates, transfer of property, consular functions, diplomatic immunities, customs and port charges, and scores of other subjects under the general heads of commerce and navigation. The abrogation of them would be a misfortune of considerable dimensions. But the protesting nations are quite unwilling that our Congress shall dictate to them concerning the conduct of their shipping business, the composition of their ships' crews, and their wage agreements with seamen.

We do not see that American seamen are going to gain anything, on the whole, from the new law. It is quite clear that its effect upon the American merchant marine must be unfavorable and that, so far as the treaties are concerned, it may cause much inconvenience and possibly some loss.

### ABUNDANT CROPS

The highly favorable crop report issued by the Government last week must be regarded with much satisfaction because it indicates continued strength in fundamental conditions. Last year, a year of war in Europe, where there was at the same time a reduction of the wheat output, we produced the largest crop of wheat known in our history, a crop exceeding by 16 2/3 per cent the greatest of those that had preceded it. Our exports from this crop have been very large, and the selling price has been high. It is expected that the total shipped abroad in the year ending with this month will be about 340,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 more



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**DIVIDENDS**

**STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,**  
49 Wall Street.  
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.  
New York, June 9, 1915.  
The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of THREE (3%) PER CENT. from the earnings of the Company upon the Common Stock, payable July 15, 1915, at the offices of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, to stockholders of record July 6, 1915.  
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on July 6, 1915, at three p. m. and opened on July 16, 1915, at ten a. m.  
JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer

**THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.**  
New York, June 10, 1915.  
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 40) and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the Common Stock (No. 15) have been declared payable July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, June 21, 1915.  
THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer

**Change of Address**

If you are going away for the summer, you will want The Independent to follow you. Let us know your new address, if possible, three weeks ahead. Be sure to give us your old address also.

**THE INDEPENDENT**

than the best record made in any previous year. And now, when it is admitted that Europe's demands in the coming twelve months will exceed those of the year now ending, because her acreage has been decreased by war, and for the additional reason that the number of available farm laborers has been greatly reduced, we have the promise of a wheat crop even larger than last year's.

Very little loss has been caused by the Hessian fly and the chinch bug, although there had been pessimistic predictions that their ravages would call for a reduction of the May estimate by 100,000,000 bushels. In thirty days the condition of winter wheat declined from 92.9 to 85.8, but the official estimate of yield is 676,000,000 bushels, against 693,000,000 a month ago. Owing to an acreage increase of 11½ per cent, the crop will be almost equal to last year's, which was 684,000,000. In this report spring wheat appears for the first time. Last year's spring wheat crop (206,000,000 bushels) was much below the average. This year, with an acreage increase of nearly 10 per cent, and the high condition of 94.9 on June 1, a yield of 274,000,000 bushels is indicated. The full crop promised by the report is, therefore, 950,000,000, or 59,000,000 more than the quantity harvested last year, when the total exceeded by 128,000,000 bushels the highest record made in the past. The greater part of the spring wheat is grown in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Washington. Since June 1 the weather has been favorable for nearly all the wheat fields, and it is possible that even 1,000,000,000 bushels will be harvested. A crop of 950,000,000 bushels will permit the exportation of 385,000,000. Europe will need, it is expected, nearly 600,000,000. But the surpluses of India, Argentina and Canada must be taken into account. Russia may be able to sell a considerable quantity. Canada has increased her acreage this year by 14 per cent. The course of prices cannot be foreseen. Prices have fallen in this country more than thirty cents a bushel in the last month. Last week the net loss was about six cents.

We are also to have a very large crop of oats. With an acreage increase of 4½ per cent, the conditions point to a yield of 1,288,000,000 bushels. Last year's was 1,141,000,000. Canada has enlarged her oat acreage by 10 per cent. A barley crop of 197,000,000 bushels is indicated, or 2,000,000 more than last year's. Probably the yield of rye will be substantially unchanged. The condition of the growing hay crop, 97.8, is exceptionally high, and a similar report about pastures is made. But this is not a good apple year. Last year's crop was 253,000,000 bushels. The Government can see only 191,000,000 in 1915. This quantity, however, is above the ten years' average.

The following dividends are announced:  
American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent; common, quarterly, 1½ per cent, both payable June 30.  
Baldwin Locomotive Works, preferred, semi-annual, 3½ per cent, payable July 1.  
Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable July 1.

**\$2.50 a Box**



**Three shirts and handsome tie for less than you pay for shirts alone**  
**Duro Shirts—guaranteed not to fade, shrink, or rip in six months or new shirts free.**

Made of the famous Harmony percale, white background with neat stripes of blue, black and lavender. One of each color to the box. Coat style, cuffs attached, hand laundered and very fashionable. Sizes 14 to 17½. Sleeve lengths 33, 34, 35. The tie is a stylish wide-end, navy blue silk poplin four-in-hand. If you are not entirely pleased we will gladly refund your money. Highest bank references.

**TEAR THIS OFF AND MAIL TO-DAY**  
Goodell & Co., Order Room 4, 158 E. 34th St., New York City  
Send C. O. D. \$2.50 and Parcel Postage a box of three DURO Shirts and necktie. My neck size is.....sleeve length.....

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,964,578,109.00  
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....287,324,890.99  
Paid losses during that period 143,820,874.99  
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....90,801,110.00  
Of which there have been redeemed.....83,811,450.00  
Leaving outstanding at present time.....6,989,660.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....23,020,223.85  
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board  
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WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

## Insurance

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W. E. UNDERWOOD

### FACTS FURNISHED BY ONE COMPANY

A reader writes asking me if I do not regard the Bankers Life Company of Des Moines, Iowa, an exception to the general rule that the cost of life insurance on the assessment plan tends to become prohibitive. Admitting knowledge of the mathematical objections to the plan, he states that his father has held a \$2000 certificate in the Bankers Life for twenty-five years and that the maximum cost has never exceeded \$16 a year; while, on the other hand, my correspondent himself has been carrying a policy of \$1000 in an old line company at about the same annual premium. Unless something radically different in the way of experience occurs in his father's case, is it not probable, he asks, that the cost of the assessment insurance will, at the worst, be as low as the old line policy? Would it be wise in the holder of the certificate to exchange it for an old line policy?

I should say that the proper answer to that question is largely dependent on the age and present physical and financial condition of the insured under the assessment certificate. If the first two combined indicate an abridged life tenure, it would be better to permit present conditions to continue. But I will discuss the question.

While I cheerfully admit that the assessment history of the Bankers Life has been clean, energetic and economical, and thru those qualities it has achieved comparative wonders for its members, I was not prepared to learn that any of its insured during a period of twenty-five years had enjoyed its benefits at an average cost of \$8 a year per \$1000. Under the American Table, the average death cost from age thirty to age fifty-four is \$11.14. True, there is usually a saving on these figures in an active, going company, but cutting it steadily thirty per cent a year, every year for a quarter of a century, would seem to be hugging the verge rather closely.

Can this condition continue? Certainly not. The management of the Bankers Life answered the question when, several years ago it reorganized on a level premium, reserve basis. During the next ten years, from age fifty-five to age sixty-four the total bill for mortality will be \$265.21—an average annual cost of \$26.52. Aside from the deposit originally made with the company's guarantee fund, this certificate has not a penny to its credit by way of offsetting the increasing mortality. Assuming that a saving of thirty per cent can be made again, the net cost between ages fifty-five and sixty-four will be \$18.56 per



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### HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President.  
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

## 1850 THE 1915 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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\$1000, yet with nothing in the way of accumulation to the credit of the certificate.

As I understand the terms of the Bankers Life reorganization, thru which it was transformed from a pure assessment concern into an old line reserve company, its members—all of them then holding assessment certificates carrying one-year term insurance—have the privilege of exchanging their contracts for level premium policies without physical re-examination, under either of the following options:

First—The new policy may be taken at the level premium rate at the insured's age at entry, on payment of the difference between the total of such premiums for the time which elapsed, and the total of all assessments paid on the certificate.

Second—The new policy may be taken at the premium shown for the attained age.

Let us see how this would work out with the case in hand, assuming the original age at entry to be thirty. The Bankers old line premium per \$1000 at that age is \$22.69. The existing certificate is for \$2000; therefore, the premium would be \$45.38. This is to be multiplied by twenty-five, the number of years since the certificate was taken. This equals \$1134.50. From this we deduct \$400, the total amount paid in twenty-five years on the certificate, which leaves \$734.50 to be paid the company, after which the member holds an old line policy for \$2000, on which his annual premium will be \$22.69.

Now consider the second option. The member may drop his certificate, abandon all he has paid under it, and take a \$2000 policy at the rate for age fifty-five, which is \$58.25 per \$1000 or \$116.50 a year.

We have been discussing the cost of life insurance on the assessment and level premium plans in the same company. We have used its rates only in both instances. May we conclude that it can furnish insurance commencing at age thirty at \$8 per \$1000? Was it not mistaken originally in attempting to do it? If, safety and permanence considered, it is worth \$22.69 per \$1000 at age thirty, was not the member who paid \$8 getting it for less than he should, and in doing so, did he not actually inflict an injury on himself? Again, if the assessment plan is correct, safe, "reasonable" in price and a prudent one for the insured, why did the Bankers Life Company, one of the best managed of its class, abandon it after thirty-two years for the old line level premium system? Because its management knew the scheme was a fallacy, that it attempted the construction of an imposing and heavy edifice on a foundation of shifting sand.

I have discussed this particular case at length because there are hundreds of thousands of young men in good physical condition who, mistakenly, are pinning their faith to the apparently low, but really high, cost of reserveless assessment insurance. They are in a position to retrieve themselves by securing level premium policies while the pre-



## This picture is all wrong!

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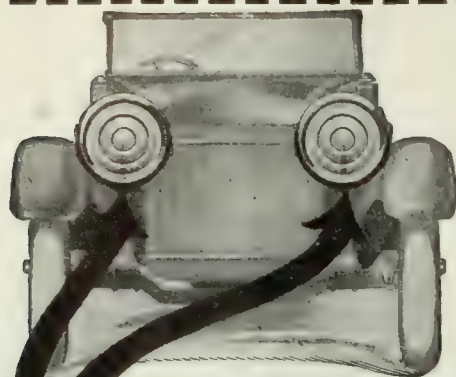
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mium cost is as low as it will ever be. What they invest in excess of the assessment cost the first ten or fifteen years, they will more than recover thereafter.

The facts have been briefly stated. My correspondent should have no trouble in making a choice. He knows all the conditions at his end and is in a position to decide whether it would be more judicious to continue the assessment certificate, risking a sharp rise in cost, or to choose one of the options quoted.

## PEBBLES

General dislike for America doesn't prevent the other nations from coming around at feeding-time.—*Washington Post*.

Joe—May I kiss you?

Flo—Isn't that just like a man! Trying to put all the responsibility on me!—*Judge*.

She—It's so icy!

He—So I see.

She—That's what I said, young man.—*Siren*.

Ag. 1—Have you attempted to milk a cow yet?

Ag. 2—Yes, but the attempt was an udder failure.—*Penn State Froth*.

Voice—Is this the weather bureau? How about a shower tonight?

Prophet—Don't ask me. If you need one, take it.—*Chaparral*.

Silk stockings are expensive and

The cost makes many sigh.

But silk socks are much lower for

They do not come so high.

—*The Purple Cow*.

There was a physician of long ago,  
Who wanted a man to shovel the snow.  
Instead of a shovel he gave him a hoe;  
For he was a Ho-meopath, you know.

—*Sun Dial*.

A Sabetha young wife is saying her prayers like this: Now I lay me down to sleep, I want a Ford. I pray the Lord my soul to keep, I want a Ford. If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take to heaven in a Ford.—*Sabetha Herald*.

A HEART DRAMA IN THREE REELS

1. Arthur Brown loved Gladiola Jinks.
2. Arthur Brown was poor.
3. Gladiola Jinks is now Mrs. DePuy Puyster Robinson.

—*London Opinion*.

**FOUND**—In orchestra of the Liberty Theater, last week, a 14-karat gold link cuff button, with initials, E. F. G. If previous owner will communicate, I will match him as to who gets both.—Adv. in *Bronx* (New York) *Home News*.—*Harper's Weekly*.

George Ade once introduced a speaker at a banquet thus: "Two towns in Indiana lay claim to the honor of being Mr. Blank's birthplace. (A pause, during which Mr. Blank tried to look modest.) Warsaw asserts that he was born in Kokomo, and Kokomo insists that the honor rightfully belongs to Warsaw."—*Christian Register*.

The Commander-in-Chief took up a position with the object of determining for himself just how the soldiers behave toward sentries, and whether the troops seriously recognize the position as regards pickets. Presently the tramp of approaching footsteps was heard. "Halt! Who goes there?" demanded the Chief. "Scots Greys!" came the clear reply. "Pass on, Scots Greys!" ordered the Chief. More footsteps. "Halt! Who goes there?" "Grenadier Guards," answered a respectful voice. "Pass on, Grenadier Guards!" Then, in the darkness, the steps of some more soldiers. "Halt! Who goes there?" exclaimed the Chief. "Mind your own — business!" came the reply. "Pass on, Australians," ordered the Chief.



# The Independent

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FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
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## THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

June 18, 1815

LORD BYRON'S GREAT POEM

There was a sound of revelry by night.  
And Belgium's capital had gathered then  
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright  
The lamps shone o'er fair women and  
brave men:  
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when  
Music arose with its voluptuous swell.  
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake  
again,  
And all went merry as a marriage bell:—  
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes  
like a rising knell!

Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the  
wind.  
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;  
On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined;  
No sleep till morn, when Youth and  
Pleasure meet  
To chase the glowing Hours with flying  
feet—  
But hark!—that heavy sound breaks in  
once more,  
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;  
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!  
Arm! Arm! it is—it is—the cannon's  
opening roar!

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and  
fro,  
And gathering tears, and tremblings of  
distress,  
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago  
Blushed at the praise of their own love-  
liness;  
And there were sudden partings, such as  
press  
The life from out young hearts, and  
choking sighs  
Which ne'er might be repeated; who could  
guess  
If ever more should meet these mutual  
eyes,  
Since upon night so sweet such awful  
morn could rise!

And there was mounting in hot haste; the  
steed,  
The mustering squadron, and the clatter-  
ing car,  
Went pouring forward with impetuous  
speed,  
And swiftly forming in the ranks of  
war;  
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;  
And near, the beat of the alarming drum  
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star;  
While thronged the citizens with terror  
dumb,  
Or whispering, with white lips—"The  
foe! they come! they come!"

And Ardennes waves above them her green  
leaves,  
Dewy with Nature's teardrops as they  
pass,  
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,  
Over the unreturning brave—alas!  
Ere evening to be trodden like the grass  
Which now beneath them, but above shall  
grow  
In its next verdure, when this fiery mass  
Of living valor, rolling on the foe  
And burning with high hope, shall  
moulder cold and low.

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life.  
Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay.  
The midnight brought the signal-sound of  
strife.  
The morn the marshalling in arms.—  
the day  
Battle's magnificently stern array!  
The thunder clouds close o'er it, which  
when rent  
The earth is covered thick with other clay.  
Which her own clay shall cover, heaped  
and pent,  
Rider and horse—friend, foe—in one red  
burial blent!

*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.*

### VICTOR HUGO'S DESCRIPTION

The rout behind the Guard was melau-  
choly. The army yielded suddenly on all  
sides at once. . . . The cry "treachery"  
was followed by a cry of "save yourselves  
who can!" Any army which is disbanding  
is like a thaw. All yields, splits, cracks,  
floats, rolls, falls, jostles, hastens, is pre-  
cipitated. The disintegration is unprec-  
edented. . . . Men are crushed, trampled  
down, others walk over the dead and the  
living. Arms are lost. A dizzy multitude  
fills the roads, the paths, the bridges,  
the plains, the hills, the valleys, the  
woods, encumbered by the invasion of  
40,000 men. Shouts, despair, knapsacks and  
guns flung among the rye, passages forced  
at the point of the sword, no more com-  
rades, no more officers, no more generals,  
an inexpressible terror. Zieten putting  
France to the sword at leisure. Lions con-  
verted into goats. Such was the flight. . . .  
Alas! and who, then, was fleeing in that  
manner? The Grand Army.

This vertigo, this terror, this downfall  
into ruin of the loftiest bravery which ever  
astounded history—is that causeless? No.  
The shadow of an enormous right is pro-  
jected athwart Waterloo. It is the day of  
destiny. The force which is mightier than  
man produced the day. Hence the terrified  
wrinkle on those brows; hence all those  
great souls surrendering their swords.  
Those who had conquered Europe have  
fallen prone on the earth, with nothing  
left to say nor to do, feeling the present  
shadow of a terrible presence. *Hoc erat in  
fatis.* That day the perspective of the hu-  
man race underwent a change. Waterloo is  
the hinge of the nineteenth century. The  
disappearance of the great man was nec-  
essary to the advent of the great century.  
Some one, a being to whom one replies not,  
took the responsibility on himself. The panic  
of heroes can be explained. In the battle of  
Waterloo there is something more than a  
cloud, there is something of the meteor.  
God passed by.

At nightfall, in a meadow near Genappe,  
Bernard and Bertrand seized by the skirt  
of his coat and detained a man, haggard,  
pensive, sinister, gloomy, who, dragged to  
that point by the current of the rout, had  
just dismounted, had passed the bridle of  
his horse over his arm, and with wild eye  
was returning alone to Waterloo. It was  
Napoleon, the immense somnambulist of  
the dream which had crumbled, essaying  
once more to advance.

*Les Miserables*



# What's the Answer to the Touring Question?



But they can't give you the greatest enjoyment—the most comfort—and freedom from excessive tire bills—unless they're on your car.

**I**F ALL roads were smooth as billiard tables: if there were no ruts or thank-ye-ma'ams—no tracks, cobble stones or rough streets to jolt and jar: if all roads were ideal it would not be necessary to equip with strong, sturdy and rugged Miller Tires.

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## All Roads look alike to Miller Tires

because the exclusive Miller Method of building tires does not cook the life out of either fabric or rubber in vulcanizing! Life in the cotton fabric means miles on the road. The Miller Method retains the natural vegetable wax and oil in the cotton fibre for wear in your tire.

This natural lubricant carbonizes at 240 degrees. The old method of vulcanizing requires about 287 degrees to properly vulcanize a tire. And a brittle and lifeless fabric, with the power of resistance gone, results in short mileage on the road.

But the Miller Method of vulcanizing with a low degree of heat—overcomes all that.

And just as this exclusive Method retains the natural vegetable wax and oil in the fabric, so does it conserve all the toughness and wearing qualities in the rubber. Thus it makes a rugged unit of both rubber and fabric—without carbonizing the wax and oil in the fabric—or cooking the native endurance out of the rubber.

The result is a tire that insures practical immunity from blowouts and irritating road-side repairs.

Get yours from the Miller dealer to-day, and make touring what it should be—a constant pleasure.

*If you don't know the Miller Dealer in your town, it will pay you to write us.*

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*Distributors in the Principal Cities*

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Tires gear your car to the road through mud, sand or slush.

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**MILLER TUBES**  
answer the tube question.

**All Roads Look Alike to MILLER TIRES**



# The Independent

VOLUME 82

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915

NUMBER 3473

## A LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

**T**HROUGHOUT five thousand years of recorded history peace, here and there established, has been kept, and its area has been widened, in one way only. Individuals have combined their efforts to suppress violence in the local community. Communities have coöperated to maintain the authoritative state and to preserve peace within its borders. States have formed leagues or confederations or have otherwise coöperated to establish peace among themselves. Always peace has been made and kept, when made and kept at all, by the superior power of superior numbers acting in unity for the common good.

Mindful of this teaching of experience, we believe and solemnly urge that the time has come to devise and to create a working union of sovereign nations to establish peace among themselves and to guarantee it by all known and available sanctions at their command, to the end that civilization may be conserved and the progress of mankind in comfort, enlightenment and happiness may continue.

We, therefore, believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a league of nations binding the signatories to the following:

*First: All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.*

*Second: All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.*

*Third: The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.*

*Fourth: Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the Judicial Tribunal mentioned in Article One.*

**T**HE eminent Americans who assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17, and issued the above Declaration of Interdependence, have launched an idea which is bound to be accepted with increasing favor and fervor until it is finally adopted by mankind.

Peace is the outcome of justice. Justice is the outcome of law. Law is the outcome of political organization. This is the first concerted attempt by responsible and representative men to organize the nations of the world on a basis of reason and law, enforced by might. It is the theory of the state applied to the globe. It is the only way to peace.

The four proposals finally agreed upon are essentially the same as the tentative draft adopted by the Committee of One Hundred and Fifteen, and published in The Independent two weeks ago. Of the three suggestions of possible improvement we then made, two have been adopted. The conference agreed that the League should not be limited to the *great* nations, and that it should use economic as well as military pressure against any member that makes war on another before the question is submitted to due process of law.

The question of the use of economic pressure was believed by some to be an acceptable alternative for force. But President Lowell, who was Chairman of the Reso-

lutions Committee, completely demolished that argument by pointing out that if the members of the League had to meet after a nation had become recalcitrant to decide whether economic or military pressure should be exerted, delay might follow and intrigue be resorted to and the guilty nation escape punishment. The fact that military force would descend immediately and inevitably upon the law-breaking nation is the one reason that will prevent it from waging a wanton war. The Committee on Resolutions therefore decided that it would not be wise for the League to exert its economic or military forces against a recalcitrant member, but its "economic and military forces," thus strengthening instead of weakening the military appeal.

There are four stages in the development of world organization, as Mr. Marburg pointed out in our issue of June 14. These are, first, the creation of international institutions to do the international business; second, the agreement to use these institutions; third, the exercise of force to compel a reference of all disputes to these institutions, and fourth, the carrying out the decrees of these international courts and legislatures by force.

The two Hague conferences have taken the world thru the first stage. The conference last week at Independence Hall would take the world to the third stage. But who doubts that once the League of Peace is established, the



enforcement of the decrees of its court and legislature by its executives will follow?

We therefore look upon the action taken by the gentlemen last week at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, as having greater possibilities for peace than anything that has happened since the Czar called the first Hague Conference, in 1898.

### AN ALL-AMERICAN CABINET

THE success of France, Belgium and Great Britain in bringing the strong men of all parties into the government naturally suggests the possibility of some such action in the United States. Why should not a nation in time of peace as well as the nations at war get the advantages of a coalition cabinet?

The suggestion will doubtless seem absurd to some and premature to many others, but at any rate it would be interesting to consider how such a cabinet could be constructed. Who are the men whom the American people, if freed from party restrictions, would call to take charge of the affairs of the nation? It has often been alleged as a fault of our political system that it fails to enlist the ablest men in the service of the public. Well, suppose this defect removed, what individuals ought to be in the Government if its business is to be conducted with the efficiency and energy of our private enterprises? A dozen names come into our mind, but we will not mention them because we want to get the independent opinions of our readers. We wish that every one who sees this would send in a list of his nominations for this All-American team, this All-Star cast, this "ministry of all the talents." Here are the offices to be filled. Copy the list, put in the names of the best candidates you can think of and send it in to us promptly. We will publish the results of the referendum if enough of our readers respond to make it worth while.

Secretary of State \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secretary of the Treasury \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secretary of War \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secretary of the Navy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secretary of the Interior \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secretary of Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secretary of Commerce \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secretary of Labor \_\_\_\_\_  
 Attorney General \_\_\_\_\_  
 Postmaster General \_\_\_\_\_

In making out the list no regard should be paid to party affiliations except to see that all the leading parties are represented. It is customary in organizing a coalition cabinet for all members of the existing government to hand in their resignations, so we may start with a clean slate and, without implying any criticism of the present incumbents, consider them on the same footing as outside candidates.

In reorganizing the British Cabinet it has been found necessary to add a new department, the Ministry of Munitions, to take charge of the manufacture of all Government supplies. In the United States some such official would be found essential in time of war and useful in time of peace. Other desirable departments have been from time to time suggested: for instance, a "Secretary of Research" who should mobilize the scientific forces of the nation and direct the investigations on which our Government is now spending many millions a year; a "Secretary for Peace" who should devote his efforts to the promotion of international amity and

the removal of causes of friction; a "Secretary for Health" who should have charge of quarantine and national sanitation. If any of our readers feel moved to suggest names for these or other non-existent offices, we should be pleased to consider them.

The cabinet is fortunately a flexible thing, with no constitutional restrictions on its size, duties or powers. Cabinet making on paper has been one of the favorite amusements of editors. Now is the chance for the public to take a hand in the pastime. What do our readers say?

### WHY IS AN EXPOSITION BEAUTIFUL?

PAINTING, sculpture, music, formal garden and fairyland architecture—the trimmings which we associate with an exposition, and which both California fairs supply so generously—what is their real relation to the soda-biscuit and locomotives and other products of industry which lie at the heart of the Exposition? Are they a very splendid modern equivalent of the pageantry with which the medieval guilds surrounded themselves, a valiant declaration that trade and manufacture are beautiful in their essential meanings, in spite of uglinesses which we all can see? Or are they merely advertising adjuncts, subtly assaulting the esthetic sensibilities of potential buyers? Or can they be traced to that half-recognized municipal function of furnishing beauty to the people—a duty which San Francisco observes in the fine civic center she is building?

It hardly matters. Civilization is an affair of social by-products, anyway. Only the savage is content to kill one bird with one stone. It is our capacity to surround the main tent of life with all sorts of surprising side-shows that has built up the modern world which the Expositions attempt courageously to epitomize. Whether the beauty they offer is the servant or the symbol of industry it will be for many visitors to California the essential thing.

### KANT ON THE PRESENT WAR

WE can hardly conceive that those of German or Austrian birth still surviving among us who had experience or memory of the revolutionary attempts of 1849, and who escaped to this country with Carl Schurz and General Sigel, should have sympathy with the Cæsarism which has brought on the present sad war. One of them—a patriotic American citizen, who, after a long and honorable business career, has retired to give his last years to the study of philosophy—calls our attention to a manuscript by Emmanuel Kant, not heretofore known, which was published a few months ago, in which he anticipates in a remarkable way the present experience of Germany and the nations. It is a single loose sheet, apparently a hurried sketch, with the title, "What are the Conditions for the Betterment of the Human Race?"

Among the causes that tend toward evil and the deterioration of communities, he looks upon war as the most potent. As civilization advances it strengthens the desire of states to aggrandize themselves at the expense of others thru cunning and force. This leads to the introduction of large, well-disciplined armies, supplied by the latest and most efficient armaments. As a result there is a steady increase in the taxation and corresponding advance in the cost of the necessities of life.



Peace does not last long enough to allow sufficient savings to accumulate to pay for the next war. The device of creating state debts, however ingenious, is self-destructive, so that a time must come when weakness leads to collapse. When this stage has been reached a readjustment of the power of government must ensue, and the people will take matters into their own hands and thereafter decide such momentous questions as war for themselves, and not leave them to the selfish interests of rulers who share but slightly in the hardships and dangers and have little to lose and everything to gain by such struggles.

After such internal reorganization of the leading states has been accomplished, he expects them to combine into one large confederation to whose authority all the individual states will voluntarily submit.

In discussing the larger question whether there is a progressive moral advance of mankind, he argues that such a problem cannot be decided by mere speculative thought, but that we must look to historical data for proof of such a tendency, and this he finds in the French Revolution. This event, whatever the results of the movement may ultimately turn out to be, must be looked upon as a great moral uprising unequalled in its consequences. Its object has been to establish the principle that a people has the right to adopt such form of administration as seems just and desirable to it. In founding such a government and in striving for the highest good, care must be taken to make all wars of aggression impossible (being the source of all evil and corruption), and that can only be attained under a system of republican institutions. This is the train of his thought in outline. He lived under Frederick the Great, saw him pounce upon Silesia and wage a seven years' war to secure his robbery. He then witnessed the repeated partition of Poland and also the Ancien Régime and the conditions in France that led to the Revolution. It is not astonishing that a man of his moral fervor was moved to the utmost.

Thanks to his advocacy these views seem commonplace, almost trite, to us today. But it was quite different in his time. Goethe never fathomed nor grasped the importance of the French Revolution and was thoroly reactionary in his political aims. Schiller was imbued with a broad feeling of human sympathy, but lost heart after the Reign of Terror. Kant stands out as the great thinker overtowering his contemporaries, the intellect that almost intuitively realizes the whole problem, both in theory and practice, as a beacon light for generations to come. What a contrast to the Germany of today, initiating a terrific aggressive struggle, seeking conquest, glorifying war for its own sake, under the delusion that it tends to develop and to display the noblest manly virtues!

#### A BIRTHDAY EDITORIAL

WE, the editorial associates of Dr. Ward, have insisted that he celebrate his eightieth birthday by doing what he has done almost every day for nearly fifty years, that is, write an editorial for *The Independent*. Only in this case he is to sign it. He still persists, however, in refusing to comply with our frequent request to tell of his own active and varied life and of the interesting people and events he has known. Altho he has reached the age where most men like to look

backward, he keeps his face turned forward as tho he had an endless future ahead of him—and he is firmly convinced that he has. Why he believes it he has during the past year explained to our readers.

But since he declined to say anything about himself we shall have to give a few facts for the benefit of our new subscribers. William Hayes Ward was born in Abington, Massachusetts, June 25, 1835. He has always been a pioneer of one sort or another, in lands new and old, in studies ancient and modern. He went as a member of the "Andover band" to Kansas in 1859. He went as director of the Wolfe Archeological Expedition to explore the ruins of Babylon. He has always been quick to pick up the latest discovery in science. He was one of the first to bring to light that forgotten people, the Hittites. And now in his hillside home at South Berwick, Maine, his garden is a formidable rival of his study, and it is hard to tell in which he takes most delight—the excavation of an early radish or an Assyrian seal, the discovery of a new pansy or of a new poet.

#### EIGHTY YEARS LATER

IN anticipation of my eightieth birthday the editor of *The Independent* has asked its former editor, not to look backward eighty years and reminisce, but to look forward as far. Autobiography with its personal quality is interesting to the reader, and seems a natural task for one who has been in public life and has reached the retired and retrospective age, has kept a diary or preserved correspondence, and has not allowed himself to forget yesterday in the anticipation of tomorrow. But such a service I must leave to those "That some more timely-happy spirits endueth."

This is a very different world from that of eighty years ago. It is a new civilization, for civilization depends on intercourse more than on anything else, and intercourse was slow then, for we traveled on the water with sails and oars, and on land with horses or on foot. Then, had the Panama-Pacific Exposition been conceivable, it would have taken a year to make the journey from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco.

The one great invention which has made modern civilization possible is that of printing, and that invention was nearly four centuries old, and the power of steam to make intercourse easy was just being anticipated. In the latter half of this period the age of electricity has almost supplanted the age of steam, as seen in the telegraph, the telephone, and traction, so that it is not easy to conceive what more comforts science and invention can add to those which now any countryman can enjoy.

Human thought has changed during these eighty years. Sociology was a word unfamiliar at the beginning of that lustrum. We had laws commanding and forbidding, but about the only service of Government for the comfort of the people was the post office and highways and the district school—no insurance, no free high schools or state universities, no public hospitals and trained nurses, no asylums for the blind or insane. A multitude of comforts and conveniences which we now think Government must supply abundantly or must supervise were then unknown or were in their beginnings, for socialism had not been heard of. Things which we now think that we must do for ourselves or the Govern-



ment must do for us, such as sanitation, we did not then know or think of, or left them to the mercy of God, for God was perhaps nearer to us then than he is now when we have learned more of the laws of Nature, and the process of the stars; nearer when we thought more of God acting directly in creation or in common life, while now we rest more on evolution and the physical forces which we can ourselves command; even as to the old worshipers of the gods and genii of fountains and forests and seas and mountains the superior presence seemed lifted further away when we were taught that there was but one God and He in the heavens. So, I think, with our thought of His intermediary laws, God seems not quite so near, and we trust more in these laws and less in special providences, and we pray less, even if we believe in him just the same.

I am no prophet; but when I see a train from New York moving westward, I gather that in time it will reach Chicago and Seattle. So the direction of the past points to the destination of the coming future. Beyond question there are forces and laws of Nature yet undiscovered and unutilized, and there is no reason why the next eighty years may not surprise us as much as have the past eighty; and there are needs yet in anticipation. One of the first of these is a new source of heat, as we are approaching the exhaustion of our supplies of wood and coal; and there are possible sources of heat in plenty going to waste. The transport of coal is bulky and burdensome, and heat can be carried cheaply by wire as electricity, if we could only get it on the wire in some convenient way. Tides, winds, the useless heat of summer in the tropical deserts will one of these days (and why not in the lifetime of the man born today?) be stored up to be used in our winters. Why not learn one of these days to warm a house with a windmill? Archimedes set hostile galleys on fire in the harbor of Syracuse with a combination of mirrors, and better ways may be found to concentrate and transport to Europe the superfluous heat of the African deserts. But there may be boundless sources of heat nearer at hand, waiting discovery. Every chemical combination stores heat which might be released by direct dissociation, or, as radium has shown us, by the reduction of an element to one of less complexity by the loss of some of its electrons. It is not inconceivable that we may learn how with the disintegration of a substance no bigger than a walnut to keep a house warm all winter. Our imprisoned chemical forces might blow up the world. And all this is apart from the sure succession of ordinary discoveries, like the synthetic production of india rubber, and the new applications of electricity which are sure to continue. Other things are likely to develop, which we cannot anticipate but which are suggested by the fact that at present we have no knowledge and make no use of that long series of the vibration of atoms which intervenes between the slower and the most rapid.

I believe that the next eighty years will show a great advance in the direction of socialism. Absolute and complete socialism can never come, with all things for all men, as where wedded love was the

sole propriety

In Paradise of all things common else,

but a long step that way is probable. During the present war the nations that most hate socialism have in extraordinary ways adopted socialistic meas-

ures in both agriculture and manufactures; and this can hardly fail to help socialism in time of peace. Our Government will before long own railways and telegraphs and telephones and mines and probably control those major manufactures such as iron, and direct all other factory labor so as to put an end to quarrels between capital and labor and the consequent strikes. The pension system will be greatly extended, in such a way as to transfer to the Government the service of insurance companies and the multitude of benefit organizations. I do not believe that in the next eighty years, nor for many years after, private property in land will cease.

Within ten years I believe that war will have ceased to curse the nations; it will have died of its own enormity. The nations of the earth, now battling or now at peace, will have agreed that disputes between nations shall and must be settled without fighting, and any nation that dares to attack another will be suppressed by main force. Then will follow the decades of peace in which the ravaged countries will recover their losses in population and wealth, and find means and energy for new discoveries, new inventions, new devices for the benefit of the people, new advance in arts and literature, and the creation of a nobler world. Then all nations will be neighbors inviting friendship, their border fortresses rusty and rotten, their tariff walls forgotten, their limits traversed freely by flight or flood, for travel or commerce, without fear or jealousy. Each continent will be, as it were, one nation, and China will no more harbor suspicion or revenge against Russia or Japan.

Possibly men eighty years hence will know less about God than they do now, but they will believe far more than they do now in the supremacy of goodness, to which they can hardly fail, any more than do we, to annex personality and add sanctions. The great religions of the world will come closer and closer together—we already see the process—by dropping their excrescences and absurdities and interpreting their excellences after the model given by Jesus Christ. In the language of each nation and religion the one God and the one law of duty and love will be the same, taught by a multitude of self-denying preachers of the purest and best. It will be a better world to live in, yet neither commonplace or tame; but I am glad that I have lived in this period of transition, of struggle against ancient wrong, of victory achieving, not achieved, of the last supremest outbreak of force against reason; that I have seen by the ministry of steam and electricity local interests change to a world-sympathy, and the missions of religions as well as of commerce bringing the best of both faith and service to the lowest. The past history has been grand. In my boyhood I heard Daniel Webster plead for the unity of the republic, and, better still, John Quincy Adams for the right of free petition against slavery; and in my young manhood I saw slavery abolished by the signature of Abraham Lincoln; and now in these later days I see the sure prophecy of the reign of peace and the unity and victory of the Christian Church. There will come to my successors greater statesmen, more inspired poets, a grander civilization, a world brotherhood; but will they feel the spur and challenge of these last eighty years? Yes, why not? for I have not seen the end of all perfection, and never shall they reach it who come after.

WILLIAM HAYES WARD



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**Fighting at High Altitudes** The Italian Alpine troops, trained for climbing and marching at double-quick, are proving their value, for at every point they have scaled the mountain barrier which encloses Italy on the northern end. Ignoring the passes thru which they were expected to come they have climbed cliffs deemed insurmountable by tying themselves to long ropes like the Swiss guides. They surprised one Austrian stronghold by taking off their shoes and so creeping up to it silently in the night, and the defenders did not perceive them until they were within six feet of the rampart.

On the Trentino side an expedition from Cortina has occupied the peak of Sasso di Stria, 8125 feet high, and secured control of the passes leading to Bozen. On the eastern frontier the Italians have possession of Monte Nero, 7480 feet, which dominates Tolmein (Tolmino). On the northern frontier they have established their batteries on Plaguis, 6500 feet high, which enables them to bombard Maborghetto, three miles to the north and on the other side of the Fella River.

All of the points gained, however, are within five or ten miles of the boundary. In this respect the opening of the Italian campaign is very different from the others. Within a month after the declarations of war last August the Germans were half way to Paris, the French had occupied a large part of Alsace, the Austrians were well inside Poland and the Russians had taken more than half of East Prussia. It has now been a month since Italy

## THE GREAT WAR

*June 14*—British Government obtains war credit of a billion and a quarter dollars. Germans take 16,000 Russian prisoners in Galicia.

*June 15*—Zeppelin raid on northeast coast of England, killing 16 and injuring 40. Karlsruhe bombarded by 23 French aeroplanes, killing many civilians.

*June 16*—Heavy fighting about Souchez, north of Arras. French gaining on Fecht River, Alsace.

*June 17*—Germans take Tarnograd, Poland. Italian submarine sunk by Austrian submarine.

*June 18*—Italians bombard Maborghetto on Austrian frontier. British and Belgians renew conflict about Ypres.

*June 19*—French take Metzeral, Alsace. Russian line at Grodek, west of Lemberg, broken.

*June 20*—Germans repulse Russian attacks at Shavli, Courland. Italians capture Plava on left bank of Isonzo River.

the interior and have concentrated their forces for the defense of Tolmein and Görz to the north and the naval base of Pola to the south of Triest. It is now rumored that part of the Anglo-French fleet will be withdrawn from the Dardanelles and used to support the Italians in an attack on the Austrian coast of the Adriatic. It must be something of a disappointment to the Allies that the entrance of Italy into the war has made so little difference in the state of affairs. Italy might have been expected to take the offensive with some vigor, since nine months were spent in preparation for the conflict with the aid of the Allies. It is reported that the sum advanced to Italy by Great Britain alone amounts to \$600,000,000.

**Closing in on Lemberg** The Austro-German armies pursue their victorious march toward the Galician capital. The campaign covers the same ground as that in September, but in the reverse direction. At that time the Austrians, defeated east of Lemberg, evacuated that city and tried to make a stand at Grodek, about fifteen miles west of Lemberg. Driven from this position they were forced to retreat on west past Przemysl and Tarnow toward Cracow. Now the movement is in the other direction. The Russians driven back from Tarnow have been forced to evacuate Przemysl and have tried in vain to make a stand at Grodek in defense of Lemberg.

Grodek is in a lake and swamp region similar to that of Mazuria which has afforded protection to East Prussia

declared war and as yet there is no evidence of a serious attempt at invading territory, in spite of the fact that most of the Austrian troops are engaged elsewhere and the resistance on the frontier has not been very strenuous, as the Italian official reports admit. It was generally expected that before this the Italians would have taken Triest, for the army and navy can both be brought to bear upon this port and it does not appear to be strongly defended. The Austrians themselves seem to have anticipated the loss of Triest, for they have removed the archives into



New York Sun

TORPEDOING THE REMNANT

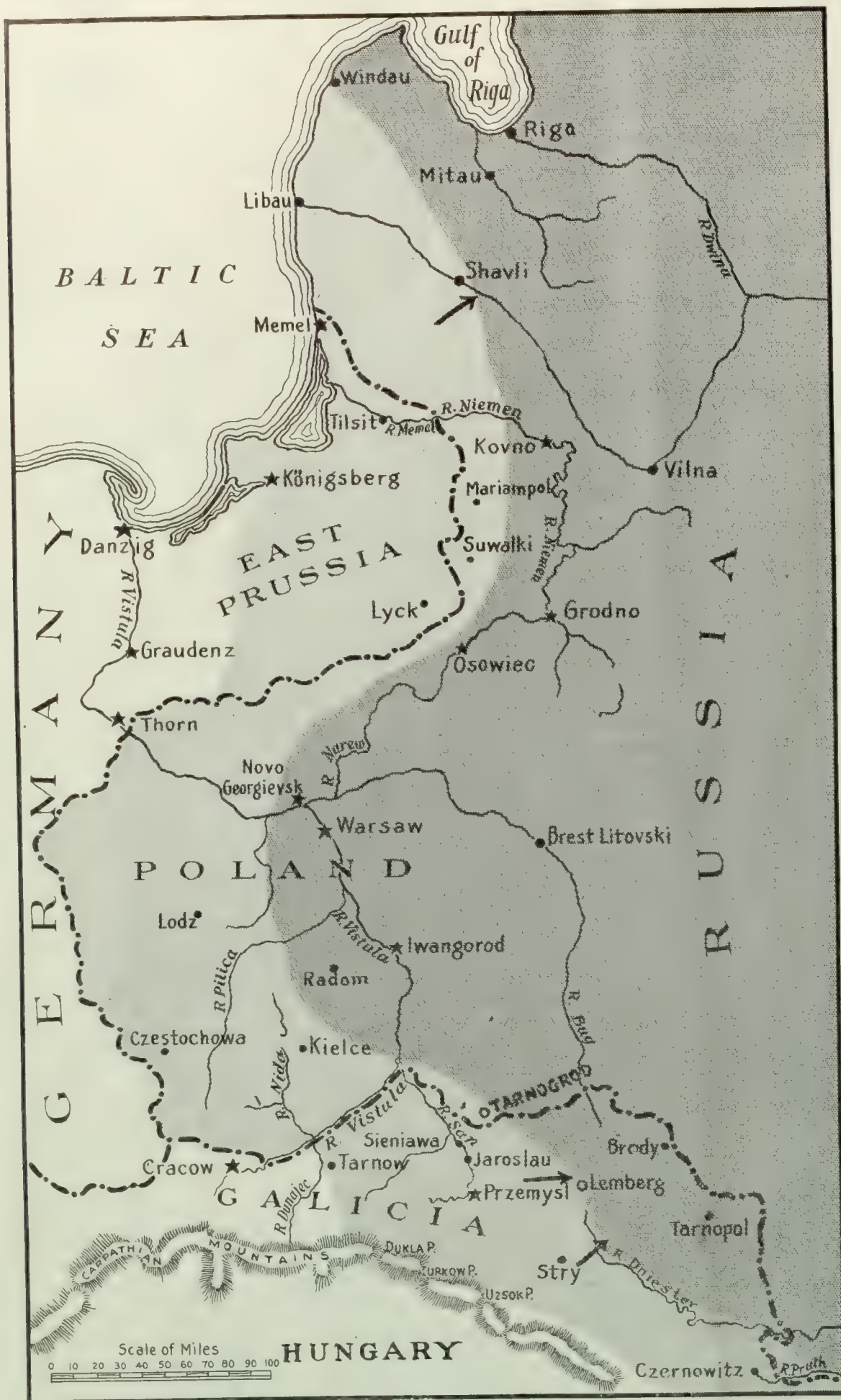


New York World

WHIPPING GERMANY

NOT THE WAY TO WIN





#### RUSSIA'S GAINS AND LOSSES

The reversal of fortune which has befallen Russia is graphically shown by the above map on which the darker shaded portion shows the territory now held by the Russians and the lightly shaded area that which they had occupied at some time since the war began, but have since lost. In the south the Russians have recently been driven out of Hungary and the Carpathian passes, have lost Przemysl and Czernowitz and are likely to lose Lemberg (Lvov). In central Poland the Germans still hold their advance positions not far west of Warsaw and the fortified lines of the Vistula and Narew. In the north the German invasion of the Baltic provinces has almost reached the Gulf of Riga. All of the fighting is now on Russian soil, except that about Lemberg in Austrian Galicia

against the Russian invasion. Lemberg itself is unfortified and will probably be evacuated by the Russians as it was by the Austrians once the armies defending it are defeated. The corner of Galicia about Lemberg is all the foreign territory the Russians now hold. All the rest of the 800-mile battle line from the Gulf of Riga to the Dniester is well inside the Russian boundary, in some

places over a hundred miles inside. So Russia's position today is much worse than on August 2 when she invaded Prussia. What is of more importance than loss of ground is loss of men and material. There are 1,240,000 Russians in the prison camps of Germany and Austria and about 800,000 Russians are supposed to have been killed and many more wounded. Considered nu-

merically this does not amount to much, for it is less than the annual increment of the population, but it will be difficult for Russia with her inefficient organization and industries to raise and equip another three million soldiers and provide them with trained officers. Russia has been saved from bankruptcy by the pledge of the British treasury to stand behind its obligations and the extent and resources of the country are so great that it must be regarded as virtually unconquerable in spite of its defeats and losses. The most that the Germans can hope to do is to inflict such blows as will cripple Russia for the rest of the summer and enable them to turn their attention to their new foe, Italy, and to the French frontier.

The Austro-German forces have carried the war into the enemy's country on both sides of the Lemberg region. On the east they have not only driven the Russians out of Bukovina but followed them into Bessarabia. On the west they have crossed the frontier into Russian Poland and taken Tarnograd. This is about forty miles to the north of Lemberg and a further advance of this left wing will leave no outlet for the garrison of that city except toward the east.

Vienna claims the capture during the first half of June of 122,300 Russian soldiers, 108 officers, 53 cannon and 187 machine guns. Petrograd claims during the same period the capture of 40,000 men, 860 officers, 24 cannon and over 100 machine guns.

**The Battle of Souchez** Few battles in the present war and certainly none in any preceding war can compare with that which has for its center the village of Souchez, about seven miles north of the ancient town of Arras. The "spring drive" of the Allies, about which so much was heard during the winter, was planned to break the German line in this section behind which are the towns of Lens and La Bassée. The British were stationed on the left of the line and the French on the right. The attack of the British was directed to Neuve Chapelle, fourteen miles north of Souchez, and they succeeded, on March 10, in making a perceptible dent in the German line tho at a terrible sacrifice. Since then the British have been inactive, either because of the insufficient forces or armament or because their part of the line was already in advance of the French segment.

Just above Souchez the German line makes a sharp salient toward the west whose apex is the hill of Notre Dame de Lorette. The attempt of the French to capture this point by direct attack not proving successful, they are cutting into the wedge at the lower side at Souchez and "the Labyrinth." Here the Germans have concentrated 220,000 men, according to French estimates, and doubtless the French have still more. The ammunition which the French arsenals have been manufacturing during the winter is being expended lavishly in the attack. The official report of the French states that



their artillery used some three hundred thousand shells on June 16 while the infantry charged the German entrenchments at Souchez with bayonets and hand grenades. By this they gained a footing in the park of the chateau, and took the cemetery at Souchez, the slopes of Hill No. 119 and a small wood to the south of it. The wood they were obliged to evacuate on the following day because of the heavy fire of the German artillery. More than six hundred Germans were taken prisoners, including twenty officers. The losses on both sides were severe. For the last six weeks the bombardment of the German lines about Souchez has been almost continuous and the attacks repeated day after day, and yet the gains are hardly discernible upon an ordinary map.

**Submarine Warfare** The German Government is reported to be undecided whether or not to comply with the American demand that the practice of torpedoing merchant vessels without warning be discontinued. The probability of a refusal is increased by the general belief in Germany that Weddigen came to his death thru British treachery. Otto Weddigen, the captain of "U-29," has been a national hero second only to Hindenburg ever since September 22, when he sank three British warships within an hour, the "Aboukir," "Cressy" and "Hogue." His exploits have been the theme of songs, sermons and stories in which he has been extolled as the model of Teutonic courage and chivalry. He had gained even the respect of his enemies and was called by the British "the Polite Pirate," because of his courtesy to the crews on the ships he overhauled and his considerateness in giving them warning and time to take to their boats before launching a torpedo.

According to German accounts it was because of this consideration that he lost his life. The German Admiralty announces that the "U-29" was rammed by a British tank steamer which flew the Swedish flag and refused to obey the order to stop. In reply the British Admiralty states that the "U-29" was sunk "by one of His Majesty's ships" but gives no particulars. On March 25 the Admiralty announced that it had "good reason to believe that the German submarine 'U-29' has been sunk with all hands."

In spite of our President's protest against the false use of the American flag in the war zone the British vessels have not discontinued the practice. The "Colonial" of the Leyland line flew the American flag for forty hours in passing thru the war zone in order to fool the German submarines.

The German submarine "U-19" was sunk some time in June. Six of her officers and twenty-one of her crew were captured by the British.

The inquiry of the British Government into the sinking of the "Lusitania" has brought out the reason why she was making such slow speed thru the war zone. Only eighteen of her

twenty-five boilers were in use because it was necessary to economize on coal. The experts differed as to whether she would have been less likely to have been hit if her speed had not been reduced to eighteen knots. It was also proved that the "Lusitania" was undermanned and that some of the life-boats were lashed down so they could not be launched and others left unplugged so they sank in the water with all their passengers.

For the first time in history a submarine has sunk a submarine. The Italian submarine "Medusa" and an Austrian submarine had been lying

submerged close together without suspecting each other's proximity. The Italian boat rose first and, nothing being visible thru her periscope, emerged. The Austrian came up shortly after and as soon as her periscope was above the surface caught sight of the enemy and discharged a torpedo which blew her up.

A flock of French Aerial Warfare aeroplanes bombarded Karlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the morning of June 15, by a skilfully planned attack. A number of decoy



Paul Thompson

#### GALICIAN JEWS AND THEIR GERMAN DEFENDERS

A curious contrast of types to be seen in Nowy Sandec, on the Dunajec River, the "farthest west" of the Russians, after the Germans had swept the invaders back



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#### SERBIA'S BIGGEST WAR SECRET

This picture showing British and Serbian soldiers assembling British six-inch guns at Semendria reveals a fact that the censorship had kept under cover for nearly three months—that Rear Admiral Ernest C. T. Troubridge and a large British force have been helping the Serbians since the end of March. A French aviation corps has also been serving there



aeroplanes were kept passing slowly back and forth over the frontier to attract the attention and draw the fire of the German gunners while the main fleet, composed of twenty-three aeroplanes in four squadrons, rose to an altitude of twelve thousand feet and passed unperceived over into Germany. Karlsruhe is on the other side of the Rhine and seventy-five miles from the nearest French soil.

The aeroplanes reached the place before six in the morning and diving down thru the clouds took the sleeping city entirely by surprise as they began dropping explosive and incendiary bombs. The first bomb fell in the Kaiserplatz, killing two people and nearly destroying the Karl Friedrich monument. The palace was made a special object of attack and one of the bombs passed thru the room occupied by the children of Prince Max of Baden, tho without harming them. Among the other buildings struck were two hotels, a synagogue, a nurses' training school, and the post office. Altogether 130 bombs were dropt, mostly four and six inch shells. All of the aeroplanes returned safely to France except two; one having been brought down by a shot from an airman and the two occupants killed, the other forced to alight on German soil and the occupants captured. The number of civilians killed in Karlsruhe is variously reported from twenty to two hundred. The raid has aroused great indignation

in Germany as the city was far outside the war zone and unfortified. The German press claims that hitherto the German aviators have confined their attacks to fortified towns and positions of military importance, but now "unscrupulous retaliation" is demanded.

Zeppelin raids were made on the eastern coast of England on the nights of June 6 and 15, but as usual the censor refuses to allow any detailed information to transpire as to the places visited or the damage caused. It is officially announced that in the first of these raids five men, thirteen women and six children were killed, and in the second sixteen persons were killed and forty injured. The Under Secretary for War told the House of Commons that the Government had ten times as many aeroplanes as when the war began and there were now eleven aviation schools capable of training over two hundred airmen. A larger type of aeroplane is being constructed by the British Government capable of carrying five men and five hundred pounds of bombs.

#### League to Enforce Peace

The conference in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, last week, for the organization of a League to Enforce Peace, was preceded by a dinner, on the evening of the 16th, at which the plan for an alliance of great powers to prevent war was outlined by ex-President Taft. Other speakers were ex-Judge Gray, Oscar S. Straus, Hamilton Holt

and President Lowell of Harvard. Mr. Taft explained that the plan provided for the use of force if any one of the signatory nations should attack another without resorting to the agencies established for the settlement of disputes, or while negotiations for settlement were pending. Force was to be exerted in defense of the nation thus attacked. There were to be an international or league court for disputes of a justiciable character, and a conciliation commission for the adjustment of controversies over non-justiciable questions.

At the conference, on the following day, Mr. Taft presided, and the League to Enforce Peace was born. After debate, the resolutions reprinted elsewhere were adopted by an almost unanimous vote. A few of those present objected to the use of the word "enforce" in the title, preferring "establish and maintain." The proposed change was rejected decisively.

Mr. Taft was elected permanent president of the organization and sixty vice-presidents were named. An executive committee of sixteen was appointed. It will hold meetings in the near future to adopt plans for the promotion of the League's aims.

#### End of the Chicago Strike

The strike of the 14,500 employees of the surface and elevated street railroads in Chicago was in force for only fifty-four hours. During that time, however, the people of the city suffered much inconvenience. Their needs were only partly satisfied by the thousands of vehicles offered as carriers, and by the increased service of the steam railways on suburban lines. Strike-breakers were engaged, and several hundred were on their way to the city when the settlement was reached. The companies say that no breakers were used, and that the few elevated trains remaining in service were manned by old employees who declined to go on strike. There was no violence which could be traced to a striker, and no arrests were required. The city was directly interested in a financial sense, for the municipal treasury receives about half of the surface railway net earnings, its share amounting to \$2,420,000 last year, and to \$12,000,000 since 1907. A board of mediation was appointed, composed of Mayor Thompson and five Aldermen. This board was successful, after the Illinois State Board of Arbitration had failed.

Success appears to have been due to the labors of Mayor Thompson. There was a conference at his office, which continued for fifteen hours behind locked doors, while he was appealing to and arguing with the union leaders and the railway companies' officers. At last arbitration was accepted, with an understanding that the decision of a board of three persons—the Mayor being one of the three and acting as umpire—should be in force for two years. It was also provided that if wages should be changed there must be an increase. During the conference the companies made three concessions. Associated with the Mayor in the board



Paul Thompson

#### DOCTOR EDISON, DEAN WEST AND DOCTOR GOETHALS

Princeton honored herself by making the great inventor a Doctor of Science and the great administrator a Doctor of Laws at her one hundred and sixty-eighth commencement on June 15. Dr. Edison is enjoying himself more expressively than Dr. Goethals





Bain

## CHICAGO'S MAYOR-UMPIRE

William H. Thompson, who brought both sides in the Chicago traction strike, after a peaceful two-day tie-up of the city's elevated and surface lines, to the point of accepting arbitration. He is to be final umpire on an arbitration board of three

are Maclay Hoyne, the local prosecuting attorney, representing the unions, and, for the companies, John M. Sheehan, who was attorney for the western railroads during the arbitration proceedings relating to the recent controversy with their trainmen.

Encouraged by this settlement, Mayor Thompson attempted to adjust the dispute which has caused four strikes in the building industry at Chicago, making more than 100,000 men idle for several weeks past. But in this field he accomplished nothing.

## A Trust Case Lost

The Government has failed in another suit under the Sherman anti-trust law. Some time ago the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Federal District Court in the case against John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, and twenty-six other officers of the corporation. In the lower court, under the criminal provisions of the statute, all the defendants were convicted, fined and sentenced to be imprisoned. After this reversal, the Government asked the Supreme Court for a review, asserting that the case was one of great importance in its relation to enforcement of the Sherman act's criminal sections, and that the defendants were "steeped in deliberate guilt." The Supreme Court has now declined to review the decision.

It was held by the Court of Appeals that there should be a new trial on the first count of the indictment, because of erroneous rulings and the admission of certain evidence. At the same time it decided that two other counts were void. The Government can now seek a

new trial on the first count, but it is said to believe that it cannot make a strong case on that count because the rejection of the two other counts is virtually a decision that the acts charged in the first one were not unlawful. This is probably the end of the suit.

It is reported that this reverse, following the decisions in the Naval Stores, Shoe Machinery, Steel Corporation and Ship Trust cases, has caused an impression in Washington that there is a reaction against prosecutions under the Sherman act. If, however, the effectiveness of the Sherman act has been impaired, there is an impression that the recent action of the courts has added to the importance of the new Federal Trade Commission.

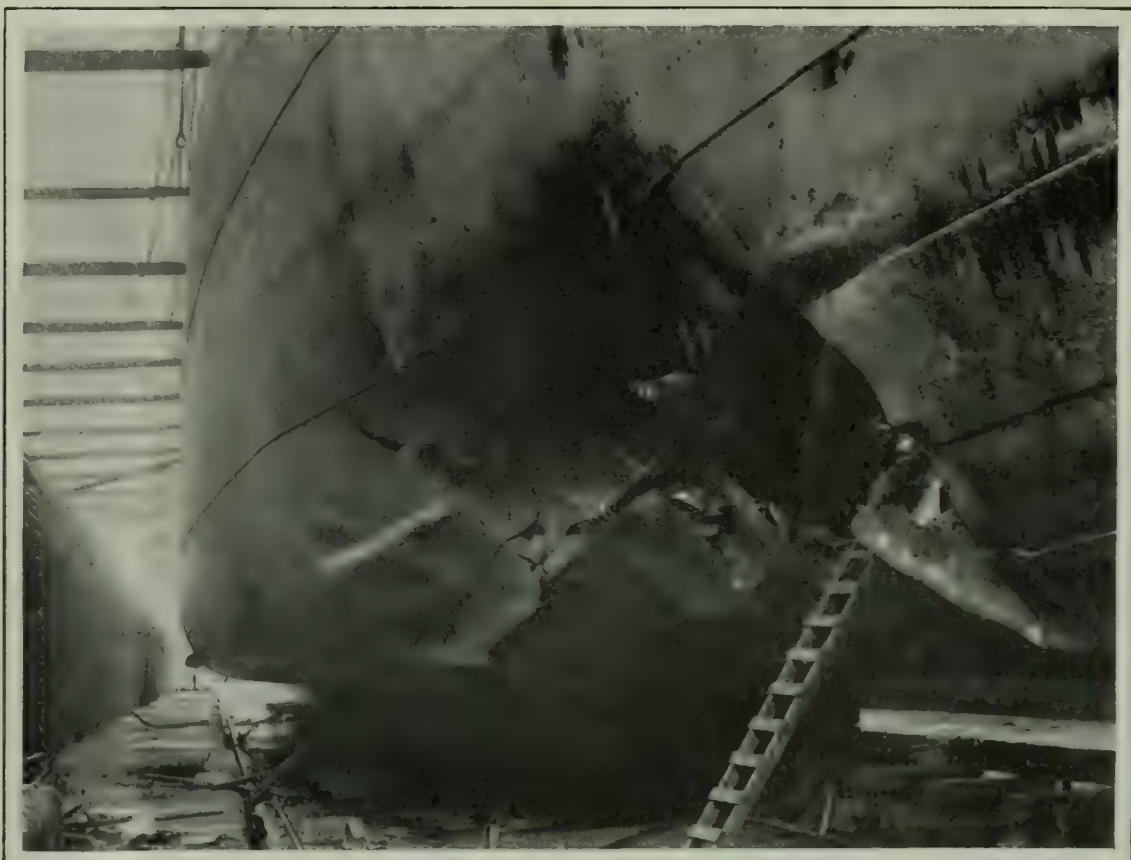
## The Mexican Problem

Replies from Carranza, Villa and Chazaro to President Wilson's warning leave little ground for hope that a settlement in Mexico can be reached by an agreement of the factions. Villa asserts that there have been reforms and improvements in the territory under his control, and that he has protected foreigners. He denies that there is danger of famine. "We have not arrived at such a state," he says, "that we require help from abroad." He incloses the message he sent to Carranza, urging the latter to accept a reconciliation and reunion in order that either a restoration of the Cientificos or intervention by the United States might be prevented. Chazaro, in his reply, curiously bombastic, like the others, accused Mr. Wilson of issuing a warning not consistent with one of his public addresses. If there should be pressure from this country, he remarked, he and his Government would "maintain the dignity of the Mexican people."

Carranza ignored three messages from Villa. Because he would not listen to suggestions that Mr. Wilson's attitude should be carefully considered, four members of his Cabinet resigned. Two of these, Rafael Zubaran and Luis Cabrera, have been well known in connection with Mexico's international relations. It is said that General Obregon (not dead, but recovering from his wounds) and General Gonzales are in sympathy with the retiring Ministers, and that for this reason Carranza has left his lighthouse home for a residence in a fortress in Vera Cruz harbor.

Our Government, it is understood, is seeking some one who can be made provisional president with Carranza's consent. Such a president would have recognition and be supported by American financial interests. The sale of arms or ammunition from this side of the line to any faction opposing him would be forbidden. Those most frequently named as eligible are Eduardo Iturbide, Vasquez Tagle and Pedro Lascurain. But Carranza is obstinate.

Admiral Howard was ordered to take 600 marines to the Mexican coast near Guayamas, and, if necessary, to land them for the protection of American colonists menaced there by the Yaqui Indians, who have declared war against the United States, Mexico and Germany. Villa's general there, Maytorena, sent 700 of his soldiers to the vicinity of the colony, saying he would give the needed protection and that he would resist the landing of marines with all the force at his command. It is expected that Carranza's army, under Gonzales, will soon take possession of the capital. Villa's men have captured Saltillo, but his main army, in the south, is retreating before Obregon.



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## THE WORK OF A TORPEDO?

Fragments of metal found in the *Nebraska* after her injury by an external explosion on May 25, together with photographs of the damage done, have been forwarded to Washington by Ambassador Page, and a minute investigation is being made to discover whether a torpedo—as it now appears—or a mine—injured the ship



# THE COLLEGES AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

BY JOHN GRIER HIBBEN

PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

THE problem of military preparedness is of particular interest in its bearings upon the young men of the higher schools and colleges of our country. I do not believe in the idea that we should endeavor to make our students soldiers, or to prepare them for a soldier's career, but it seems to me a matter of very serious consideration whether it is not wise to provide for them some opportunity to secure a minimum amount of knowledge which will make their services immediately valuable in the time of a great national emergency. In our colleges generally the undergraduates are taught to regard the privileges of an education as creating certain extraordinary responsibilities on their part to make their lives serviceable directly or indirectly to the nation. With this spirit largely prevailing thruout our country it is natural that our young men should consider among their other responsibilities that of preparing themselves in some slight measure at least to defend their land in the possible event of war.

It is certain that our college graduates and undergraduates as well would naturally be expected to enlist in their country's service if there should arise any necessity of a call for volunteers. If war should actually occur, forced upon us against our will and desire, it would not be difficult of course to secure volunteers, and altho many thousands would rally to the colors with admirable spirit and enthusiasm, nevertheless they would be untrained, undisciplined and withal densely ignorant of military theory and practice. It is on this account that the college man should have some little knowledge of military procedure so that he may be of assistance, at the first outbreak of hostilities, to the recruiting and training officers. He could help at a time when help would be most needed. The educated man at such a crisis should be able to offer something more than a willing spirit. He should have the knowledge as well as the disposition to serve his country's need. Courage will not compensate for ignorance.

The great argument for unpreparedness is that after war is declared the volunteer army can be trained for the needed defense of the country, but this policy in our past history has always increased the initial

knowledge and experience widely thruout the entire nation. What I would emphasize is the need of military strength without military display, a reserve power without the diminution of economic efficiency and the serious drain upon our resources which a large standing army necessitates. If we can secure military knowledge and skill in a potential rather than actual form we will avoid all the dangers of a self-sufficient and arrogant militarism. That which creates an aggressive war spirit is the elaboration of the war machine and the subordination of all other interests in a nation to it. Military strength, however, which is available but not visible, and therefore incapable of ostentatious display, will enable us to meet any critical emergency which may arise, and at the same time will leave us free from the domination of a militaristic caste and militaristic policy.

In the line of this idea I urge that kind of instruction in our colleges which can be carried on without any armory, or arms, or uniform, and where there will be no display whatsoever of the external symbols of war, but where instruction may be carried on thru lectures and the study of the problems of tactics in the field. We have planned to do this at Princeton, and to have the course an optional one. It is to be an extra-curriculum activity and is to be under the control of the undergraduates themselves. General Leonard Wood has promised to coöperate in furnishing officers from time to time to give lectures and tactical excursions thru the surrounding country. To supplement instruction of this kind an opportunity is given to all of the students of the higher schools and colleges of our country to attend the summer camps which have been planned by our Government. These camps have passed thru the experimental stage and have proved a great success. The course in these camps is under direct supervision and direction of army officers, and continues thru a period of only five weeks. This furnishes an admirable opportunity of intensive instruc-



*Brown Brothers*  
PRESIDENT HIBBEN

horrors of war and has caused a wholly unnecessary prolongation of the period of war, and an indefinite postponement of the return of peace. To send our untrained youth into battle against a highly trained and efficient military machine is not war; it is slaughter, most cruel and inexcusable, and he who assumes the responsibility of such a procedure is nothing less than a murderer. It is in order to save ourselves from such a bitter and humiliating experience that I feel it is incumbent upon our young men to prepare themselves for their part in the common obligation of averting a national catastrophe. There is a difference which must be kept in mind between a possibility which is one of fancy and purely academic, and a possibility which has a reasonable chance of being realized. The possibility of war is of the latter type and therefore must be reckoned with in all plans for the future.

There are two ways in which so great a people as ourselves may prepare for the defense of our country. One is the concentration of military knowledge and experience in a large standing army, and the other is the diffusion of military



tion in military affairs. While the course is a brief one, in that time quick-witted young men of disciplined minds are capable of remarkable progress both in the theory and art of military procedure.

The main feature of this plan of the summer camps is that intensive training will fit men for useful service in time of a great emergency, but does not aim to prepare them for the profession of arms; thus the professional idea is minimized. The plan can be carried out at a minimum expense both to the Government and to the student. No enlistment is required, no obligation is implied. The young men attending these camps are not liable thereafter to any external call whatever, but solely to that inner compulsion in time of need, such as every true patriot would naturally feel, and to which the man in him would naturally respond. I have been particularly interested in this enterprise, as I have been for the last two years the chairman of the committee of university representatives who have been coöperating with the Government in an advisory capacity to General Wood and his associates at these camps.

**T**HIS plan does not in any way tend to increase our standing army. It is on the contrary a most desirable method of decreasing it. Our actual strength in the field may be diminished in proportion to the increase of our potential strength in the growing military knowledge of our educated men. It is certainly little to ask of the young men of our country who are enjoying the privilege of a college education to give ten weeks of two summer vacations, a time which for the majority of college men is spent in the pursuit of pleasure. Incidentally such a summer course may properly be regarded as a very important and significant phase of one's education. It is no little thing that a young man in the midst of his preparatory years should be able to acquire habits of order, of system, of precision, of punctuality, and of crowding the working hours of the day with labor that tells. Such discipline is a tonic against all sloth and procrastination. Moreover, the association of young men from the various parts of our country in the summer camps emphasizes the group idea of combined effort in a common task. This must surely tend to create a spirit of mutual helpfulness and consideration, which is a lesson that when once learned will not soon be forgotten in after life.

Several objections may be urged to the ideas which I have present-

ed. One is that instruction in military procedure creates a taste for war. This in my opinion represents a very superficial view of the matter. The causes which produce a desire for war on the part of the people lie much deeper; they spring from those darker sources of national greed, the love of conquest, and the disregard of treaty obligations and the rights of a weaker nation. The desire to prepare oneself intelligently to serve his country's need at a time of possible peril does not in itself create the aggressive spirit of war. It serves rather to emphasize the idea of the seriousness of war, and the serious responsibility which any nation assumes which chooses to act as aggressor in so desperate an enterprise.

**A**NOTHER objection is that the exhibition of interest in military affairs by our colleges at this particular time will be surely misinterpreted; it will give the impression at least that war is one of the necessities of national experience. And it is still further urged that the total indifference concerning everything that pertains to war on the part of great intellectual centers is in itself a protest against warfare of any kind whatsoever. The only justification of such a point of view is the theory that war can never be justifiable and that there can be no emergency which would compel our country to take arms against a foreign foe, even tho our land might be invaded.

It is said, also, that if we busy ourselves with military instruction it will prevent our colleges and those of us who represent them from identifying ourselves with the peace movement of the day. I do not believe

this. I feel that if our young men wisely inform themselves concerning the possible military duties which they may be called upon to perform it will in no wise work against the desire to maintain peace in our land and to bring about the day of universal peace for all the earth. Preparedness and a desire for peace are not mutually exclusive ideas. It is not only illogical but morally wrong to assume that all who believe in a wise preparedness are therefore naturally to be regarded as so much inflammable material at the mere suggestion of war.

A fourth objection is that it will be time for us to prepare for an emergency when it comes; that the nation will prove its spirit and power in the time of its danger. This idea is folly. All the experiences of the past in our country and in foreign lands prove that such a fallacy must be paid for dearly in the needless and wanton sacrifice of the best blood of the youth of our nation, to say nothing of the possible horrors which may come to our defenseless women and children.

**F**INALLY, it has been urged that any effort at this time to prepare ourselves for any future emergency will be a manifest disadvantage to our nation when the day of peace comes to Europe. I do not believe this. As we have no desire to increase our army to any conspicuous degree whatsoever, this objection seems to me to have very little force. Our army could be doubled and quadrupled and still its members be such that if all of the standing armies of Europe were reduced to a like basis it would result substantially in a general European disarmament. Our influence can be exercised only in one way, by our stout and determined insistence upon the respect of treaty obligations, upon the rights of weaker nations, and upon a central world-power which will enforce the decrees of a supreme court of international arbitration. This is the field of our influence. The fact that we may endeavor to make proper preparation to defend our rights and liberties as a nation will in no sense prevent us from showing to the world a right disposition to serve the nations of the earth in the cause of our common humanity. The only thing that Europe will resent and will be justified in resenting on our part is a smug complacency or the evidence of any desire to profit as a nation thru the distress and disaster which must inevitably befall these warring peoples in the wake of this, the greatest of all world calamities.

*Princeton University*

## THE CASE IS CLOSED

BY HOWARD M. JONES

The case is closed—the lawyers leave,  
The judge descends, the clerk skips out,  
The jurors take a homeward route—  
What did the learned men achieve?

Well, saving pardon or reprieve,  
A man's to hang—no room for doubt,  
The case is closed.

No work, no home, drank, tried to thief,  
Murdered a man in drunken bout—  
Society looked on without,  
Nobody's business, none to grieve.  
The case is closed.



# A SHOP WINDOW OF CIVILIZATION

BY GEDDES SMITH

IN New York, in a building on Lispenard street, a phonograph is playing. Harry Lauder is singing "I Love a Lassie." In the seat in front of me a Chinese youngster, his eyes shining, is kicking his feet and waving his elbows in excited delight as the Scotchman's infectious laugh comes over—three thousand four hundred miles of wire.

For the Chinese youngster is in San Francisco. He is waving his elbows and not his hands because—like all the rest of us at the big telephone company's pavilion at the Fair—he is tightly clutching the receivers by which we share the use of the longest telephone line in the world.

I know of no better epitome of the Panama-Pacific Exposition than this. It is not merely the wonder of the mechanical triumph that makes it typical. It is not merely the shrewd advertising sense, or the generosity—you may call it either without mistake—which provides this costly entertainment for all comers. Not the cosmopolitan audience. It is all these. It is the effort to put up human achievement in individual packages for the world to come and take.

Yes? But around the corner they are selling carved ivory souvenirs and floor oil and neckties and popcorn and chewing gum. You begin to wonder if after all an exposition is anything more than a department store in costume. There are goods here to be sold and others to be looked at, places to eat and dance and rest. Much of the entertainment is free and some is not, and behind the whole enterprise there is one purpose—to make money.

There are thousands of things, to be sure, that one does not buy, at least not in an ordinary shopping tour. There are looms, presses, engines that tower up into the timbered vault of the great Machinery Hall. But they are here for the same purpose as the popcorn booths. Among the school children and very young wives and husbands and German singing societies and moneyed maiden ladies and the thousand and one other types of Exposition visitor there are not a few business men of importance even to the large-scale manufacturer. And at each booth there is a demonstrator whose duty it is to enlighten the public, to keep the boys from getting more than seventeen souvenirs in succession from the same place, and

—which is their real function—to get in touch with those potential buyers. A vivacious woman who was demonstrating gas-making appliances to a constant stream of interested housekeepers put the function of her class in a nutshell.

"No, I'm not making sales," she said, in answer to my question. "I suppose if any one wanted to buy I would. But I'm the circus parade and band-wagon. The sales come after."

She might have added that she was part of the subtlest and most appealing advertising device the world has ever invented. The exposition idea has so many ramifications that carry its effectiveness far down into the crevices of the public mind that it would be folly to attempt to enumerate them. When, as in the present case, world affairs turn the faces of a continent-full of travelers westward, and when the state to which they look is already running over with local pride and spectacular appeal, the advertising involved is as far-reaching as it is ingenious.

But San Francisco is discreet in the way in which she advertises herself. At San Diego the recipe is "Exploit Southern California." At San Francisco it is "Exploit the World." It is almost as if San Franciscans, when they launched this project three years after the great calamity, set themselves to prove that their city was not so "different" a place as Chinatown and the Barbary Coast and the earthquakes had made it seem. The Exposition is cosmopolitan, international. Tho the Oriental countries loom large among the foreign exhibitions—not only in the industries but also in transportation, education and public health—Californian resources are not greatly emphasized. The buildings are so grouped that they almost turn their backs on the white-flecked waters of the beautiful harbor. "California invites the world," according to slogan, and, with feminine shrewdness, when the world arrives, she entertains it with its own reflection, suggesting rather by implication than by argument San Francisco's fitness for that place in the sun which she expects the Canal to win for her.

This does not mean that the Exposition is lacking in individuality or atmosphere. If ever wood and staff and bunting could convey a definite flavor this work of eight distinguished architectural firms has done

so. The halls are of ivory stucco colored after Travertine stone. The colors against this background seemed to me finest not in the bright sunlight, but on a gray day. Then the buffs and rose and ivory of the buildings and the fluttering russets and saffrons of the pennants, borrowing no brilliance from the sun, radiated their own warmth, and filled the courts with a hint of old Castilian romance that no other part of the country could wear so well. At night, the white and pinky glow from millions of concealed lights, soft and clear as it is, hardly compensates for the braver coloring that the daylight reveals: it is a trifle too pretty. And as for the much-bruited Tower of Jewels, darkness finds that cold and glittering, for all its rosy cornices. It suggests Dobson's *belle marquise*, bejewelled, pale.

But this is digression. By way of frankly Californian interest there is the great state building, "by far the largest ever erected at any exposition in history." As the guide-book somewhat naïvely confesses, its architecture is a mixture of the California missions "so combined and developed as to form a structure which would certainly seem unfamiliar to the old Mission builders," and beside its generous facilities for entertainment it contains quite as much information about California products, county by county, as a visitor could well absorb. But in the swirl of exhibits this is far from pre-eminent.

California prides itself on a climate which makes it possible to exhibit sculpture—even plaster models—out-of-doors, and the charm of the Exposition reaches its zenith in the curving colonnade and lagoon about the Palace of the Fine Arts. By a skillful massing of foliage niche after niche is provided for the statuary that links the exhibit hall with its beautiful forecourt. Nowhere else about the grounds is there so intricate a blending of water and structure and greenery into a whole that literally rewards every forward step with a new bit of loveliness.

When you go out of fairyland, however, and into the businesslike exhibit "palaces," you are at once in the grip of the wonderfully various ingenuity of the publicity expert. If he is not very much of an expert he has simply stacked up his goods for you to see, counting on quantity



or geometrical comeliness to fix your attention. But that is no more than the shop-window of your corner grocery offers—if it is a good grocery—and while the Exposition may be the shop-window of civilization, you expect, quite rightly, something more than that. So the salesman-by-implication goes a step farther and makes his goods do something entirely irrelevant but yet amusing, and you linger long over a thrilling landscape with leaping cataracts and wriggling fauna all made out of hardware. The display has no bearing on the merits of the article, but it checks the flow of the sight-seeing crowd, and scores.

Of course the important thing is to make something move. "See the scissors cut," shout the small boys who approach the booth with the hardware landscape. "Loog, baby, loog, the wader how it splazh," says the not-too-American mother who strolls by the loveliest little fountain on the grounds. "Really mahvellous," murmurs the lady from the East as she surveys the huge Hoe press which is reeling out a San Francisco Sunday supplement right where everybody can see it. And they are all fascinated by the thing that goes.

There is a staggering amount of motion at the Fair. Photographs there are, to be sure, but the publicity experts have not lost sight of the fact that this is the first great exposition since the popularization of moving pictures, and you often find a dozen little cinema theaters in a single building. Pictures of tourist trips and of characteristic industries are shown by states and counties; shop scenes by great corporations; departmental activity by the Federal Government; and so on far into the everyday life that lies back of the Exposition. Where the genuine movie has not been prest into service there is the stereomograph—which is a machine shaped very

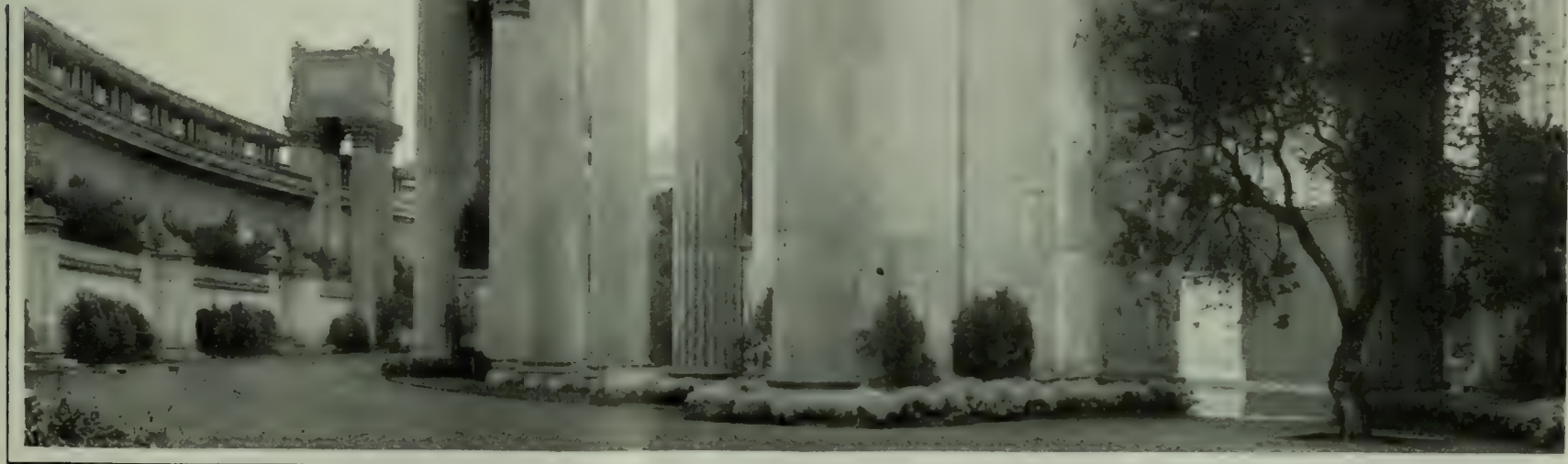
much like its name—that shows ordinary stereopticon slides automatically, caption and all.

But even the movie is a secondary sort of spectacle and on the "Zone" they are careful to specify nowadays that the *wonn-derful* attractions they offer you for your dime or quarter are *not* moving pictures. The exhibits that draw are those that show real machinery doing real work—looms that weave, pumps that pump, talking machines that talk. If the real machinery or real ranch is too big, a model that goes is almost as good. And when you make a mechanical toy out of a familiar machine—like the fourteen-ton typewriter that thuds out its bulletins on a giant sheet of paper high overhead—you have an exhibit that vies with the free food samples in its universal appeal.

The commodities which a government exchanges for the taxpayer's coin may not be comparable to simpler merchandise, but good salesmanship is just as important in one case as in the other. It is rather easier to persuade a man to buy your brand of safety razors than to make a really intelligent purchase of governmental service. "Avoid substitutes; ask for genuine democracy and take no oth-

er" is a pretty good slogan; if we had always observed it we should not have been tricked with adulterated liberty so often. Wherefore it is encouraging to observe that the men who are spending the public money are quite as enterprising publicity experts—at least so far as the Exposition goes—as the men who are luring the public to spend more money. If the National Government should ever appropriate its funds in the business-like way now followed in New York City, the generous representation at the Fair from thirty-odd different departments of the Federal service would make admirable stuff for a budget exhibit. Many of the states, too, are conspicuous for the ingenuity and significance of their exhibits, even in the intangible fields of education, public health and social service. Here sugar-coated statistics reach their most magnificent development. A great relief map flashes variously colored lights to show New York State's educational facilities; cost-of-living curves trace themselves in crawling lines of light; death-rates are bluntly illustrated by processions of manikins that run their allotted course and drop out of sight as tho on the bridge of Mirzah's Vision.

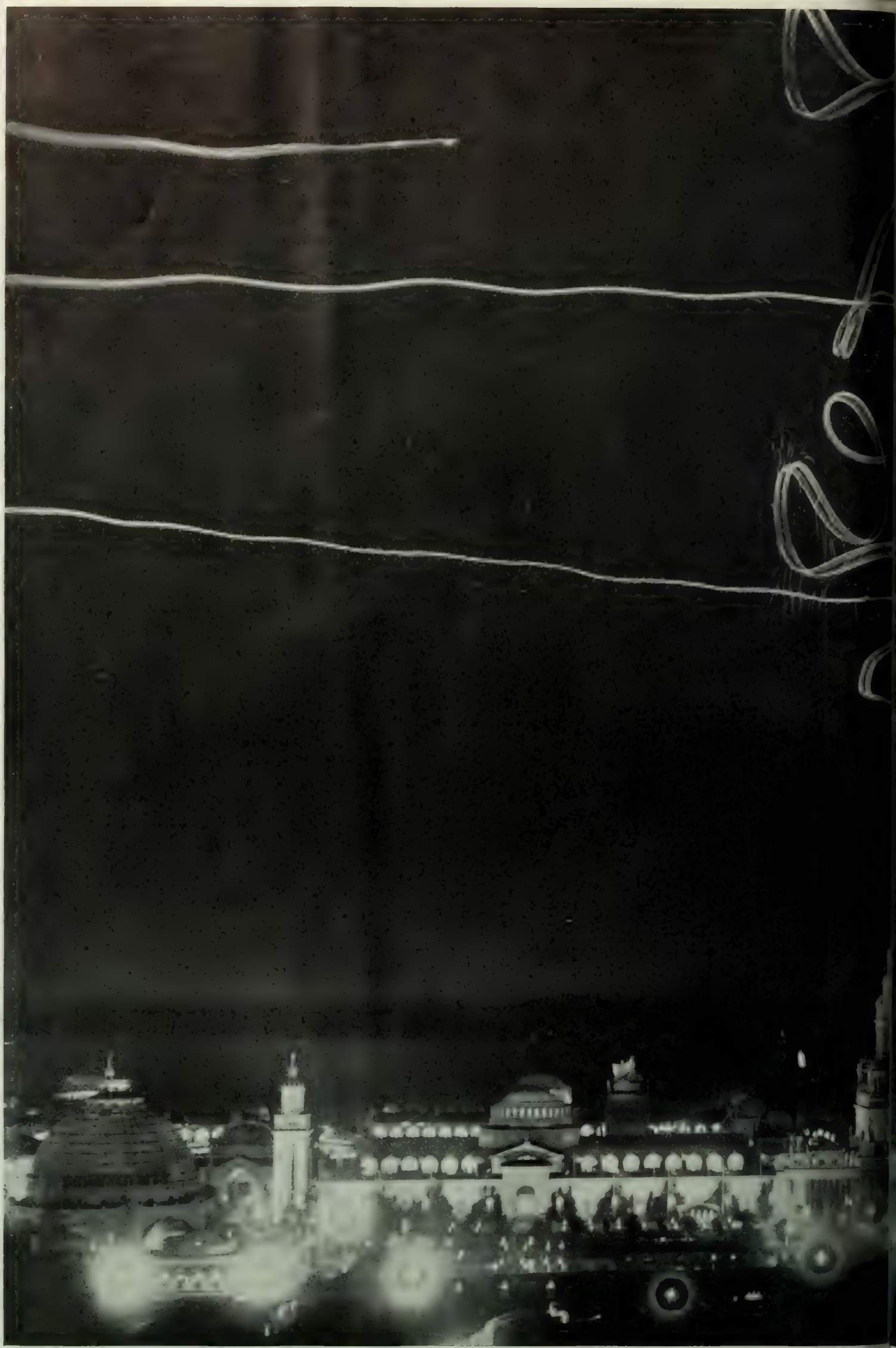
It is amusing to observe, among all this sober educational information, that Cuba enlight-



Panama-Pacific Exposition

THESE DELICATELY TINTED COLUMNS STAND BETWEEN THE FINE ARTS BUILDING AND A CHARMING LAGOON





© Panama-Pacific Exposition

## THE LAST WORD IN AVIATION THRILLS—A

"ART" SMITH, WHO NOW WEARS THE PERILOUS CROWN OF POPULARITY AS A DAREDEVIL AVIATOR, MADE HIS COURSE AS HE CLIMBED GRADUALLY, SHUTTING OFF THE LIGHT ON HIS AEROPLANE AT HIS MACHINE LEFT. BELOW HIM ARE THE BUILDINGS OF THE BIG FAIR, TO WHICH





# ILLUMINATED AEROPLANE LOOPING THE LOOP

FLIGHT OVER THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION GROUNDS. THE LONG HORIZONTAL LINES SHOW  
A STARTLING DESCENT CAN BE TRACED IN THE TRAIL OF ILLUMINATED SMOKE WHICH  
METHODS OF INDIRECT ILLUMINATION HAVE BEEN APPLIED ON A GRAND SCALE



ens the public by several appalling models showing the imperative necessity of abolishing the fly. Colonel Gorgas taught that lesson well. And from Japan there is a relief map of Fuji—not as an object of mystic veneration, but as the hinterland of a modern health resort!

On every hand you heard it said that Canada was easily first among the foreign national exhibitors—nineteen of them in separate buildings in spite of the threatened “boycott”—and this altho agricultural products, *per se*, are unpromising material for display purposes. The publicity devices in its fine pavilion were unusually ingenious and there were placards with quaint comments which added a touch of good nature to the strictly business-like air of the average exhibit and left the visitor with a friendlier feeling for the great young commonwealth than for many of the dignified states whose exhibits were more conventional. Which, of course, was precisely their purpose.

It is just this underlying conviction that people are worth humoring—because they may some time change their country, their business, or even their favorite brand of baking powder or breakfast tea—that makes such publicity, like all advertising, socially significant. Because people do not stay put, it is worth while for California to tax itself generously and San Franciscans

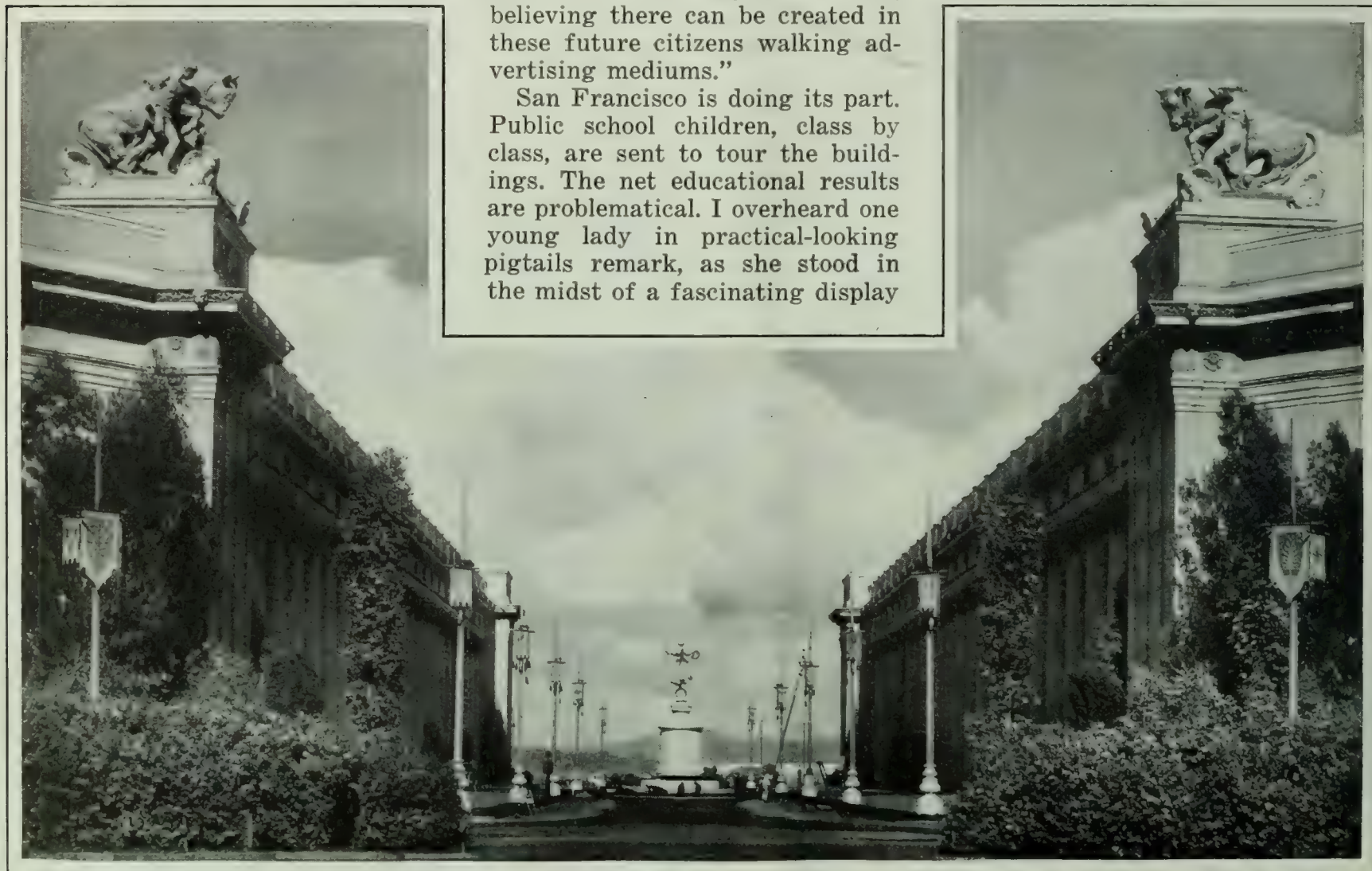
to subscribe seven and a half millions and individual exhibitors to spend six and a half and other participants to contribute their share to the fifty millions which, it is claimed, are invested in the Big Fair. California particularly is an evidence of this American mobility, for the typical resident, at least of Southern California, is an Easterner transplanted—and rather recently transplanted. Indeed an enthusiastic Utah demonstrator at San Diego insisted that the great migration from the Middle West to Southern California is now being succeeded by a re-migration from the orange country to what there is left of Utah when you subtract the mountains!

The children, to be sure, have all their own choices to make, and their minds are virgin territory for the publicity man. Aside from the fact that the whole Exposition is directly aimed at the child in all of us—and that most of us, 50,000 a day, who visit the Fair, see the mechanical toys and the bright colors with a child's unreflecting delight—there is some deliberate catering to the real estate buyers of the next generation. Thus, this official if ungrammatical statement is made of the California counties exhibit: “For the future citizens, the children, will be made a display so attractive and out of the ordinary that there will be indelibly impress on their minds the importance of the County of Sonoma, believing there can be created in these future citizens walking advertising mediums.”

San Francisco is doing its part. Public school children, class by class, are sent to tour the buildings. The net educational results are problematical. I overheard one young lady in practical-looking pigtailed remark, as she stood in the midst of a fascinating display

of Oriental handiwork, “Oh, gee, we got to wait here an hour an' a half!” But perhaps her ennui was partly due to the pedagogical persistence of the teacher, who was utilizing the exhibits after this fashion: “All that's made out of ivory—where do we get ivory?”

Meanwhile, the barkers on the Zone add to their stock of dimes and the hostesses in the state buildings add to their stock of prestige and back of it all San Francisco waits for her own less tangible profits. She will earn them. The Exposition—like all its predecessors—may be no more than a great agglutination of units which could all be duplicated elsewhere. But the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. The curious mixture of everything, dissolved in the flowing stream of visitors from everywhere, is a new creation, no matter how familiar its elements. Even the Government exhibits alone are so far from the commercial as to nullify the department store analogy. Granted that back of the obvious cash returns there are tenuous and far-reaching publicity values sought after, still there are marginal aspects in which the Exposition becomes a disinterested educational spectacle. If it is, to repeat, the attempt to put up human achievement in individual packages, the enterprise is frankly one of profit-sharing.



Panama-Pacific Exposition

THE MAIN BUILDINGS ARE GROUPED ABOUT WARMLY-TINTED COURTS, EACH WITH A FAMILY OF SYMBOLIC STATUES



# OUR "INCORRIGIBLES"

BY MARION HARLAND

AUTHOR OF "WHERE GHOSTS WALK," "LITERARY HEARTHSTONES," "THE DISTRACTIONS OF MARTHA"

A PRECOCIOUS four-year-old boy saw a plate broken by the fall of a fork upon it. His mother picked up the fragments and inspected the edges of the fracture.

"It was cracked already," she pronounced, "or it would not have broken so easily."

An hour later the boy had a grievous fall and she ran to pick him up. "My darling! have you broken your poor little head?"

"I fink so!" sobbed the sufferer. "But it was cwackit a'weady, or it wouldn't have bwoke so easy!"

The anecdote recurs to me with whimsical persistency in reading disquisitions upon "The Modern Girl," set a-going in secular and religious papers by the appeal of a New York mother to the law for assistance in restraining her young daughters from associating with undesirable companions and from extravagant expenditure of liberal means. "Incorrigibility" was the form of arraignment before the court. The plea of the parent that she had done her best to restrain the wilful creature, who at seventeen supplied "copy" for the daily prints all over the United States, was confirmed by the evidence of friends and relatives.

It is not my intention to dwell upon the details and the result of this particular instance of defective family government. What struck me as significant in the affair was that nobody exprest surprize at the revelation. One mother had confest openly that she had been driven to extremity. If public opinion, as conveyed in newspaper and conversation, were to be credited, Society, in all walks of American domestic life, is so familiar with the idea of the Daughter's Domination and the Mother's Vassalage that the aforesaid extreme case was hardly a week's wonder.

The residuum of the ferment of talk was the general inquiry—"Who is to blame for this monstrous wrong to family and community?" With marvelous unanimity the verdict was rendered: "The mothers are more culpable than the daughters. What are they thinking of that they do not put an end to lawlessness of speech and behavior? The remedy is in their hands. Let them act, and promptly!"

"Incorrigibility," we were told, should not be so much as named in connection with the *débutante*. She should be wax in the deft fingers of the mother who bore her, and to whom she owes love and obedience.

The root of the evil is in the absorption of the matron of this generation in fashionable frivolities, and almost as fashionable philanthropies and politics, to the shameful neglect of home and offspring.

As I have said, it is in listening to these faultless theories that the story of my four-year-old's apology for his broken head comes back to me:

*"It was cwackit a'weady!"*

The mother who begins to "control" her prankish daughter when she is on the edge of early womanhood, is a matter of eighteen years too late. The noxious weed of Incorrigibility is not the growth of a single night—or of one season. The fine china of character was cracked already or it would not have broken so easily.

The Royal Preacher reprobates as unwise the lament over the "former times" as "better than these." His admonition is echoed with what I am tempted to call vicious emphasis, by latter-day writers upon Home Education. The nursery in which our grandmothers bore rule was "a despotic monarchy." Our children flourish under a republic. Self-development according to natural laws; the God-given right of the newly-made immortal being to live its own life and enjoy its own individuality, are no longer themes open to discussion. They are axiomatic. The rod is as obsolete as the thumbscrew; both were equally barbarous.

I would guard the reference to corporal punishment before I go a step further. In some of the happiest and most wisely governed households I have ever had the happiness to know, the rod, as a mode of chastisement, was unknown. I have yet to see a well-managed nursery in which punishment of some kind for wrongdoing was a dead letter. Wilful transgression and consequent penalty, sin and suffering, should stand for cause and effect the world over.

"When should I begin my child's education?" asked a young mother of a matronly friend.

"It should have been begun the day she was born!" was the rejoinder. "Weeds spring up sooner than flowers, and grow faster."

A disciple of the New Thought caught up the word:

"That is the cant of Maternal Servitude! I recognize the heading of 'Chapter First.' My dear lady! are you still lingering in the shadows of the Middle Ages?"

I maintain in defense of the "Middle Ages," that Motherhood, so far

from being servitude, is the noblest mission to which a woman can be called.

Moreover, I challenge contradiction of the assertion that there is the same difference between characters and minds molded by the mother who estimates aright her high and holy calling, and those committed to hirelings (no matter how faithful and expert) as between home-made and "contract" manufactures.

Sixty years ago a school-girl said to me:

"When I am in doubt as to the right or wrong of any course I am disposed to take, I ask myself—'Can I tell mother what I mean to do?' If I am not altogether willing to talk it over with her, I know there is something wrong about it."

The simple test was, for the daughter, the touch of Ithuriel's spear. She had learned by heart, and for life, the meaning of the first word of the Commandment with Promise. She "honored" her mother in word and in deed.

I wonder how much the failure to comprehend and to weigh aright this same "first word" may have to do with the mental attitude of "Incorrigibles." I am amazed and pained by the frequency of the confession on the part of affectionate, well-meaning mothers—"I am a back-number!"

One added yesterday in my hearing:

"We mothers are left clean out of sight in the running of girls, nowadays!"

I should have blushed to own it. She laughed!

The girl who has been taught from babyhood to honor her parents is incapable of the undutiful vulgarity of banning her mother as a "back-number."

Harking back to the homely illustration with which my Talk began, I submit another and yet more apposite figure. A builder once explained to me that hard-wood, even of excellent quality, must undergo a certain process of seasoning and manipulation before it could be warranted against "checking."

"That is, going into little cracks all over the surface," he explained at my look of inquiry. "When that happens, nothing can be done for it."

I set down the quaint phrase in my note-book.

It fits patly into the study of the eighteen-year-old "incorrigible" and her congeners.

New York City



# THE WORLD OVER

Formosa, Ceylon, or California, Ma'am?

"California? What do you mean? You can't grow tea in this country," you would probably reply if your grocer asked you such a question. But Sir



ONE OF THE PIONEER TEA PLANTS  
Goonatilleke stands behind it. The cloth protection is not to shade the plants, which need sunshine, but to keep off the direct salt wind

Thomas Lipton and Mr. Vincent Goonatilleke think that you can, and they are proceeding to find out by trying it.

Just across the way from the model five-acre ranch at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego is a little garden with big possibilities. It contains two hundred tea plants brought straight from Ceylon. They were set out last December, partly as an added attraction for the big outdoor show, but chiefly to settle the fate of tea in California. Vincent Goonatilleke, Senegalese by race, came with the plants as their caretaker. They keep him busy.

"I can tend two hundred acres of tea in Ceylon," he says. "Only two hundred plants here." The trouble is mostly with the salt wind from the Pacific, which blights the leaves almost as soon as they appear. The pioneer plants have been hurt by storms, too, so that in six months they hardly suggest that the California soil is hospitable. But the climate is favorable and there is good hope yet for the new brand.

California tea will not necessarily be a new flavor, for the variety in teas results from the choice of drying methods—there are no less than seven in use in Ceylon—and not from differences between species. But we shall doubtless have new blends and trademarks; any-

thing else would be foreign to California enterprise. In Ceylon the picking is done for ten months out of the twelve, tho the little leaves are at their best in May, when the plants would blossom if they were allowed to do so.

Six months is, after all, not very long in the life of a tea plant. There are bushes in Ceylon, still bearing, forty-five years old, and Chinese growers claim that some of their stock is twice as old as that. The eagle may yet have occasion to scream over the cup that cheers but not inebriates.

## An Ounce of Prevention

As the chemist solves his problem by analyzing a compound into its elements, so the sociologist in his effort to deal with poverty breaks it up into simpler rudiments—accident, sickness, old age and unemployment. Thus reduced to concrete factors scientific procedure means striking at the causes rather than curing the disease. We seek to prevent more human misery instead of simply ameliorating what already exists.

Each of the four causes of human misery—industrial accident, sickness, old age and unemployment—are risks all working people run. Accident, sickness or unemployment fall with crushing weight upon the individual. At one stroke they cut away the foundations of self-support and make the victim destitute. Since all run the risk, the sensible way is to combine resources and distribute the burden over the larger group by means of social insurance.

Germany established her system of compulsory state insurance against industrial accident, sickness and old age more than thirty years ago. In 1902 some 19,083,000 workers were insured against accident, 10,320,000 against sickness, and 13,381 against invalidity. The cost is shared by employee, employer and state. The benefits paid in cases of injury from industrial accident, sickness or helpless old age are enough to keep a person from destitution. Following Germany, England has more recently completed a system of compulsory state insurance against industrial accident, sickness, old age and unemployment.

In England an insured workman receives free medical and

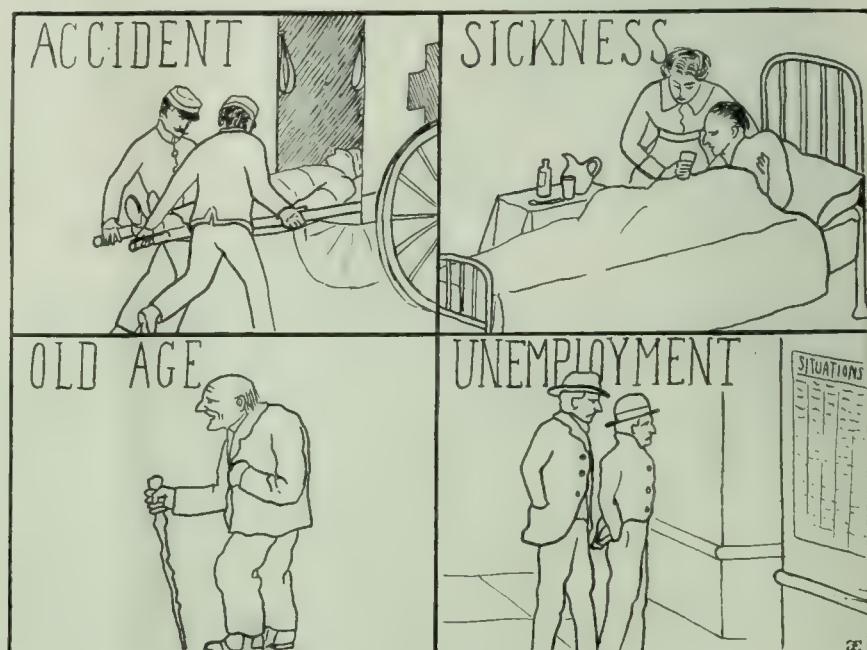
hospital care and \$2.44 a week for not more than twenty-six weeks when sick; in case of industrial accident he receives additional cash compensation for the injury; at seventy he receives a pension of \$1.25 a week when his other yearly income is not in excess of \$105; when unemployed he receives after the first week of unemployment, \$1.75 a week for not more than fifteen weeks a year.

In this way the workman is protected from misery in all the larger contingencies which are likely to arise in human life. The benefit, granted only after careful avoidance of fraud, is large enough, considering the standard of living of the working class, to tide the person over the period of helplessness. Thus the basis of self-respecting independence is maintained and the misery which would ordinarily result is prevented. By requiring all insured persons to contribute their share of the premium, a sense of responsibility essential to the preservation of their self-respect is fostered.

## Unbreakable Glass

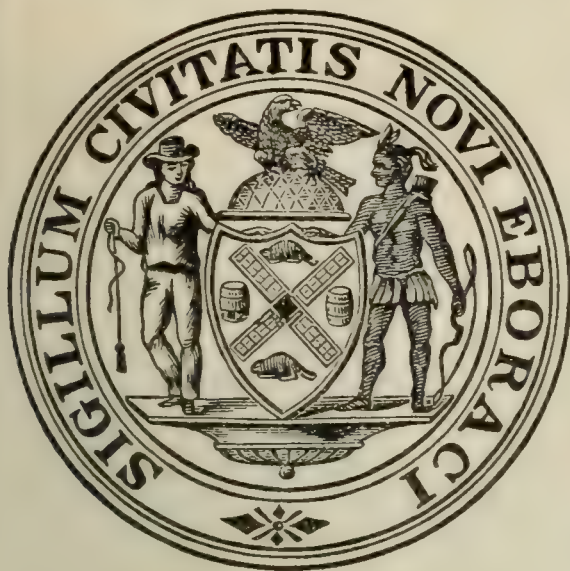
Another seemingly impossible invention is to be credited to the demands of the motorist and to the ingenuity and zeal of the men who find it worth while to satisfy them. By placing a sheet of specially selected clear celluloid between two sheets of plate glass and pressing the three together hydraulically, a sheet of glass has been made which is admirably adapted for wind shields and windows in automobiles.

The glass is for all practical purposes as clear as any ordinary sheet of glass, and while it was found that dropping a two-pound weight on it made the glass bulge out on the opposite side, it did not splinter. So another old proverb is exploded. People in glass houses can throw all the stones they want to now, if their houses are made of the new unbreakable glass.



FOUR WAYS TO BE POOR





BEFORE

The seal which was cancelled on June 24, 1915

### An Old Seal and a New Flag

"The Mayor of the City of New York requests the honor of your presence in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, on the occasion of the adoption of the new official City Flag and the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the installation on the twenty-fourth of June, One thousand, six hundred and sixty-five, of the First Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of New York."

This invitation, engraved with the seal and flag of the City of New York, has all the impressive dignity of a royal command. For it promised an event of great importance in the life of the largest city in the world—a linking of the old with the new in the commemoration exercises of New York City's 250th anniversary, at which time the restored city seal and the new city flag were formally adopted.

New York, in common with the other hostesses of June's predominant festivities, followed the time-honored "good-luck" adage and wore "something old, and something new, something borrowed and something blue" on this great occasion. For the seal is an accurate reproduction of the one first used in 1686 and bears the symbols borrowed from the coat-of-arms of New Netherlands, from the equipment of an English sailor of the seventeenth century and from the costume and head-dress of the Manhattan Indians. But the flag is new—the first official city flag of New York—and is made of the orange, white and blue which were the first colors to float over the Island of Manhattan. These colors are arranged in wide vertical bars—the blue nearest the flagstaff and the white in the middle, with the seal of the city on it.

Mr. John B. Pine, chairman of a special committee appointed by the Art Commission Associates, explained in his report the aim of the committee to present a flag distinctively New York's, which should tell the story of the city's origin and growth. "To the courage and enterprise of the little band of Dutchmen who first landed on these shores the City of New York owes its beginning, and it is largely the love of

civil liberty and the ideals of democratic government which these men brought with them that have made New York what it is today. We ask you to commemorate this service and embody these ideals in the official flag of the city. In our flag the colors are Dutch, the arms are English, the crest is distinctively American, but the flag as such is the flag of the city, which has grown from these beginnings to be the home of all nations, the great cosmopolitan city of the world, the City of New York.

The design for the city seal represents a conscientious effort to restore the ancient corporate seal of the city so far as that is possible. It bears the date of 1664, when the city passed under English control and was named New York. The beavers which appear on the shield preserve the characteristic feature of the coat-of-arms granted to the New Netherlands by the States General of Holland, and the wind mill and flour barrels signify the prevailing commerce and industry of New York's early days. On the seal is the legend giving the name of New York in the Latin form. The general characteristics of this seal have been preserved from the date of its adoption to the present time.

### Our Happy Zinc Miners

The war has brought great prosperity to the district where zinc is mined in this country—southwestern Missouri, southeastern Kansas, northeastern Oklahoma and a little corner of Arkansas. Before the fighting began, the price of zinc ore was \$40 a ton, and zinc was selling at about five cents a pound. Now the ore is \$112 a ton, and eager buyers are paying 29½ cents a pound for spelter, or refined zinc, which is a large component part of the brass used in making cartridges and other ammunition. About one-seventh of the world's supply of spelter is produced in the district above mentioned, whose chief city is Joplin. In normal times nearly one-half of the world's output came from Germany and Belgium, but this half the Allies cannot have now.

In the Joplin district a year ago there were many abandoned mines and idle zinc mills, but now a great many men are hoisting ore from shafts, new and old, by horse power, washing it out and making from \$200 to \$300 a week. Mills that cost \$10,000 or \$20,000 have paid for themselves in thirty days. No mine shaft goes down more than about 200 feet. To sink such a shaft costs less than \$200, and there has been plenty of land which prospectors could lease for ten per cent royalty. Profitable ventures have been made by many little groups, in which are seen farmers, barbers, waiters and men of a great variety of callings.

Many stories of the success of prospectors are told. A young man named Davis, graduate of a mining school, bought, before the war, for himself and several associates, an abandoned mine for \$10,000. The entire investment was



AFTER

Now the official seal of New York City

only \$20,000, but when the price of ore had risen to \$75, the profits on one acre were \$280,000. Another investor, leasing an adjoining tract, has cleared \$75,000. Still another, leasing land near by, found no ore and lost \$15,000. Three who leased an abandoned shaft have been making several thousand dollars a week.

Before the war, two brothers named McDonald leased the property of a bankrupt miner. Their profits have been \$3000 a week. Altho they began with only a few hundred dollars they expect to clear not less than \$500,000. A woman loaned \$3 to pay the assessment of the owner of one-eighth of a mine, and is now receiving \$100 a week for the interest given to her by the borrower. A miner who stacked up his ore, beginning a year and a half ago, holding it by means of borrowed money because he believed the price would rise, has sold the ore at a profit of \$150,000.

And the price is still advancing. Many in the Joplin district who were poor are now rich, and their gains are growing.

### The Weather Man

To guess at the weather for a week ahead—and guess right, too—is the Government's latest venture in behalf of the farmers. The United States Weather Bureau has inaugurated a system of weekly weather forecasts, which are prepared at Washington on Tuesday morning and cover the week commencing Wednesday morning, when if the mails and the newspapers do their part, they should be a matter of common gossip at the corner store.

This service was planned for the special benefit of the corn, wheat and cotton districts and for any shipping centers where perishable goods need to be handled with reference to probable weather conditions. Five large districts have been mapped out—south Atlantic and east gulf states, Ohio valley and Tennessee, region of the Great Lakes, upper Mississippi valley and plains states, and west gulf states. Scattered thruout these regions are distribution centers, to which the forecast is telegraphed and from which it is sent by mail thruout the territory.



# A lather that really soothes your face

Most men look on their shaving soaps in a rather adventurous spirit—they will try anything *once*, whether powder, paste or stick.

But when they come to Resinol Shaving Stick they generally stop—or come back if some ingenious box or clever advertisement *does* tempt them afieid.

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Its slight fragrance is carefully chosen to please the discriminating man who objects to soaps which leave any perfume or "barber-shop" odor on his face.

But, best of all, Resinol Shaving Stick contains just enough of that soothing,

healing Resinol medication\* to prevent all tense, smarting after-effects and to leave the skin comfortable, refreshed and free from shaving-rashes.

Men who are in the habit of using some application after shaving usually find that Resinol Shaving Stick makes this needless.

Resinol Shaving Stick is not an experiment—it has been sold by first-class druggists for many years. If your druggist *does not* carry it, send his name to Dept. 5-B, Resinol, Baltimore, Md., and we will mail you a trial size Resinol Shaving Stick—enough for twenty better shaves.

\*This Resinol medication has been prescribed by physicians for twenty years, in Resinol Ointment, to heal skin affections, and is widely used by careful women, in Resinol Soap, to keep the complexion clear and the skin free from irritations.

# Resinol Shaving Stick



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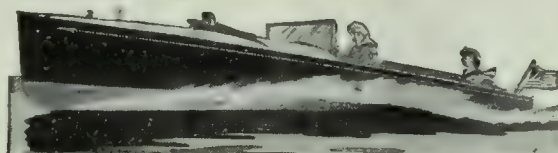


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## The New Books

### THE EDUCATION OF THE ADOLESCENT

Nothing in the contemporary readjustments is more striking than the emergence of the adolescent into the very center of social, economic and educational interest. With comparative suddenness he has been discovered by his "employer" to be woefully unprepared and "inefficient"; by the social worker to be exploited and demoralized only to be cast upon the scrap-heap; and by the educator to be at once more sensitive than the younger children and less amenable to the traditional school methods. An indication of the rapidity with which the adolescent has become a problem for the educator may be found in the fact that in two decades the high school registration has grown *ten times as fast as the general population*. We may well believe that those responsible for the organization and administration of these schools were not prepared to deal with the new situation. The difficulty is seen to be still greater when we recognize the far-reaching social and economic changes that have made upon the schools new and heavy demands.

We have before us seven of the season's books that deal specifically with the high school problem, and there are others that take up special phases of education touching more or less directly upon the adolescent period of the pupil. Professor Stout of Cornell College (Iowa) attempts to condense into one volume<sup>1</sup> of moderate size the principles pertaining to the organization and administration of high schools, together with a survey of the changing social and educational conditions that call for reorganization, and a discussion of the functions of the high school. To the traditional preparation for college, which is rapidly becoming a secondary—or even a subordinate—function, are to be added physical and health education, preparation for the enjoyment of leisure, vocational adjustment, and training for social efficiency.

In recognition of the complexity of the high school problem, Professor Monroe of Columbia and Professor Johnston of the University of Illinois have prepared two volumes in the manner of the symposium, specialists writing upon the various topics. What these books lack in unity of style and outlook, they make up in thoroughness and comprehensiveness. Monroe's book<sup>2</sup> may be considered as more general. After a survey of the scope and history of secondary education, there is a description of the systems of France, Germany, England and the United States. Nearly half of





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the book is given up to the functions and methods of the various elements of the curriculum, with chapters on the social aspects and reorganization of secondary education. Johnston's book<sup>3</sup> assumes from the start that the problems of the high school have become specialized because of new social conditions, and deals with the socializing factors as paramount. It treats of the high school as a social, a business enterprise and as a legal institution; of its relation to the elementary schools, to higher educational institutions, and to the industrial life of the community.

An attack upon the psychological and physiological basis for segregating the adolescent for educational purposes is presented in compact and convenient form by Dr. Irving King.<sup>4</sup> This should be of interest not only to educators and administrators, but to all who have children of this critical age.

The organization of the high school as an administrative problem is analyzed in Dr. Ballou's volume<sup>5</sup> in the "School Efficiency Series." This is an elaboration of the material presented in the Hanus report on the schools of New York City. In the same series appears Professor Davis' High School Courses of Study.<sup>6</sup>

In Dr. Kemp's book<sup>7</sup> on methods for elementary and secondary schools, the adolescent hardly receives his due; he is being exploited for the widespread interest in his problems.

Professor Parker of the University of Chicago<sup>8</sup> discusses methods in terms of the relation between the child and his environment. The author aims to bring about a better type of school product by radically adapting all instruction to contemporary social needs; by basing methods of instruction, so far as possible, on psychological principles experimentally determined; and by applying principles of scientific management to the conduct of school operations.

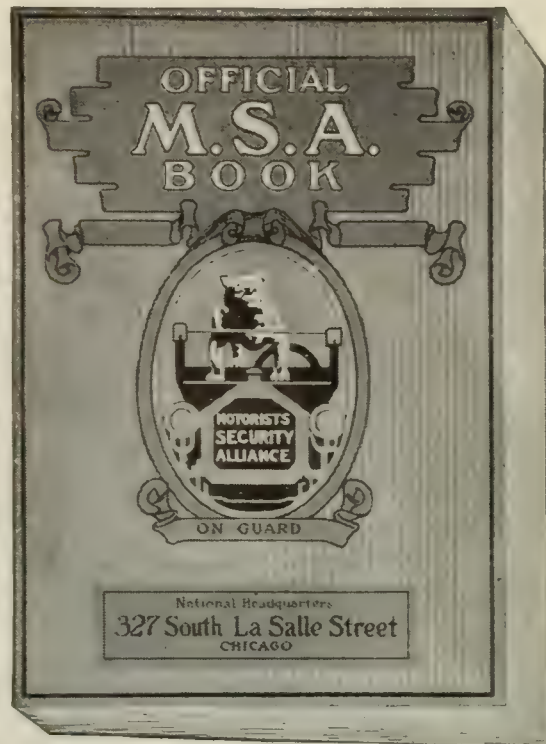
One cannot avoid being impressed by two outstanding facts in the present educational ferment: we are moving steadily toward a socializing of the results of education, thru the process of individualizing all the methods employed.

<sup>1</sup>The High School, by John Elbert Stout. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.50. <sup>2</sup>Principles of Secondary Education, edited by Paul Monroe. The Macmillan Co. \$1.90. <sup>3</sup>The Modern High School, edited by Charles Hughes Johnston. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75. <sup>4</sup>The High School Age, by Irving King. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill Co. \$1. <sup>5</sup>High School Organization, by Frank W. Ballou. Yonkers: The World Book Co. \$1. <sup>6</sup>High School Courses of Study, by Calvin O. Davis. Yonkers: The World Book Co. \$1. <sup>7</sup>Methods for Elementary and Secondary Schools, by E. L. Kemp. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25. <sup>8</sup>Methods of Teaching in High Schools, by Samuel Chester Parker. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

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however, rarely fail of atmosphere, perhaps because if they would write at all they must know whereof they speak. J. F. le Rossignol found a splendid young habitant, *Jean Baptiste*, about whom to center his story, but his book is uneven, as tho he were in haste to be done, good where his story gripped him and poor where he gripped his story.

But *Zenas Henry* and *Local Color* walk arm in arm from start to finish of Sara Ware Bassett's delightful story of Cape Cod. *Zenas Henry* and his house were queerest of the queer. Then Abbie took the helm into her capable hands and both owner and house changed a bit, but so did Abbie and so did the three "washed-up" captains. The book is a treat—breezy and humorous with the kindness that laughs with, but never at, folk.

*Cranberry Cove Stories*, by Mary Chapin Smith. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$1. *Jean Baptiste*, by J. F. le Rossignol. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50. *Zenas Henry*, by Sara Ware Bassett. George H. Doran Co. \$1.25.

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A new volume in *The International Critical Commentary* emphasizes the excellent quality of this great coöperative work. Professor Alfred Plummer of Durham gives an admirable treatment of *Second Corinthians*. He regards the fragment in Chapter VI as an integral part of the epistle, but favors the hypothesis of a different letter covering the last four chapters.

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How the Far East, following its opening to the European, has reacted to the stimuli of Western civilization is the subject which G. Lowes Dickinson has developed in his *Essay on the Civilizations of India, China and Japan*, submitted as his report to the Albert Kahn Traveling Fellowship trustees. It is to be hoped that so fascinating a sketch will be later expanded and some of Mr. Dickinson's more striking deductions, slender as they now stand, set out at greater length.

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From the day when Cæsar's legions faced the savage charge of the Nervii across the Sambre to the flight of Albert's army from shattered Antwerp the lowland countries have been the scene of reckless bravery, of most stubborn sacrifice for liberty. Charles Morris in *Famous Days and Deeds in Holland and Belgium* tells in spirited, straightforward fashion of the lives and deaths of heroes in the land of dykes—a narrative that is full of inspiration for young and old, European and American.

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The man who can size up the other fellow is clever—the man who can size himself up right is enlightened.—*Puck*.

Young Writer—What magazine will give me the highest position quickest?

Literary Friend—A powder magazine, if you send in a fiery article.—*The Ingleside*.

"The woman threw herself into the river," read the teacher. "Her husband rushed to the bank. Now tell me why her husband rushed to the bank?"

"To get the insurance money!" yelled the class.—*The Ingleside*.

## ESPRIT VERSUS KULTUR

Herr Hammerschlegel (winding up the argument)—I think you iss a stupid fool!

Monsieur—And I sink you a polite gentleman; but possible, is it, we both mistaken.—*Life*.

Suffraget—What is a party without women?

Mere Man (flippantly)—A stag party.

Suffraget—Exactly. And what, sir, would this nation be without women but stagnation?—*The Ingleside*.

No player shall pass the puck forward to any one of his teammates who is at the time of passing in advance of himself.—*New Haven Arena Program*.

Nor shall the player at any time be more than two yards behind himself.—*Record*.

Two men were seated in a small café. Eating limburger cheese and tripe; And one of them was heard to say, As he filled his corn-cob pipe, "My little doggie left me, Left me, sad to stay, Old Schmidt, the butcher, caught him yesterday."

Chorus:  
I didn't raise my dog to be a wiener,  
I brought him up to be my little pet;  
You never saw a puppy any cleaner,  
Oh, how I wish that he were living yet.  
I'd rather see him run around before me,  
Than have him served to me within a bun;  
But pup no more can run,  
They got him with a gun,  
I didn't raise my dog to be a wiener.  
—*Penn State Froth*.

Mrs. Atkins, dissatisfied with the number of times one man came to see her cook, spoke to her about it. "When I engaged you, Martha," she said, "you told me you had no man friends. Now whenever I come into the kitchen I find the same man here."

"Bress you, ma'am," smiled Martha, "dat niggah ain't no fren' ob mine."

"No friend? Then who is he?"

"He's ma husban'."—*Ladies Home Journal*.

## COMMENCEMENT CULLINGS

"Therefore, classmates, let us aim high; let us strive to be upright and true to our training."

"You young men are just embarking on the sea of life."

"Huh, it seems to me our Willie looks about as bright as any of 'em."

"As you bid farewell to these ivy-covered towers, whence so many have gone forth, let honesty and industry be your watch-words."

"Professor, that was a wonderful talk you gave them."

"Miss Gabby—Nellie!—I don't know how to say good-by, I—"

"Now, brothers, we all should have enough frat spirit to write to each other in the summer."

"You want to go to Europe? You'll go to work in the store next week, young man, or get out for good. I've paid your bills long enough."

"Are you coming back to this dub place? I'm not; I'm going to a live college next year."

"No, I didn't get that job, but I expect to hear from them any time; they said they'd keep my name on file."—*Puck*.

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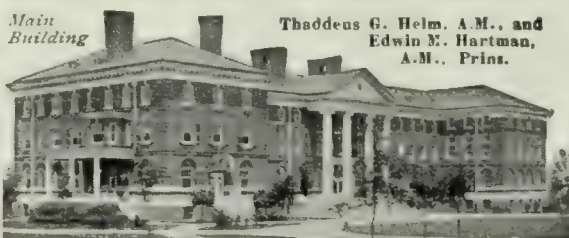
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93. Mr. T. A., Massachusetts. "A youth of eighteen, having pronounced musical ability, wishes to become a professional musician. His father, a successful business man, has long determined that the son shall follow his own career and later succeed to the business. How shall this conflict of wills and desires be settled? I believe such a problem is of frequent occurrence in American families."

First, the father should realize that a son's career is not a father's personal chattel, to be labeled and checked and dispatched, to order, like a piece of baggage. It is a law of heredity that the most brilliant children are often the opposites of one or both parents; and to choose a boy's work arbitrarily would be like forcing a lion to live in a dove's nest, or a dove in a lion's lair. Something will break.

But, secondly, the young man should make an honest effort to comply with his father's wishes, before deciding to follow his own sweet will. The father's experience of the world should be a fairly safe guide as to what the son should not do. Is the boy a real musical genius? Probably not. Find out—and act accordingly. Have his abilities tested by great teachers or performers in Boston or New York; they will probably furnish a cruel but kind veto on the young man's visionary career. Then he could learn music for his pastime and the pleasure of his friends, but adopt a line of work related to his father's business, and thus open the way for any future consolidation, as he progressed.

94. A DeWitt Clinton Student, New York City. "Kindly tell me how I can apply myself to a systematic cultivation of tolerance. I am sixteen years old. Minor things excite me greatly, and this seems bad for my health and efficiency."

You are to be congratulated on your humility and power of self-analysis, at your age. You are probably high-strung and intense, with nerves that will make you a dynamo of energy and influence, when you have learned to control them. Do not try to feel less—try to think more, and you will find how unimportant most things in life really are.

Intolerance is but ignorance, soured on itself. Read philosophers like Emerson, Plato, Confucius, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius, and learn how the wisest men schooled themselves to be calm under all circumstances. Look thru the Psalms and memorize a few of those that especially breathe faith, contentment and poise. Study the life of Benjamin Franklin, learn how he applied himself to the cultivation of the different human virtues. Go to the broadest-minded man you know and ask him how he became so. When trivial things happen, say to yourself "nothing really matters but doing my best, and nothing shall disturb my peace of mind." Be in the open air all you can; exercise in a gymnasium



if possible; form the habit of breathing slowly and deeply at all times; get nine hours of sleep; make yourself eat and talk and move slowly; believe in the good which lies at the heart of everybody and everything; and finally, be patient with your own impatience. Tolerance is the ripe fruit of experience; too much of it in youth is premature and abnormal.

95. Prof. E. J. C., Texas. "Has a cure ever been found for waywardness in a boy who seems incorrigible, failing to respond to the best efforts of parents and teachers? If so, where can I obtain particulars?"

When your "wayward" boy is cured, he will probably become a leader in his family, school and community. A wayward boy is that rare individual—a human being with a will of his own; it is merely turned in the wrong direction. Ask Judge Ben B. Lindsey, care Juvenile Court, Denver Colorado, for his opinion as to the method, book or institution likely to solve your problem.

96. Mr. A. H. B., Ohio. "A young friend of mine who has a great desire for traveling has already traveled over four continents during the past eight years; altho having a good position, he yet feels unhappy, restless and discontented. What is the cause, and the means of relief?"

Travel is a diversion—not a life work. The very habit of being constantly on the go tends to produce a feeling of restlessness. Moreover, the lack of a permanent home and place of business, which the professional traveler is forced to undergo, does not fit in with our present stage of development. When we were nomads, we were rudiments.

What your friend needs is to travel not over the world, but into himself. It is a matter of common observation that those who have a mania for travel do not know the meaning of self-resource. The real mission of travel is to develop those perceptions and faculties which otherwise would remain dormant. Self-analysis and self-improvement wisely conducted will take the place of travel.

It is utterly impossible to tell the cause of anything without knowing all the conditions. The unhappiness of your friend might be traced to one of a hundred causes in the physical, mental, emotional or spiritual realms—entirely apart from the element of travel. We would suggest a personal consultation with an experienced, broad, sympathetic psychologist.

97. Mrs. D. P., New York City. "I am a widow in low financial circumstances. Thru no fault of mine but the dishonesty of a person whom I trusted, I have lost a sum of money that represented hard work for years. Can I hope to recover this, without having to pay an expensive lawyer? Your answer will oblige a friend also, who has met with a similar loss."

Apply to the Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway, New York. Avoid cheap lawyers, particularly those who advertise. Many New York attorneys who would take a small case like yours would be small enough to take what was left of the proceeds.

98. Mr. S. F., Chicago. "Is advertisement writing a paying profession? Several schools, advertising a course of instruction, give the impression that their graduates easily earn \$100 a week. I have a steady position at low wages, and would give it up if I were sure of making even a third of \$100 a week, when graduated from the advertising school."

Dear man, hold on to that position, heed not the wiles of any rainbow-specialist with a \$100 salary wafted before you on a cloud of superheated atmosphere. If he would offer you a job writing "ads" for schools that teach ad-writing, we surmise that you could make this fat, fictitious wage. But not otherwise, in many years. Advertising writers and managers of great manufacturing concerns and department stores have reached a salary of \$15,000 a year. But where one man receives this, a hundred make not a fifth of it, and a thousand

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(CONTINUED)



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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 30, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

### Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

## The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent.** per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of \$5.00 and upward and not exceeding \$3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President

WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.

JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

INCORPORATED 1827

## The Brooklyn Savings Bank

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CROWELL HADDEN, President  
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller  
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier  
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

## Otis Elevator Company

26th St. and 11th Ave., N. Y. City

June 16, 1915.

The quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock, and \$1.25 per share on the Common Stock, of the Company will be paid July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer

### THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Interest at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all accounts entitled thereto from \$5.00 to \$3,000, payable on and after July 15, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1915, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President  
CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer

### GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th Street.

New York, June 7, 1915.

Interest at the rate of **Four (4) per centum** per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws not exceeding three thousand (\$3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21.

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ALFRED ROELKER, President  
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer

barely get a living. Study books and magazines on advertising before you enroll with any school. Some advertising agencies keep their office open at night; connect with one of these and put in several evenings a week at a real apprenticeship of actual work. Then if you have talent in publicity lines, you should soon become aware of it.

99. Prof. H. E. M., Illinois. "For a number of years I have taught in a small school, giving the best service of which I am capable, and adopting improved methods when allowed to do so. There is no possible chance of promotion here, and I am greatly dissatisfied with so limited a field of usefulness. How can I change to a larger sphere?"

Obtain from your school, city or state librarian a list of the standard reviews, bulletins, and monthly or weekly magazines devoted to educational work. In these you should find advertisements of teachers' agencies, whose business it is to put efficient teachers in places where they will be appreciated and rewarded. Send for particulars of all these agencies; follow your best judgment in comparing their claims and enroll where the facilities and opportunities look most promising.

100. Mr. J. G. D., New Jersey. "I believe I could increase my efficiency by taking a course in Business English. What kind (school or home study) and whose course can you recommend?"

We should say that, in general, a home study course in English would be better than a class course, provided you have in your mental make-up the regularity, perseverance and self-winding motive necessary to complete a home study course. The choice largely depends on the use to be made of your linguistic knowledge. Would you be a more efficient salesman, or stenographer, or manager, or attorney, or what? Among the courses likely to benefit you are these: The Sheldon Course in Salesmanship (Sheldon School, Chicago); the I. C. S. Course in Advertising (International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania); the Dickson Course in Memory Training (Dickson School, Auditorium Building, Chicago); the Kleiser Course in Public Speaking (Funk and Wagnalls, New York).

101. Miss M. J., New York City. "I hold a clerical position, which offers time for study in spare hours, and I do not like to waste this time. For years my desire has been to qualify for some kind of charitable work or social service, the mere fact of making a living does not seem worth while. Where can I get in touch with the right opportunities?"

Consult the American Institute for Social Service, Bible House, Astor Place, New York. Apply also to the School of Philanthropy, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York. Investigate the activities of the departments and organizations of Cooper Union, Ninth street and Third avenue, New York. And write to the secretary, Hull House, Chicago, for printed matter describing the social settlement work led by Miss Jane Addams.

102. Mrs. F. B. Y., Connecticut. "When a food or drink is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, does not this mean that the product is warranted safe, by the Government? I have been doing my household buying on this understanding, but am told that certain foods thus guaranteed are injurious. What does the label, with U. S. Serial number, really mean?"

Nothing beyond the personal guarantee of the manufacturer or vendor. The U. S. Government does not officially approve the contents of any package bearing the label in question. The intent of the pure food law was to fix responsibility on the maker and seller of any commodity, so that in case of lawsuit or other prosecution by consumers or inspectors, the guilty party might be reached. While this law tends to make druggists and grocers more careful in avoiding contamination or adulteration, the law itself does not affirm the quality of an article which it labels.

## GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833.)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.

### TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND

SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

On all sums from \$5 to \$3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on so much of every account as shall not exceed \$1,000; and at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed \$1,000, payable on and after JULY 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President  
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer  
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., { Secretaries  
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

## WESTINGHOUSE

### ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid July 15, 1915.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1915, will be paid July 30, 1915.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1915.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer  
New York, June 17, 1915.

## D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON

Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable July 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record June 25, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer

## THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 18, 1915.

A dividend of Twelve Per Cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier

## THE BANK OF AMERICA

New York, June 18th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent, free of tax, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2nd, 1915.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

## THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,

Philadelphia, June 16th, 1915.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 21st, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

## LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES CO.

The Board of Directors has today declared a quarterly dividend of 1%, payable July 20, 1915, to shareholders of record of June 30, 1915. The transfer books of the Company will close June 30, 1915, and reopen July 19, 1915.

S. J. LeHURAY, Secretary and Treasurer  
201 Inspector St., Montreal, June 18, 1915.

## Stocks and Bonds ON THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

OUR convenient method enables you to buy dividend-paying Stocks and Bonds in any amount—one, five, ten, seventeen, forty—by making a small first payment and balance in monthly installments, depending on what you can afford to pay—\$5, \$10, \$25, \$40, \$75. You receive all dividends while completing payments and may sell securities at any time to take advantage of rise in market.

Free Booklet C-15, "The Partial Payment Plan" Gives full information of this method which appeals to thirty men and women in all parts of the country.

**Sheldon, Morgan & Co.** 42 Broadway  
New York City  
Members New York Stock Exchange



## Ideal Investments

How many investment houses with whom you might naturally invest your money can tell you that they have never lost a dollar of interest or principal for a single customer? For thirty-four years I have made

### North Dakota Farm Mortgages

without the loss of a dollar in principal or interest to a single investor. This means you can purchase from me, confident in the safety of your money.

**These Mortgages will pay you 6%**

They are secured by income producing farms in the richest agricultural country in the world.

*Write today for descriptive booklet 206*

**Walter L. Williamson**  
Lisbon, North Dakota

## A READY CASH SALE

for your First Mortgage Real Estate Loans. Our clients sold back to us \$60,000 of loans during August and September, 1914.

Send for our list of City Loans on Residence property in Chicago yielding

### 6% INCOME AND A READY SALE

OVER \$2,800,000 LOANS IN FORCE

**WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.**  
424 Otis Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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When thinking of making investments, investigate the safety, desirability—exemption from all taxes—of the Seven Per Cent California Street Improvement Bonds.

# 7%

Write for information to The Empire Securities Company, Hibernian Building, Los Angeles, California.

President - - J. Allen Osmun  
President, Whittier National Bank, Home Savings Bank  
Vice-President - - F. E. Thayer  
Secretary - - A. H. Conger

# The Market Place

### PAYING FOR WAR SUPPLIES

The decline of sterling exchange last week to 4.76¼, the lowest figures reached in forty years, has excited much discussion in financial circles here and abroad as to the manner in which the Allies are to pay for the supplies bought in the United States. At present, the pound sterling is at a discount of about two per cent in comparison with the American dollar. It is by no means clear that this indicates any actual depreciation of the English currency. The discount is due mainly to the failure to pay war supply debts directly and promptly in gold, and to the volume of bills or drafts offered in New York by creditors to those who buy such bills. Prices decline when sellers outnumber buyers or when sellers compete in dealing with those who are not eager to buy.

This downward movement of exchange could be checked by the shipment of sufficient gold to meet the growing obligations, by the sale of large quantities of American securities held by residents of the debtor countries, or by establishing large credits for England—and also for France and Russia—in New York.

England desires to keep her stock of gold, as security for her great issues of war notes. There is a similar desire in France. We have been receiving gold, but the quantity has not been sufficient. Shipments to New York since January 1 amount to \$117,000,000, and \$90,000,000 of this came from the Bank of England's reserve in Canada. Soon after the beginning of the war, when our own country was the debtor, \$102,000,000 was sent to Ottawa from New York and other cities, to meet the obligation. But in a short time our country became the creditor, and the fund was not needed. Nearly all of it has come back, and \$50,000,000 of it has been received by J. P. Morgan & Co., the British Government's fiscal or purchasing agents. When the Ottawa fund is exhausted, gold will be shipped, it is said, from South Africa. But the shipments will be inadequate. It is estimated that the Allies will probably need \$100,000,000 worth of supplies from this country every month. The shortage of ammunition in the Russian armies is well known. France makes 170,000 shrapnel shells a day, but this is not enough. England's insufficient home supply has been the subject of much debate. It is said that the Allies' machine guns on both fronts use 30,000,000 cartridges a day.

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CAREFREE bonds must be carefully selected. This is the kind of security we offer you. Our list includes a choice of short and long term bonds—all possessing the desirable features demanded by the most conservative investors.

We are successfully handling a varied list of Corporation and Municipal Bonds with several large Banks and are now in a position to offer this same class of security direct to individual investors.

To yield as high as 6%

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39 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

**TRINITY 6%  
FIRST 7%  
FARM 8%  
MORTGAGES**

**WAR PROOF INVESTMENTS**  
**Safety First**

High-Grade; Non-fluctuating. Regular and of GOOD YIELD.

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**Trinity Mortgage and Investment Securities Co.**  
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**6%** **S** Your money invested in our carefully selected 6% five-year First **A** Mortgage Notes, perfectly secured by lands in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, brings the best results. All **E** loans made with our own funds. **T** Write for particulars to **Y** **TITLE GUARANTY & SECURITIES CO.** Shreveport, La.

### NOTICE

**THE SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS** located at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, President  
Dated May 4, 1915, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
Louis K. Hull, Attorney, for The Security National Bank of Minneapolis.

**First Mortgages on Oregon**  
**Washington & Idaho Farms** conservatively worth three times the amount loaned will net you 6%. Write for list.  
**Devereaux Mortgage Co.** 608 CONCORD BUILDING PORTLAND OREGON

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**6% NET PERKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kans.**

### MEETING

**MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK**  
of the City of New York.

June 12, 1915.  
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1915, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to change the corporate name of this bank from "The Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York" to "Atlantic National Bank of the City of New York"; also to change the number of shares of the capital stock, now consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of \$50 each, to 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each.  
E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier



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## "INFORMATION"

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street New York

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The American "Cure" Giving the Nauheim Baths with a Natural, Iodo-ferruginous Radio-active Brine.



## The GLEN SPRINGS

A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel. Open All The Year. Five Minutes' Walk From Watkins Glen.

Midway between the Great Lakes and the Hudson. A Thousand Miles of Good Roads radiate through the Lake Region. Automobiling, Boating, Fishing, Music, Dancing. Well-kept and sporty Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Putting Greens.

## THE BATHS

are given under the direction of physicians. Complete Hydrotherapeutic Mechanical and Electrical Equipment. For the treatment of heart disease, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia, neurasthenia, diseases of the nervous system, liver and kidneys, we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

For descriptive booklets address WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, President, Watkins, N. Y., on Seneca Lake

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BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS

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## Grand View Hotel

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Overlooking two beautiful lakes; modern, home comforts. Established clientele; exceptional table, orchestra, elevator, private baths, etc.

## FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT

Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, baseball, dancing. Send for circular. M. W. CARROLL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

## MOHAWK

4th Lake. Capacity 125. Latest equipment, electricity, running water every room. Garage. C. S. Long-staff, Old Forge, N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

## POCONO MANOR COTTAGE

Pocono Manor :: Pennsylvania (Pocono Summit Station, D., L. & W. R. R.)

Spring in the mountains with a wealth of laurel, arbutus and rhododendron is well nigh ideal.

Add to this, glorious days of motoring, golfing and trout fishing, with cozy evenings by a hospitable fireside. Comfort without extravagance, with Quaker hospitality—this is Pocono Manor.

M. L. DENGLER, Pocono Manor, Pa.

## THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

will sell at his office in the

## Municipal Building

On June 29, 1915, at 2 P. M.

**\$46,000,000.00—4½%**

Gold Corporate Stock of the City of New York

Payable June 1, 1965,  
—and—

**\$25,000,000.00—4½%**

Gold Corporate Stock (15-Year Serial) of the City of New York

Maturing annually from June 1, 1916, to June 1, 1930, inclusive.

The latter class will be sold only in series. For example: A single bid for \$15,000 is a proposal for 15 \$1,000 items maturing from one to fifteen years. No bids will be accepted for separate maturities.

Separate Proposals must be made for each class.

The Greater New York Charter provides that bids may be made for as small an amount as \$10 and in multiples of \$10 for each maturity. No bid for Corporate Stock in the serial form can be accepted for less than \$150.

Send bids for each class in separate sealed envelopes, enclosed in other envelopes addressed to the Comptroller. A deposit of Two Per Cent. of Par Value must accompany each bid. Such deposit must be in money or certified check upon a New York State Bank or Trust Company, or any National Bank.

For fuller information see "City Record," published at Nos. 96 and 98 Reade Street, New York, or consult any Bank or Trust Company. Send for descriptive circular to

**WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York,**  
Municipal Building, New York

English investors have sold a part of their American securities—from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 worth—since the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange. Some think they still have \$1,000,000,000 worth. Reports from London say that they are not now inclined to sell. These securities, issued in the greatest of neutral countries, which is now enjoying a fair measure of prosperity, they regard as their most valuable possessions of the kind. They do not care to exchange them for British war bonds that yield only 4½ per cent. And the market value of these bonds will probably be depressed by enormous additional issues soon to be made.

If the English investor clings to his American securities, however, some of his French brothers are willing to see the French Government use their American bonds and stocks as collateral for a loan or a credit in New York. The movement was started by the Government in Paris, which has been buying, it is said, two standard issues of American railroad bonds and has procured the aid of the leading banks and credit companies. These, by circular, have urged their patrons and other holders to send in their American securities, which, having been exchanged for war bonds, are to be used in New York as security or collateral for the needed credit. The Government's direct participation is said to be limited to \$20,000,000, but the private companies may increase the credit to \$50,000,000 or even \$100,000,000. It is asserted that a part of the collateral thus procured is now on its way across the ocean.

The failure of England to establish a large credit in New York has not been explained. Some say that it has been due to negotiations for the joint guarantee of a very large sum by England, France, Russia and Italy. Reports from London intimate that the British Government may decide to offer Treasury bills in New York. As the price would probably be not lower than 98, and the interest is only 4 per cent, such bills might not find a good market here. Unless some earnest effort is made to sustain sterling exchange, the rate will continue to decline. But the present discount of about 2 per cent is not large when compared with the discount against us of more than ten times as much soon after the war began, when the pound sterling was \$6 and even \$7 in New York.

The following dividends are announced:

D. C. Heath & Co., preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable July 1.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank, 12 per cent, free of tax, payable July 1.

Bank of America, semi-annual, 14 per cent, free of tax, payable July 1.

Electric Storage Battery Company, 1 per cent on both common and preferred, payable July 1.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, coupons from 4 per cent Collateral Trust Bonds, payable July 1.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, 2 per cent; extra 10 per cent in cash, 10 per cent in common stock, all payable July 6.

Standard Milling Company, common, 3 per cent, payable July 15.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable July 15.

American Agricultural Chemical Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable July 15.



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### ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

200 Rooms, Private Bath, \$1.50 Single, \$2.50 Up Double	
200 " " " 2.00 " 3.00 " "	
100 " " " 2.50 " 4.00 " "	
100 " " " 3.00 to 5.00 " 4.50 " "	

Total 600 Outside Rooms

All Absolutely Quiet—Two Floors, Agents' Sample Rooms—New Unique Cafes and Cabaret Excellent

## EASTON SANITARIUM.

For treatment of Elderly People needing skilled care and attention; also for nervous and mentally ill. Superior location. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 166, Easton, Pa.

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Mrs. J. G. HILL, Box 225, Chautauqua, N. Y.

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is the title of an attractive booklet issued by the Chicago & North Western Ry., which outlines in concise form forty different attractive routes from Chicago to California, and shows plainly by a series of outline maps how you may visit both Expositions and see enroute the grandest mountain scenery and the localities most interesting to the sightseer.

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### Excursion Fares

Boston and Jacksonville	\$45.00
Boston and Norfolk	22.00
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Philadelphia and Jacksonville	39.00
Baltimore and Boston	25.00
Baltimore and Jacksonville	35.00

Including meals and stateroom berth on steamer. Fine steamers. Best service.

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"Finest Coastwise Trips in the World."

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Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists.  
Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts.  
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## TWIN "BERMUDIAN" SCREW

Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Every Ten Days

Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y., Thomas Cook & Son, 245 Broadway and 561 5th Avenue, or Any Ticket Agent.

# Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

L. H. L., Devil's Lake, N. D.—The company is financially sound and its policies are properly protected by reserves. I do not share the opinions of its managers respecting its dividend-producing ability and consequent lower net cost, as compared with well-managed annual dividend companies. The advantages it claims are prospective rather than obvious and, as I view it, will not yield the results predicted.

M. M., Marion, Ind.—The situation is a difficult one. Your contract with the other policyholders provides that you must carry the policy to maturity or forfeit the accumulated dividends. I have never been able to discover an alternative that did not result in sacrificing the dividends. I doubt the ability of even the executive department of the company to afford you any relief; but will nevertheless advise you to write to the New York office, giving number and amount of policy, stating case fully and asking if they can, by exchanging what you have for an annual dividend policy, save all or a part of its dividends. The prospect is not encouraging.

D. W. T., Des Moines, Iowa.—In the matter of security furnished policyholders by such life insurance companies as have the approval of the several state insurance departments, there is no difference between the stock and mutual organizations. The rates of the stock companies which issue non-participating policies are from twelve to fifteen per cent lower than the companies, either stock or mutual, the policies of which provide for participation in "dividends," or savings. There is rivalry between the non-participating and participating companies on the score of net cost, the decision always resting with the prospective insured. While the expense ratios of the different companies vary, there is little to choose between them in considering the older, well established, capably managed companies.

E. C. S., Madison, Wis.—As I understand your communication, you are about to enter the life insurance business as a solicitor and want information on three points: (1) the financial standing and general reputation of a company which you name; (2) the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the stock and mutual systems; (3) what influence is exerted by personality in the work of a solicitor. I answer in order. (1) The company named is financially sound; has a good average management; is conducted on sound underwriting lines; possesses an active agency force and writes a comparatively large new business each year. (2) Stock life companies may be divided into three general classes: those which issue non-participating policies only, those which write participating policies only and those which write both. All of these are controlled by the stockholders who, of course, get dividends on their investments. Mutual companies seldom write anything but participating policies and all of them are controlled by the policyholders. Most of the time this control is not exercised, but in times of stress and strain it is easily set in motion. (3) Personality is a tremendous force; it oftentimes "makes the worse appear the better cause" in life insurance.

The drastic and revolutionary fire insurance bill formulated by Superintendent Potts of the Illinois Insurance Department for the consideration of the legislature of that state, is probably dead. The legislative commission appointed to hold hearings on the bill reported against it, presenting instead a substitute bill along reasonable lines.

# Boston Garter

*Velvet Grip*

The FIRST CHOICE  
of  
Men the World Over  
for more than  
Thirty Years

Silk 50¢  
Lisle 25¢



George Frost Co.  
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Menus and information free. Write

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## Sex Hygiene

The most complete work on this subject is Doctor Kellogg's "Plain Facts for Both Sexes." 800 pages, with illustrations, diagrams, colored charts of the human body and instructions for self-care. Truth stated plainly but delicately. Price only \$3 postpaid in the U. S. If not satisfied, return book for prompt refund. Remit to

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306 West Main St., Battle Creek, Mich.

1915

## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	\$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed.....	\$3,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to.....	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.



# A Number of Things by Edwin E. Slosson

THE silhouette is coming again into fashion. There is a suspicion of crinoline about the new dresses. I see stylish young ladies wearing cameo pins such as I saw as a child on my mother's breast, but which in the later years of her life she kept laid away in her bureau drawer, too old-fashioned to wear and yet too endeared to discard. Sea stories are again popular and a sort of transcendental mysticism bobs up unexpectedly in the newest fiction.

Unless then all signs fail the time has come for a Melville revival. Fashions in books like fashions in dress recur in cycles by some mysterious law of mass psychology which if one could diagram and prognosticate by correlation with sunspots or otherwise would make his fortune either as costumer or publisher. Herman Melville is due like other fashions of the fifties and if he does not again ride the wave of popularity 'tis no fault of the prophet's but due to unkennd influences.

I seem to see before me a stately *Typee*, a proof before letters, *edition de luxe*, with colored views of the Marquesas and, of course, the frontispiece, by John La Farge, of Fayaway standing like a mast in the canoe using her tappa robe as a sail. And a companion volume of *Omoo*, but the pictures of the Tahitians are not by Gauguin, St. Caxton forbid! Perhaps even the books of his later life now pronounced unreadable may at length be elucidated by the coöperative study of Melville societies. What a chance for an annotated edition of *Moby Dick* with the symbolism classified, the cetology corrected and "the illusions all explained away" as the Freshman said of his English teacher's methods. There's opportunity for a fine discussion on whether the White Whale, which Captain Ahab pursues thru the four oceans, stands for the Devil or the Ideal. And was Ahab mad like Hamlet or like Hamlet sane? How the commentator's teeth must ache to get hold of such passages as these:

Is it I, God, or who, that lifts this arm? But if the great sun move not of himself; but is as an errand-boy in heaven; nor one single star can revolve, but by some invisible power; how then can this one small heart beat; this one small brain think thoughts; unless God does that beating, does that thinking, does that living and not I? By heaven, man, we are turned round and round in this world like yonder windless, and Fate is the handspike. Look! see yon Albicore! who put it into him to chase and fang that flying fish? Where do murderers go, man? Who's to

doom, when the judge himself is dragged to the bar?

Ye two are the opposite poles of one thing; Starbuck is Stubb reversed and Stubb is Starbuck; and ye two are all mankind; and Ahab stands alone among the millions of the peopled earth, nor gods nor men his neighbor! Cold, cold—I shiver!—

Ahab is forever Ahab, man. This whole act's immutably decreed. 'Twas rehearsed by thee and me a billion years before this ocean rolled. Stand round me, men. Ye see an old man cut down to the stump; leaning on a shivered lance; propped up on a lonely foot. 'Tis Ahab—his body's part; but Ahab's soul's a centipede, that moves upon a hundred legs.

Ahab is mad with the madness of Nietzsche, obsessed by the fright of the endless return. "Men tragically great are made so thru a certain morbidness"—that's Nordau. "Thou great democratic God"—that's Overstreet. Melville is very modern.

*Moby Dick* is filled with all the faults the rhetorics condemn but filled with a vitality that no rhetorician can impart. A woof of Conrad crost by warp of Blake makes up the web of it. Or if we must be biographical we should say rather Dana and Hawthorne. The plot is that of the pirate scenes of *Peter Pan* where the crocodile who has bit off the captain's leg chases him to get the rest. Only Ahab is more courageous than the pirate and pursues the great White Whale who "unmasted" him. But does he really pursue the Whale or does the Whale tow him by the harpoon rope? Is a push different from a pull or are they merely different aspects of one indivisible operation?

But this is anticipating the Melville Society and robbing my hypothetical commentator of his glory by making things plain before he gets a chance at them. Epictetus diagnosed the commentator when he said: "If Chrysippus had not been obscure, thou hadst not been famous."

Away with allegory! *Moby Dick* is a rattling good sea-yarn with much valuable information on the mammals of the sea, especially whales and whalers. Here is a passage that recalls the days, now vanished utterly, when America sent out 700 whaling vessels, manned by 18,000 men, which brought back from the deep sea an annual harvest of \$7,000,000:

And thus have these naked Nantucketers, these sea-hermits, issuing from their ant-hill in the sea, overrun and conquered the watery world like so many Alexanders; parcelling out among them the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, as the three pirate powers did Poland. Let America add Mexico to Texas and pile Cuba upon Canada; let the English overswarm all India and hang out their blazing banner from the sun; two-thirds of this terraqueous globe are the Nantucketer's. For the sea is his; he owns it, as Emperors own Empires; other seamen having but a right of way through it. Merchant ships are but extension bridges; armed ones but floating forts; even pirates and privateers, though following the sea as highwaymen the road, they but plunder other ships, other fragments of the land like themselves, without seeking to draw their living from the bottomless deep itself. The Nantucketer, he alone resides and riots on the sea; he alone, in Bible language, goes down to it in ships; to and fro ploughing it as his own special plantation. *There* is his home; *there* lies his business, which a Noah's flood would not interrupt, though it overwhelmed all the millions in China. He lives on the sea,

as prairie cocks on the prairie; he hides among the waves, he climbs them as chamois hunters climb the Alps. For years he knows not the land; so that when he comes to it at last, it smells like another world, more strangely than the moon would to an earthsman. With the landless gull, that at sunset folds her wings and is rocked to sleep between billows; so at nightfall, the Nantucketer, out of sight of land, furls his sails, and lays him to his rest, while under his very pillow rush herds of walruses and whales.

From a Hungarian journalist who is in this country engaged in preparing a three-volume book on the United States we have received an offer of services couched in the following language:

I had not found a single criticism in the American Press in the present cataclystical world-war, which would have dived in the fountain-head of the reasons and premisses with scientific intensity. For example, the American Press—generally—omits from point of view the analization of that facts, that—up to this time—only one compact and a national-state-life living Nation stands besides the German Nation in its life struggle: the Hungarian Nation.

Well, the subject of my offer is this, that setting out from this very interesting fact and through a par excellence Hungarian national point of view: I will reduce the premisses of this gigantic war of such preliminaries, which yet are unknown for the most part and the recognition of this, will put these into a very surprising and interesting dilucidation even from the historical side.

I have heard that the Hungarian is an agglutinative language, but I never realized what that meant before. Still I have no fault to find with his English. It's infinitely better than my Magyar.

A theater in the next block offers this program:

## HOME SWEET HOME AND THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES

Two magnificent features for ten cents.

The movies are getting very close to life nowadays. Many a man who has entered for the first of these has found himself let in for the second.

The London *Times* in discussing the temperance movement in America says that prohibition has been adopted in ten states including "Washington, the seat of Government." Westward the star of empire takes it way, but this is anticipating by a long shot the ambitions of the Pacific Coast.

The New York *Times* heads its account of the relaxation of the requirements for recruits to Kitchener's second army in this fashion:

## BRITONS OF 5 FEET 2 UP TO 40 MAY ENLIST

The soldiers near the upper limit should be tall enough to do battle in inundated Flanders where even Frederick's famous grenadiers were too short to go.

The thing we long for that we are for one transcendent moment.—Lowell.

Then I'm a lobster at this moment.

The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred in their books.











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